buyer May; clear, 11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only order trade.
WHISKY—Active; not quotably higher; $1.17.
BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 12.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.41; No. 3 do, $1.34½; No. 1 white, $1.32; No. 2 do, $1.23; extra Michigan, $1.40½; amber Michigan, $1.25½; June, $1.26½ offered; July, $1.27 offered; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.07; No. 2 red, $1.31½; No. 3 red held at $1.16, $1.14 offered; do, Dayton & Michigan Elevator, $1.11. Corn firm; high mixed, 55c; May, 54½c; July, 52½c; low mixed, 53½c; June, 50c; No. 2 white, 53½c; no grade, 50c½c. Oats steady; Michigan, 36c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,100 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—FLOUR—Firm but quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; advanced; No. 2 closed excited and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.14; hard, $1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.06½; June, $1.06¾; July, $1.07¾; No. 3, 96c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 48c. Oats firmer; No. 2 in good demand; cash and May, 32½c; June, 32½c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1, 68c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 1, 85½c; No. 3, 52c.
FREIGHTS—Dull and lower.
GRAIN—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c; do to Oswego, 6½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@7.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, $6.00@7.00; Illinois, $6.00@8.25; St. Louis, $6.25@9.00.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 62@66c. Oats—Mixed and No. 2 white, 46@49c; rejected, 42@46c; No. 1 white, 50@52c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm and quiet; No. 1 white winter at $1.40; No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1.26. Corn dull, and easy; Toledo lots 53c; Western, on track 56c. Oats, none here. Rye, none here. Barley dull.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Nominally; 7c wheat; 8c corn; 4½c oats to New York.

COTTON.

SAVANNAH, May 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 11 9-16c; stock, 17,027 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,162; gross, 2,463; exports, coastwise, 4,237; sales, 2,711.
MOBILE, May 12.—Cotton weak; middlings, 11¼@11⅜c; stock, 31,578 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,558; exports, coastwise, 3?7; sales, 8,400.
GALVESTON, May 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 11⅛c; stock, 2?,367 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,828 bales; gross receipts, 3,881; exports, coastwise, 3,987; sales, 2,949.
CHARLESTON, May 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 11⅜c; stock, 14,745 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,602 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,890; to France, 1,912; coastwise, 780; sales, 1,800.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Wool dull; prices nominal; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 41@42c; X, 40@41c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 40@42c; New York, Michigan, and Indiana Western fine, 35@37c; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 39@41c; combing, washed, 55@60c; combing, unwashed, 40c; Canada combing, 60c; fine unwashed, 24@26c; coarse medium unwashed, 28@32c; tub-washed, 40@45c; extra and merino pulled, 33@35c; No. 1 super pulled, 32@35c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Business moderate with domestic commission houses, and light with jobbers. Cotton goods were in steady request for small lots. Prices were unchanged. Fancy prints ruled quiet. Shirtings were fairly active with agents. Sprague's shirting prints were reduced to 5½c. Heavy woolens were in fair request. Foreign goods were dull.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—Petroleum stronger; demand good. We quote standard white, 110 test, at 10½c; prime white, 150 test, 11½c in car-lots.
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 12.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, $2.20 at Parker's; refined, 13¾@14c Philadelphia delivery.

IRON.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 12.—Pig-iron firm; prices unchanged; standard mill irons quoted at $22.00@22.50, four months.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.
April 24, 1876.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
April 24, 1876.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at 1 p. m.
Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.
Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.
Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. CLARKE.
Established in 1851. You are advised to consult the Celebrated Dr. Clarke, 186 South Clark-st., in any Chronic, Private, Difficult, or Delicate Case. Ladies consult on all Irregularities and Diseases, with the assurance of speedy relief. Celebrated Female Pills, $1.50 (extra strong $5) per box. "Pee-arie Preventif" $10 each.
Send stamp for "Safeguard of Health."
Victims of Self-Abuse send two stamps for work on Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Patients treated successfully by letter, and Medicines sent everywhere secure from observation. Home Board and Nurse for Patients. Call or write. Book "Your Silent Friend" 25 cents, by mail. Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 186 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN. 187 Washington-st., Chicago, permanently cures private, chronic, sexual, and all diseases of females, seminal weakness and impotency; is a graduate of the Reform school of Medicine; uses no mercury; longer located and has the largest practice of any specialist in the Northwest, and, as an intelligent test will prove, is the ONLY real Scientific Specialist in Chicago. Consultation free, and sacredly confidential. Private board when desired.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. An illustrated work, 275 pages, private counselor; mysteries of the sexual system; latest discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy in marriage, male and female. The best Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents. A book of 64 pages, for two stamps, free at the Office of Dr. OLIN.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
82 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Can be consulted personally, free of charge, on all Chronic, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases. Pamphlet, 36 pages, on above diseases, sent to any address for two 3c stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 300 pages, large size, containing all that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. Price, 50 cents. Railroad and workingmen prescribed for free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box [illegible], New York.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY [illegible]

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1876—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!

SPIEGEL & CAHN
251 & 253 Wabash-av.,
Would call attention to their immense stock of PARLOR FURNITURE in Suits and odd pieces. Latest designs in Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Hat Trees, Sideboards, Tables, and Fancy Furniture, all first-class goods at extremely low figures. Favor us with a call before purchasing.
251 and 253 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Assignee's Sale.
Parties desirous of purchasing a fine Chamber Set, Parlor Suit, Hat Tree, Sideboard, Marble-top or Inlaid Table, or other article of Furniture, should not fail to call and examine the goods and learn the prices at which the same are being offered by
E. SIMMONS,
Assignee of GEO. GILBERT,
267 & 269 Wabash-av.

BABY CARRIAGES.

DOM PEDRO
SHOULD HAVE
While passing through Chicago admired the display of Elegant
BABY CARRIAGES
AT
SCHWEITZER & BEER'S.
ALSO,
CROQUET, QUOITET, RING TOSS,
And other out-door Games.
Traveling Baskets, Bird Cages, Toys, and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER,
188 & 190 State-st.,
Opposite Palmer House.

SEEDS, BULBS, ETC.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN
SEEDS Vegetable and Flower
SPRING BULBS. IMPLEMENTS. SMALL FRUITS, FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.
Vases & Rustic Work.
PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.
MORE THAN 40,000 IN USE.
BEST, CHEAPEST, LIGHTEST, Most DURABLE.
14-inch—$20.00 | 16-inch—$22.00
N. B.—Beware of Worthless Imitations.
KING & SAVAGE, 77 STATE ST.

CARPET CLEANING.

OLD RELIABLE EXCELSIOR
Carpet Cleaning and Renovating Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
Carpets cleaned and renovated. All spots, stains, and insects removed. Carpets sent for free. Carpets thoroughly cleaned, when desired,
Without Removing Them From the Floor.
Special rates on large amount of Carpets. Orders left at our office, or by mail, will be promptly attended to. EXCELSIOR CARPET C. & R. COMPANY, Basement 142 LaSalle-st., near Madison-st.

CARPET CLEANING
AND RENOVATING WORKS, 943 Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st. Established 1871. Fitting and relaying a specialty. Feathers and hair renovated. Branch office, 125 Dearborn-st.
PHILLIPS & GARNETT.

CARPET CLEANING
FULLER & FULLER,
253 South Canal-st., and 80 Dearborn-st.
Sole owners of Wheeler's Patent Machine. Carpets cleaned, made, and laid.

CARPET CLEANING.
Boston Steam Carpet-Cleaning Works.
S. ROTHCHILD & CO., Proprietors,
Office and Works, 44 & 46 W. Adams-st. | Chicago.
Branch Office, 108 Twenty-second-st. |

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE.
CITY TAX DISCOUNTS.
THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, [illegible]
By order of the Money and Finance Committee.
[illegible]

PIANOS.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
THE FAVORITE
BAUER
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
The only first-class instruments at moderate prices in the market. All having our Patented Self-bearing Agraffe Attachment, CONCAVE Name Board, and are Fully Warranted for five years.

Upward of 20,000 of these excellent instruments now in use in the East and Northwest by Amateurs, Public Schools, Seminaries, Musical Institutions, and Artists and Professors of high rank.
We offer them at moderate prices and on easy monthly or quarterly installments, and take second-hand instruments in exchange for new ones.
Catalogue and Price List free.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
Palmer House. CHICAGO.

PIANOS FOR RENT.
100 Splendid Upright, Square, and Grand Pianos to rent, and rent deducted if purchased.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts, Chicago,
General Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
1 7-Octave Emerson, Carved Case.
1 6-Octave Lemuel Gilbert.
The above Pianos will be sold low, being taken by us in exchange for
DECKER BROS.
Chicago Piano Dealers' Association, W. K. NIXON, President N. W. cor. State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
Room 10, Tribune Building.

OFFICES
FOR RENT CHEAP IN THE
Howe Building,
S. E. Corner of State and Jackson-sts.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

TO RENT.
Three Elegant, All New, Marble, Octagon-Front, 12-room Dwelling-Houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Twenty-second-st., corner of South Park-av., having the finest view of the Lake in the city. Will rent cheap to the right kind of tenant. Apply to
JOHN GUNZENHAUSER,
No. 131 Randolph-st., Room 1.

STORES TO RENT.
Two Stores in Exchange Building,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building.

FOR RENT.
BANKING OFFICE formerly occupied by Cook Co. Savings Bank, N. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts., suitable for Bank, Insurance, Railroad, or similar business requiring a choice location. Also, suits of rooms in second and third stories of same building.
H. C. MOREY,
95 Clark-st.

TO RENT.
The 3-story and basement marble-front house, 31 Twenty-fifth-st. House in perfect repair; has all modern improvements; furnace, etc.; rent, $60 per month.
C. H. & G. C. WALKER,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.
Stores 202 & 204 Jackson-st.,
Near Fifth-av., with or without power. $50 per month.
C. H. & G. C. WALKER,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.
FIVE LOTS on the corner of Beach and Mather-sts., with side-track, suitable for lumber, coal, or wood-yard.
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TO RENT.
Dock 150 Feet Front on South Branch, Near Polk-st. Bridge. Apply to
C. H. & G. C. WALKER,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT.
STORE NO. 109 LAKE-ST.,
With Basement and Loft-room if wanted.
WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR.
Inquire at 107 Lake-st.

Offices With Splendid Vaults.
ELEVATOR IN BUILDING.
Apply at Room 16 No. 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT.
One-half my Store No. 132 Dearborn-st., near Madison, for Gents' Furnishing Goods or Hats and Caps. The best location in the city.
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WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole owners and Manufacturers of
Wright's Patent Tin Sieve, Wright's Patent Milk Pan, Protected Bottom,
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HARDWARE.
Contractors, Builders, and Dealers.
I shall offer for next ten days the finest assortment of Hardware, &c., to be found in the city, at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Cutlery, Tools, Farming Implements, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
Job Lots at greatly reduced prices to close out an entire stock.
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M., F. & M.
Savings Bank,
No. 75 South Clark-st., Chicago.
COMMENCED BUSINESS 1862.
Perfect Security and Liberal Interest.
The investment certificates of this bank are secured on improved real estate, the securities being in special trust. The certificates bear interest, payable in quarterly installments at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. They are more secure than a direct mortgage loan, and much more available. They may be obtained personally or through the mails, in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, at this bank. Interest paid as usual on savings book accounts.
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SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the State of Illinois.
Exclusively a Savings Bank.
105 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.
Receives Savings Deposits upon interest, subject to the rules, and negotiates mortgage loans for others.

$20,000
is solicited for a term of years by one of the best Corporations in this State, doing a thriving and prosperous cash business. The works are valued at $100,000 in real estate, building improvements, &c. Money is wanted for additional improvements. For particulars address or call on
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
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THE UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY.
Loans in Gold or Currency at current rates on first-class IMPROVED and PRODUCTIVE property.
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OF CHICAGO.
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JUSTUS KILLIAN, President,
W. J. HALLER, Cashier.

7 Per Cent.
We offer, with ordinary commissions, loans of $2,000 and upwards at SEVEN per cent. On hand to loan at 8 [illegible]
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
Upon Chicago Real Estate Security, in sums to suit, at lowest market rates.
J. B. HARVEY, 97 Dearborn-st.

Loans on Real Estate
In Chicago and improved suburbs negotiated promptly at current rates by
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE
OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS,
VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE.
Passage, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. CABIN and SALOON ACCOMMODATIONS UNEXCELLED.
Shortest Sea Route. Superior Ships. Experienced Officers. Disciplined Crews. SAFETY THE GOVERNING RULE. Three weekly sailings each way.
EMIGRANT AND STEERAGE PASSAGE, the very best in all respects, at lowest rates.
Apply to ALLAN & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
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CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
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Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
For passage, apply at Company's office, 32 S. Clark-st., Chicago.
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Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

White Star Mail Line.
To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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A. H. PERKINS,
ASPHALT, CONCRETE, AND
DIAMOND PAVEMENT
For Alleys, Sidewalks, and Basement Floors. No. 5 Reaper Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

TREES! TREES!!
Shade, Ornamental, Fruit, and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs at 50 per cent below former prices. A large and fine stock at sales-ground, 257 South State-st. Must be closed out.
DuPage County Nurseries.
LEWIS ELLSWORTH, Prop.

Lawn Mowers, Cutlery & Tools
GROUND AND REPAIRED
In the best style. CHAS. H. PATCHEL, 6 Calhoun-place, basement rear of Adams Ex. Office.

LOST.

LOST.
Friday, May 12, from 204 Michigan-av., one red and white dog. A liberal reward [illegible]
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
THE WELL-KNOWN AND FAMED
DU PAGE COUNTY
NURSERY FARM,
30 Miles from Chicago, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., for 40 years owned and occupied by the present proprietor, Lewis Ellsworth.
Having arrived at that period of life when most men wish to retire from the active pursuit of business, I have concluded to offer for sale my Homestead, including Green House, Gardener's House, Plant House, Barn, Carriage House, &c., together with about 150 acres of highly improved Nursery Lands.
This property lies within and adjoining the Village of Naperville, in Du Page County, Ill., which contains a population of over 3,000 at present, and is growing steadily. It is the seat of that flourishing institution known as the "NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE," with a regular attendance of from 300 to 400 students; has seven Churches, Grain Warehouses, Bank, a number of Dry Goods, Hardware, Clothing, Drug, Boot and Shoe, Family Groceries, and such other Stores as are usually found in villages of that size, together with mechanics of every grade and character of skill. It is situated within one of the most delightful and thickly-settled agricultural districts of Northern Illinois, and with its picturesque surroundings of hills, woodlands, and streams, is noted for its healthfulness and rustic charms.
This land I selected in the year 1838, when I first came to Illinois, and had an unlimited choice. About 30 acres is a piece of elevated and beautiful timber land, of which I have taken special care for many years, and the balance has been mainly devoted to the growth of nursery stock. There are nearly a thousand large Fruit Trees, many large Evergreens, and deciduous Lawn and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c., besides the general Nursery Stock. The four Green and Plant Houses are each 84 feet long, three of which are supplied with Hitching & Co.'s hot water heating apparatus.
Within a few yards from the house is a SPRING OF EXCELLENT WATER, covered by a brick spring house, which for 40 years has proved a never-failing source of delight and comfort, and is esteemed by many a fortune in itself. The village has grown up to, and is ready to spread over, a part of my grounds at once, and, besides many other fine dwellings, I refer with pleasure to two elegant private residences, worth large sums of money, recently built on ground contiguous to my own. Preparations are also now being made for the erection of others of a similar character during the coming season. About 20 acres may be immediately platted and placed on the market, with a certain prospect of making steady sale at largely remunerative prices. I prefer, however, at my time of life to sell the entire grounds, either with or without the nursery stock and business, at an exceedingly low price; will take a small part of the purchase money down, and give liberal time for the balance. The ride from Chicago is but 1¼ hours, and I shall be pleased to receive all persons who may wish to overlook the premises. Parties may further communicate with me by mail, or call in person upon Mr. SAML. GEHR, No. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago, who is familiar with the property and can furnish all needful particulars.
LEWIS ELLSWORTH,
Proprietor Du Page Co. Nurseries, Naperville, Ill.

$100 Lots.
30 by 132 feet at Downer's Grove, on C., B. & Q. R. R. High, rich, rolling land, near depot. $10 cash, balance $5 monthly. NO INTEREST! Liberal terms for all cash. Abstracts free. The cheapest FIRST-CLASS property in the market. A RARE CHANCE for a home. A SPLENDID investment.
10 CENT TRAINS!
Morning and Evening, daily. Sunday Church Trains! Evening Amusement Trains! This beautiful suburb has about 1,000 inhabitants, churches, schools, &c. We have set out about 700 trees this spring, are laying walks, &c., &c. BUY NOW. Lots are selling rapidly, and prices advancing with improvements. Don't fail to go and see this before buying elsewhere. Lots shown FREE.
STREET & BRADFORD,
74 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.
Greatest bargain now offered—40 feet on Ohio-st., east of Clark. Inquire at Store 921 State-st., between 11 and 2, or 504 Palmer House.

FOR SALE.
A first-class Dwelling, 4-story Stone Front. Good chance for A 1 home. 230 Ohio-st.
T. C. BOYD, 147 State-st., Plumber.

BASE BALL.

Base Ball
Louisvilles vs. Chicagos,
TUESDAY, MAY 16.
Programme Chicago Club This Week.
Monday—Evanston College Club, at Chicago.
Tuesday—Louisville Club, at Chicago.
Wednesday—Bluff City Club, at Elgin.
Thursday—St. Louis Club, at Chicago.
Friday—West End Club, at Milwaukee.
Saturday—St. Louis Club, at Chicago.
Games begin promptly at 3:45. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Get tickets down town and avoid the rush at gates. Tickets at
A. G. SPALDING & BRO.'S, 118 Randolph-st.

PAPER CARPETING.

Paper Carpeting
Ornamental, Durable, and costs only One-Half as much as cheap Oil Cloth. Also
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL
164 Lake-st., Chicago.

WIRE SCREENS.

Window Screens.
BEST WALNUT SCREEN IN THE MARKET,
Price, 15 to 20 cts. Per Foot.
Sash, Blinds, and Screens can be opened and closed without removing the same. Call or send postal card. CHICAGO SCREEN MFG. CO.,
35 Ohio-st.

WIRE SCREENS.
KELLY'S PATENT CORNERS,
For Quality, Style, and Finish Unsurpassed.
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Oldest house in the business.

WIRE SCREENS,
For Windows and Doors, the cheapest and best, at the CHICAGO WIRE WORKS, 90 State-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s. (Order early before the rush.)

REMOVALS.

Transportation.
The Union Steamboat Company, Union Dispatch Line, and Union Transportation Company, have removed to their new and commodious Warehouse and Office on Market-st., between Washington and Randolph, where unequaled facilities are offered for the accommodation and rapid handling of East or West-bound freight.
THOS. T. MORFORD, Agent.

DR. M. H. ASPINWALL,
DENTIST,

Removed from First National Bank Building to 56 Washington-st., over Gossage's, having secured great reduction in rent, proposes to make great reduction in prices. Special attention to filling and preserving the natural teeth.

REMOVAL.
S. TAYLOR & CO. have removed their stock of Harness, Saddles, and Turf Goods from old stand, 113 Madison-st., to 71 Dearborn-st., where they will be glad to see their friends and customers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
An old, reliable, and standard Patent Medicine, on easy terms. A party with a few thousand dollars capital to invest will find an excellent opportunity [illegible]

CLOTHING.

OUR STORE
WAS
Crowded All Day
YESTERDAY,
And will be every day the same, as we have never advertised a humbug, and the
PUBLIC
Are satisfied that we offer bargains that cannot be found elsewhere.
We have placed on our counters another large lot of those odd Coats which we will continue to offer at $5.00. They are just the thing for business wear.
200 more pairs of Silk-mixed Pants received from BOSTON, which we offer at $3.00 a pair. Each and every pair is well cut and made, and a BARGAIN in every sense of the word.
Our UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS go fast; dozens of them are sold every day. Do not forget the price,
6 for $5.50.
Putnam Clothing House
131 & 133 Clark-st.,
And 117 Madison-st.

GROCERIES.

C. JEVNE
SELLS:

A Sugar	$ .09½
Standard A Sugar	.10
Standard Granulated Sugar	.10½
Patent Cut Loaf Sugar	.11
New Turkish Prunes	.07½
New Zante Currants	.08
New Valencia Raisins	.12½
Dried Blackberries	.12½
Best 3-pound Cans Tomatoes, per doz	1.50
Best 3-pound cans Peaches, per doz	2.50
Proctor & Gamble German Mottled Soap	4.20
Kirk's German Mottled Soap	4.05

We have lowered the Prices on Fresh Roasted and Ground Coffee from ONE to TWO CENTS per pound.
We are the only Grocery House in Chicago who have a complete Steam Coffee and Spice Mill on the premises, and who roast and grind all the BEST grades of COFFEES.
Fine Moyune Teas
Arriving daily, which are sold at wholesale prices in any desired quantity.
Nos. 1 and 3 North Clark-st.,
(Next to the Bridge)
And No. 16 South Halsted-st.

NO ECONOMY IN
Cheap Groceries.
Buy where you know you always get the best. I offer nothing but first-class goods, and have marked prices down as low as any house in the city.
J. M. GILLESPIE,
Fine Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
NO. 705 WABASH-AV.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS & SHOES.
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LINE OF
Ladies' Box-Toe Shoes,
IN ALL STYLES.
Gents' Fine Hand-sewed, in French and Box-Toe, in great variety.
HENRY FLORSHEIM
85 MADISON-ST.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

MONTGOMERY & LAWSON,
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 244 State-st., cor. Jackson.
Everything warranted as represented. Lower prices than any other Shoe Store in Chicago. Call and examine our large and complete stock. We show goods with pleasure whether you buy or not.

WATCH REPAIRING.

WATCH REPAIRS
EXECUTED in the most prompt and careful manner. All articles perfectly safe in our splendid fire-proof vaults.
HAMILTON, ROWE & CO.,
CORNER STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING
A SPECIALTY. THE BEST WORKMEN.
E. R. P. SHURLY,
55 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

ZOLINE.

ZOLINE.
Ladies seeking information how to starch and how to USE ZOLINE will receive instructions and can see samples of work by calling at retail depot for Zoline. F. M. WOOD, 236 Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
No. 21 SIXTEENTH-ST.,
The undersigned gives notice that with the close of the present term the above school will pass into the hands of its Assistant Master, Mr. J. J. Schobinger, a competent and devoted teacher, whom the undersigned earnestly recommends to all those wishing for their boys thorough and personal instruction.
EDW. STANLEY WATERS, A. M.
Graduate at the above address. Master.
May 13, 1876.

WATER CURE.

KENOSHA WATER CURE,
KENOSHA, Wis. Recently enlarged and improved. [illegible]
[illegible] Proprietor.

WHISKY.

Supervisor Munn's Trial Fairly Begun.

Col. Ingersoll Concludes His Argument for Defendant,

And Tells What He Intends to Prove Concerning Jake Rehm.

Distiller Miller Tells of His Dealings with Hesing and Rehm.

He Paid the Latter $25,000 in All—His Understanding About Munn.

His Partner and Bookkeeper Also Appear on the Stand—Profits of the Establishment.

Anton Junker Also Relates How He Was Bled by Rehm.

THE ARGUMENTS.

COL. INGERSOLL CONCLUDES.

The Munn trial was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The Hon. J. R. Doolittle took his seat near the defendant, while the latter's brother sat at an adjoining table and took exhaustive notes of everything said. The attendance was somewhat larger and more discriminating in its character than that of the previous day, the publications in the morning papers having called public attention to the trial, and served to reawaken the interest in this, so far, most important of the whisky prosecutions.

Col. Ingersoll commenced a few minutes after 10. It was a surprise to him why Mr. Ayer went so fully into the description of distilleries, the duties of Government officers, etc., when Mr. Ayer said he had clear, positive proof of bribery. He was surprised until he heard who the chief witness was,

MR. JACOB REHM.

Something was needed to back up his testimony, and therefore they lugged in every conceivable thing. The Government was unfortunate in having such a witness. They scorned him while they used him. It would be shown that while Jake Rehm was Chief of Police he accepted bribes; that he blackmailed the thieves, the gamblers, the prostitutes; that he levied a tax upon gonorrhea and a toll upon syphilis. He was the very best man in the city to start the Whisky-ring, because he knew all about the business. And yet the Government would uphold him, and ask that he be believed. Could a man do this and still be believed and trusted? Distillers, Government officers, everybody who went into the crooked business, had to swear to false reports, to make false oaths. Would anybody believe that a man who would hire another to swear falsely would not swear to a lie himself? It was a humiliating spectacle for the Attorney of the United States to bring such a witness upon the stand. Purity should keep better company.

Mr. Jacob Rehm, on probably the only honest mission he was ever engaged in in his life, and that existing only in the minds of the Government counsel, went to Irvin and said the stealing at Blackhawk must be stopped. Jake sent another Ganger [illegible]

[illegible]

REHM MADE NO ALLOWANCE FOR HIMSELF.

[illegible] went to trial because he was guilty, and they also said that Bridges ran away because he was guilty. This was another beautiful example of Government logic. Mr. Jacob Rehm swore to the corruption of Irvin and Bridges, because one was dead and the other out of the country. If any one should come on the stand to corroborate him, it was because Mr. Jacob Rehm had his claw upon him. After the jury had found out the man, learned all he had to say, then it would be for them to say whether they could believe his testimony. It would be shown by competent witnesses that Rehm had said, before he was arrested, that Munn was not connected with the ring, and that there was no need of his being in the ring, because they could get along without him. Frauds could be perpetrated through the Collector and the Ganger and Storekeepers, and there was no need of approaching the Supervisor. It would be shown that Mr. Munn had employed men to

WATCH THESE DISTILLERIES,

and when he sent in his bills for help to the Department at Washington they were thrown out, and he was told that this was not a part of his duty. And afterwards the Government sent on sixty men, who were obliged to watch and wait for weeks before they could discover anything crooked. Then they seized four houses. That was not enough. Bigger game was wanted. Mr. Jacob Rehm was employed by the Government to furnish evidence against them, and paid off with an understanding that he should have immunity. There never was a Government mean enough to take the testimony of a man and then turn and rend the dirty dog they had used. It would also be shown that when Munn was turned out it was an excellent joke to Mr. Jacob Rehm that the only innocent man in the whole business should get the first bounce.

BEFORE THE OCTOBER GRAND JURY

this man, as would be shown, swore he knew of no bribery or corruption, no crooked whisky, or anything else. The Government might account for this by the time of the year—that a man might not know anything in the fall of the year, but would be a most intelligent, excellent witness in the spring.

Mr. Jacob Rehm must be corroborated by an honest man and not by a thief or briber, a corrupter of men. The defendant, by the impolicy of the law, could not open his mouth. Col. Ingersoll was at a loss to know why such a law was ever enacted. It was a part of the heritage of superstition, and ignorance, and they had got it. Mr. Jacob Rehm could put any words he chose into the mouth of the defendant, while the latter's lips were closely sealed. The jury must do the defendant's talking for him. He could not speak. The evidence of a scoundrel could not stand against the

SILENT EVIDENCE OF AN HONEST MAN.

In very solitary instances when the evidence was capable of contradiction the defense would contradict it by direct testimony, and if it was not capable of contradiction because the witness had failed to state the circumstances so that they could be contradicted, the defense would prove its unworthiness by the character of the Government witnesses themselves. When the Government of the United States went into partnership with a confessed thief, what was character worth? The Government would say it was worth nothing, that the best men had fallen, and that this was an era of corruption. He admitted it, and was in favor of stopping it. But the way to stop it was not to let no guilty man escape, and not to convict innocent men.

It was the peculiarity of thieves to spend their ill-gotten gains. [illegible]

IN CLOSING,

Col. Ingersoll said:
[illegible]

testimony of this man Jacob Rehm, that is capable of being contradicted. And when it is all through, gentlemen, as it will be in a little while, when it is all over, the simple question for you to decide is, will you send a man to the Penitentiary of good character, who is not allowed to speak a word, upon the testimony of a man who admits that he is a thief, who admits that he took bribes, who admits that he bribed others, who admits that he went into a conspiracy, and who has sworn to lies day after day, week after week, month after month; that he was in a conspiracy, and the smallest crime to be committed in that conspiracy was the crime of theft? The simple question, then, for you to decide is, whether you will take this man from his family, from his friends, and put him in the Penitentiary, or cover him, I tell you, with infamy as a mantle, upon the testimony of another man who admits that he is a rascal, a scoundrel, and a thief. That is the question that finally, gentlemen, you will have to decide, and, so far as I am concerned, I have not now, here at the threshold of this case, one particle of doubt what that decision will be.

GEORGE MILLER.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

At the conclusion of Col. Ingersoll's remarks Mr. Ayer offered in evidence the published regulations of the department on the tax on distilled spirits and the duties of officers, and the commission issued to Mr. Munn as Supervisor of Internal Revenue. All of these the defense admitted.

The Court then called for the testimony, and Mr. Ayer proceeded to lay open the case.

George Miller was the first Government witness. He is a small man, squarely built, with sandy hair, moustache, and goatee. He appeared very modest and self-possessed. Mr. Ayer conducted the direct examination.

I have resided here eighteen years, and since 1871 have been engaged in the distilling business at the Lake Shore, foot of Twenty-seventh street. Before Nov. 1, 1872, it was the South-Side Distilling Company. John H. McAvoy was with me then. Afterwards A. C. Hesing and August Newhaus were taken in. I bought McAvoy out, gave my notes for $30,000, which Mr. Hesing agreed to indorse, and for which he was to receive one-fourth of the profits. McAvoy's interest was two-thirds, and mine one-third.

NEWHAUS

was a Storekeeper on duty there at the time. His interest in the new concern was one-fourth, mine one-half. Newhaus contributed $2,000 for eight or ten days, but I gave it back to him. Hesing contributed nothing. Newhaus had come to me and said the other houses were dividing with the Government, and said he wanted to make some money. I said I did, too, and the change was fixed up. We paid Rehm $500 a month to have Newhaus retained as Storekeeper. Hesing conducted the negotiations. We paid Rehm $500 for six or seven months. Then I told Hesing I would rather pay the money to Rehm direct. I took it down and Rehm raised the price to $800. We paid this every month from 1872 to May, 1875, and they raised it subsequently to $1,000 and $1,500. I first paid the money at the Malt Company's office, and afterwards at Rehm's office in the City-Hall. These payments were made for getting such Storekeepers and Gaugers as I wanted and for protection. When I desired any changes in Gaugers and Storekeepers I

WENT TO REHM AND HE FIXED IT.

He would notify me when anybody was coming from Washington, sending a notice by a policeman. I have one of the notices now.

The notice was produced. It was written on ordinary letter-paper and placed within a blue envelope. The note read:

"Gen. Sewell is here. See others. J."

Mr. Miller (continuing)—The handwriting was Mr. Rehm's. Gen. Sewell was not a local officer. Rehm said on one occasion, when I paid him $1,000, that I ought to make it $1,500, as he had to divide it in three parts, and $1,000 wasn't handy. I said I'd make it $1,500 next time. Once he said that Bridges hadn't been dealing fairly with Munn, but that it was all fixed then. I once saw Munn in Rehm's office, but he did not see Rehm there. Newhaus afterwards went out of the firm and Hesing and H. C. Fredericks bought his interest. Hesing was in till May, 1875, when Fredericks bought his interest. We mashed more grain than was reported, and used duplicate stamps. We paid some Gaugers $1 a barrel, or sometimes by the month. We dealt with George L. Crosby, Parker R. Mason, and Golsen & Eastman. Crosby is in Europe, and Newhaus in Canada. We sold for 15 cents a gallon less than the market price to these rectifiers, and they returned us the stamps, which we used again.

MUNN CAME TO OUR PLACE,

but I never saw him there. Hesing was paid $30,000 or $40,000 for his share of the profits. [illegible]

Mr. Miller, continuing: I think Hesing told me that the money we paid was to fix Irvin all right.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

[illegible]

PAID REHM ALTOGETHER ABOUT $25,000.

I have no detailed account. I first paid Hesing in December, 1872, and paid Rehm the last time about the 1st of May, 1875—when I paid him $4,000. He did not say that was an unhandy sum. I was indicted last fall sometime, I think. I have not been tried. I pleaded guilty some time in January. It made an impression on my mind, but I can't recollect the date. I made up my mind to take up the Government side last December. I came into the fold before Jacob Rehm. I am still unsettled as to whether it was right or wrong for the Gaugers and Storekeepers, Rehm, Irvin, and myself, to do what we did.

HENRY C. FREDERICKS.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE LAKE SHORE.

Henry C. Fredericks next took the stand. He is a young, neatly-dressed man, and was thoroughly self-possessed. His testimony was as follows:

I have resided here since 1861. My connection with the Lake Shore commenced May 3, 1874. I have been there ever since. Before that I was with George Miller, the business being under his name. I was a bookkeeper and general clerk, and bought one-half of Newhaus' interest. Hesing and Miller were the other proprietors. The profits per month were between $1,500 and $3,000, and were divided between Hesing and Miller. I paid Rehm $1,500 on one occasion, when Miller was out of town. I took it to Rehm's office, laid it on the desk, and he put it in a pigeon-hole. He seemed to understand what it was for—protection. A part of the profits were regularly set apart for Rehm. I delivered several sums of $500 each to Hesing for Rehm. I saw notices that Rehm sent up when somebody was coming. The object was to warn us to straighten up. We commenced putting in extra grain about Nov. 1, 1872. Stamps were fixed so they could easily be taken off, sent back to us, and used again. We dealt with Golsen & Eastman, George L. Crosby, and Parker R. Mason. We sent two lots; the straight goods at the regular market price, and the crooked goods at 15 cents below. I remember

MUNN MADE US FOUR VISITS.

Wadsworth was with him once, Irwin another time, and a deputy at another. I do not know what was done with the money paid to Rehm. All the Storekeepers and Gaugers, with the exception of the day man, were cognizant of the illicit business. The total sum, as near as I can tell, paid to Rehm out of the establishment was about $25,000 to $30,000. On one occasion Munn visited the distillery and found the Storekeeper's book had not been written up as required by law. Munn called my attention to this fact, saying that so far as he was concerned it was all right, but if any one should come from Washington and investigate, there might be trouble. [illegible]

CROSS-EXAMINED.

[illegible]

write it up. I had an arrangement with Root by which he was to hold certain papers in case somebody came from Washington. Then the papers were to show that the tubs were closed. I did my best to assure Munn the books were all right. I felt a little more comfortable after I went and saw Rehm. I gained a little more courage when I told Hesing, and then told Miller. I was in the business, and just as bad as I thought others were. It made no difference to me whether I swore to a lie or not.

Col. Ingersoll—No; and I guess it don't make any difference yet.

Court here took a recess till 2 o'clock.

THEODORE SCHRICKEL,

THE STOREKEEPER.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock, when Theodore Schrickel was put on the stand, and examined by Mr. Ayer. He said: I have resided in Chicago since 1854. I was appointed Storekeeper in 1873, and was assigned to the Lake-Shore Distillery from Feb. 1 to Nov. 1, 1874. I know they made crooked whisky there. One place to which they sent it was Gelsen & Eastman's. I cannot tell how they got the whisky out without paying tax. Mr. Munn made two visits while I was at the distillery. The first visit was in the spring of 1874, when defendant examined my book, and found that I was three days behind in writing up. Mr. Munn said it was all right as far as he was concerned, but if any one should come from Washington there would be trouble. He told me to write up the books. I never heard anything else about the matter.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Ingersoll—I explained how I was behind, and showed him my slips, and Mr. Munn then said it was all right. I believe Mr. Munn thought I was honest then.

RE-EXAMINED.

The reason I was behind was that we had run so quite much, and that fact appeared on the slip I had shown him.

ANTON JUNKER.

ANOTHER DISTILLER.

Anton Junker was the next witness. He deposed: I have resided in Chicago since 1855, and have been in the whisky business since 1860. I became connected with the Union Copper Distillery Company in 1869. We continued to run it until seized in May, 1875. The property was sold by the Government and forfeited. I was also connected with a rectifying establishment on Kinzie street. I gave personal attention to the business of the distillery; in fact, I had the oversight of it. I know of illicit whisky being manufactured there between 1870 and 1875. I first started running crooked when Jake Rehm made an arrangement with me. [illegible]

"GREASE THE WHEELS."

[illegible]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

[illegible] ... the "crooked" business I had heard Jake Rehm was the leader. In reply to my representations he made a proposition so that we could run just as the others. I used to make reports of the business occasionally and swear to them. Some were true and some were not. The Gaugers and Storekeepers also made reports, but I don't know whether they had to swear to them; it was none of my business. At the time I engaged a Storekeeper at $500 a month, he knew that he was to do what was not right. We entered all the whisky, except the crooked, that came into our house on the Government book. We were also required to keep a book of all the spirits we sold, which was written up truthfully. This would show that nearly twice as much went out as came in. On one side of the book was all the "crooked" we received, and on the other all the "straight" and "crooked" sold were entered. By footing the book up any one could have detected the difference. That book was burned up, but no one had called to see it for seven or eight years. I have been indicted for the "crooked" business, and pleaded guilty. I was in the first batch. I have not, to my knowledge, been sentenced; my case is still pending. I paid Rehm about $20,000 altogether from the fall of 1872 to April, 1875. I have no personal knowledge that he paid Munn anything. I never kept any record of the amount of "crooked" we manufactured. We used to run our full capacity of straight, and we could not make much of the illicit whisky over. We sometimes made one and sometimes two tubs of "crooked" a day. I guess we made $100,000 on the crooked during the three years. We might have made $800,000, but I would not bet on this. We might have paid Rehm a few thousands more than I have stated; we were pretty liberal in those days. I am running a distillery now, in conjunction with my late bookkeeper. I admit that every officer in the Collector's office knew I was a thief.

THE OTHERS.

JOSEPH ROELLE.

Mr. Roelle, with his rheumatism and his big stick, next took the stand. He has not changed in appearance since he testified in the Pahlman and Rush case. His testimony was in substance as follows:

I paid money to one man in connection with crooked whisky. It commenced in the fall of 1872, and that man was A. C. Hesing. It was before the Presidential election. He did not speak of whisky then, but the money went to him for political payments. The first payment was $500, and the whole amount paid him was between $8,000 and $10,000. These payments were always in currency. I know that Junker paid Rehm money, but don't know how much. I know that duplicate stamps were used. We got crooked goods from the Chicago Alcohol Works, the Blackhawk, and others. Munn came to our rectifying house about three times. Once he came about 10 o'clock, about six weeks before the May seizures. Bridges also came in and went upstairs with me into the third story. They found twenty or twenty-five empty barrels with tax-paid and warehouse stamps on them which were uncanceled. I said I was quite astonished, and said it was a mistake that they had been left there, and promised that they would be scratched that day. We came down, and Munn and Bridges asked to see the Government books. I protested that there was no fraud about it. I sent for Junker, but he didn't come. I heard nothing further of it. No trouble was made. Junker told me that he paid Jake Rehm $1,600, but that's all I ever heard that came from this occurrence.

Cross-examined by Col. Ingersoll—I told Munn there was no fraud about this. If we intended to use those stamps again we wouldn't have left them there three months. I explained how they happened to come there, and said there was no fraud, and that was the truth. I never conspired with Munn to defraud the Government; never saw him more than twice before that. I had heard rumors that he was in the Ring, but I had my doubts and tried to explain the matter just the best way I could.

THIRD WITNESS.

The young man with the eye-glasses, who also figured in the Pahlman-Rush trial, next took the stand. He preserved his former business-like demeanor. His testimony was as follows:

I was bookkeeper for the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co. Junker and I drew the checks. Money was paid out for which no vouchers were given. I did not understand then to whom the money was paid. I thought it was for improper purposes, but I did not inquire.

The prisoner's counsel—Col. Ingersoll said: "You have not been indicted at all, have you?" "No, sir."

"I thought so, from the way you swore."

He blushed violently and came down from the stand.

JOHN P. FURLONG

was next called. His evidence was as follows:

I have lived in Chicago ten years. I have been connected with G. G. Russell's distillery on Third avenue. He started the business in 1870, when myself, Parker Mason, and George L. Crosby went in with him. After the fire, I think an assessment of $9,000 or $12,000 was levied on him. I think it was carried on from time to time, and that he gave Mr. Rehm a trust deed as security. An extension of the time was obtained from Mr. Irvin through Mr. Rehm's influence. It would be a year, I think, before the assessment was paid. I was employed at the distillery as Superintendent. Between 1872 and 1875, about twenty to thirty barrels of crooked whisky was manufactured per week. It was sold to Gelsen & Eastman, who paid 15 cents on each barrel. We managed the business by duplicating the stamps. Parker Mason attended to Rehm, and paid him altogether about $18,500 in sums of $500 to $1,500. This money was paid for protection in running "crooked;" for the privilege of having proper Gaugers and Storekeepers; and to be posted when any revenue agents were to visit us. All the Storekeepers we had at our establishment connived at the frauds; among the Gaugers there was only one honest fellow, named Hinckley. We made efforts through Mason to get rid of this man. Mr. Russell is in Colorado, but I am expecting him back. Mr. Munn paid a visit in company with Mr. Bridges in 1874, when he made a thorough examination. We had no previous knowledge of their visit. I offered Rehm money on one occasion, but he grew very indignant, refused it, and almost ordered me out. He would not trade with me.

Cross-examination: I never conspired with Mr. Munn to defraud the revenue. When defendant came to the distillery he gave it a thorough inspection, such as an honest official would have given. Everything was straight, and unless he was informed by some of the Gaugers he could not have learned that anything wrong was in progress.

At this stage the Court adjourned to Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS.

POOR M'KEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, May 13.—The friends of McKee concede that the worst which has yet befallen the good Deacon was the sworn statement made yesterday by Mrs. Leavenworth. McKee was also indiscreet enough to make what he intended for a secret trip yesterday morning about 6 o'clock to the house of Zebulon Leavenworth, a circumstance which became at once known and found publication in a leading St. Louis daily this morning.

Private advices from Washington are to the effect that the exposure is regarded as fatal to McKee's chances for a pardon.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The United States Grand Jury returned eight indictments into the District Court and [illegible]

[illegible]

MAGUIRE.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—United States District-Attorney Dyer has reported to the Attorney-General [illegible] ... case of Avery.

MILWAUKEE.

CHARACTER WITNESSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, May 13.—In the Jonas-Goldberg case to-day, the following witnesses were examined as to the character of Jonas and Goldberg: Joseph H. Dixon, David Dall, Moses Hooke, Thomas Mackin, Horace Dexter, Charles Donnelly, Herman Warner, Isaac Greenebaum, Robert Kenny, Henry Raske, and N. M. Plotke. These all gave defendants excellent character.

Mr. Murphey offered in evidence a petition said to have been signed by prominent Chicago gentlemen, believed to be a forgery, recommending Goldberg for a post-tradership. This was objected to. The Court thought it was secondary evidence. The matter was argued at considerable length, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court adjourned till Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. McKinney was not examined, and the questions argued by Judge Dixon, N. S. Murphey, and Col. Goodwin, yesterday, with regard to the power of the defense to compel an attorney and officer of the Government to testify as to the private dealings of the Government, was not discussed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A VERY DARK WAY.

San Francisco, May 13.—Revenue officials to-day discovered an underground pipe leading from the Bay View Distillery, South San Francisco, to an outlet under the wharf of the establishment some 100 yards distant, whence evidently large amounts of "crooked" had been shipped.

An assessment of $130,000 has been levied on the Antioch distillery on alleged crooked manufactured last year. The proprietor, Charles Yost, claims that the assessment is in the nature of blackmail, because he refused to inform on other distillers, and he proposes to memorialize Congress to that effect.

MARINE.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 13.—Buffalo harbor is entirely free from ice to-day, and no further trouble is anticipated. Eighteen grain vessels arrived during the past twenty hours, including the Hutchinson, King Sisters, Palms, Parana, Pathfinder, Baldwin, Mears, Peshtigo, San Diego, Dobbins, and Oneonta, from Chicago. The harbor is crowded with vessels. The San Diego is discharging at the floater Free Trader, and has the honor of furnishing the first cargo transferred by this floating elevator.

Fortier's new tug, Andrew J. Smith, had a trial trip this afternoon, and performed to the satisfaction of her owner and the large crowd of invited guests. [illegible]

The Nelson, with two steam pumps, hawsers, lighter, etc., leaves to-night to raise the barges Clint and Hannaford, ashore on Long Point.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., May 13.—Down—Props Thomas A. Scott, Sanilac and consort, Tempest and barges, Onaonagon and barges; schrs Lottie Wolf, Ishpeming, Mary Battle, W. B. Hanna, Mystotic, J. C. Woodruff, E. C. Roberts, R. W. Rathburn.

Up—Props Newburg, Kenoshaw, Bay City and barges; schrs Three Brothers, J. Maria Scott, Polly Rogers, L. T. Hammond, Rising Star, William Elgin, Cossack.

Wind—Northeast, fresh. Weather—Fine.

[illegible]

Wind—Northeast, light; weather fine.

England, France, and Prussia.

Comparing the budgets of England, France, and Prussia for the year 1875, the *Journal des Débats* points out that, while the Prussian Minister of Finance announces an excess of revenue over expenditures to be [illegible], the surplus of the English budget was [illegible]. The revenue in Prussia, for a population numbering on the 1st of December, 1871, 24,693,157 persons, was $176,938,765, or rather more than $7 per head. In England the revenue, for a total population of 31,876,000, was [illegible], or a trifle more than $12 per head. The revenue of France for the same period was, for a population numbering (in 1872) 36,102,921 persons, $388,600,000, or within a few cents of $15 per head. As the accounts for the French budget for 1875 are not yet definitely closed, the amount of the surplus cannot be stated with precision, but is estimated at $14,400,000.

WASHINGTON.

Additional History Connected with the Chicago Pension Office.

The Testimony of Miss Sweet and Lockey Bears Hard on Commissioner Baker.

We Are Told How Mr. George Campbell Secured His Sinecure;

And How, with the Utmost Regularity, He Drew His Stipend.

The Confederate House Forced to Notice Doorkeeper Fitzhugh's Sinful Record.

A Resolution of Expulsion Debated and Finally Referred.

Charley Ham's Pilgrimage Likely to Result in Sore Disappointment.

OUR PENSION AGENCY.

A LITTLE HISTORY CONNECTED WITH IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—The Civil Service Committee this morning resumed its investigation of matters connected with the Chicago Pension Agency. George W. Campbell and M. B. Johnson, former clerks in the Pension Office under Gen. Sweet, and Joseph Lockey, former Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, were examined. The following is a brief abstract of the testimony of each witness:

George W. Campbell is 60 years of age. Was a candidate for the Pension Agency before Sweet was appointed. An arrangement was made between Campbell's friends and Sweet's friends that Sweet should be appointed and Campbell should have a position in the office at $1,800 annual salary. The only consideration he knew for this was that the friends of both parties agreed to it.

Question by Gen. Hurlbut—Who do you allude to as your friends? Who made that arrangement?

Answer—J. Russell Jones was more a friend than any other. Campbell entered upon the duties of Chief Clerk upon Sweet's appointment. Occupied that position for about a year under that arrangement. Was constantly employed. Subsequently, at Sweet's solicitation, Campbell entered into

ANOTHER ARRANGEMENT,

which was that he should receive $1,500 instead of $1,800, and should not do work at the office unless called on. Sweet expected to give more attention himself to the duties of the office; hence this arrangement. Campbell went occasionally to the office during that year, and always went once a month to draw his pay. This arrangement lasted until Sweet was removed. Campbell could not say whether during that year he was carried upon the rolls, but he was paid by Sweet regularly each month at the rate of $1,500. Campbell held no other office under the United States during the time he drew this pay, nor has he ever held "Federal" office except for a time as a Commissary. Campbell signed vouchers for this pay as Pension Clerk. Jones interested himself on account of

CAMPBELL'S FAITHFUL SERVICE.

[illegible] ... to any person.

In reply to a question by Mr. Brown, Campbell said, "It is a fact that I was in the office doing no work at the salary of $1,500 for one year, at least. That arrangement continued as long as Gen. Sweet was in office.

Question by Mr. Brown—Was not that a most extraordinary arrangement?

A.—It might be considered so ordinarily.

Q.—Did it so impress you at that time?

A.—No, sir; I always felt inclined to do as Sweet wished, as the difference was out of his own pocket. I held myself ready to do the work.

Campbell thinks that he may have mentioned this matter to his brother, B. H. Campbell, as he certainly did to his family. He never made any secret of it. Is certain that Ben H. Campbell was not connected in any way with the arrangement with Sweet.

Q.—Was the support by Jones of Sweet's application for this office on the condition that you be made clerk?

A.—I understood that to be the case.

M. B. JOHNSON

testified in substance that he was engaged under Gen. Sweet during the greater portion of the time when Campbell drew his salary. Never understood that Campbell did duty as clerk. Saw him about the office always on pay-day, sometimes oftener. Knew that Campbell was paid from a personal inspection of the stubs of Sweet's check-book. Sweet kept no regular roll of the clerks, and Campbell was paid as the other clerks were. The average salary of the other clerks was $12 a week, the chief clerk $1,500 a year.

THE BLAKELY DEFICIT.

Johnson testified of his own knowledge as to one fact which shows that the deficit was Blakely's. He said: "All the knowledge I have is this: At the time the Pension Agency was turned over to Miss Sweet, David Blakely made a claim of $2,200 on account of fire. I said that the Auditor would probably not allow it. [illegible]

This statement is a direct corroboration of the statement made by Gen. Baker to Miss Sweet. Deputy Commissioner Lockey confirmed the testimony given by Miss Sweet in every particular. The substantial points of

LOCKEY'S TESTIMONY

in brief are these: Lockey said: "I did not know anything of the transactions of Blakely and Miss Sweet until Gen. Baker brought this: About Oct. 1, 1874, I visited Chicago and examined the books of the Agency. I discovered what appeared to be a deficit or defalcation of about $3,000. Miss Sweet said that she knew that; that she was endeavoring to straighten it out, and hoped to do so after the payments were made. Miss Sweet at that time made no statement as to the cause of this deficit or mistake. I left Chicago for Dubuque, and returned in three days. While at Dubuque, on October 3, 1874, I received the following telegram from Gen. J. H. Baker, then Commissioner of Pensions: (The witness here produced the original telegram.) 'Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1874.—*Hon. J. Joseph Lockey, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Dubuque, Iowa, care of Pension Agent:* You need not stop at the Chicago Office, as I will go there.

J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions.'

Lockey, after this telegram of instructions, made no further examination. He was surprised to have received the telegram, as he had communicated nothing to Baker on the subject.

At that time Miss Sweet

TOLD HIM THE ENTIRE STORY

exactly as detailed in her testimony. She said that the deficit was Blakely's, and that he had promised to make it good. Lockey examined the statements, and saw that she had remitted to Blakely for $40,000, which was $3,000 more than Blakely's books showed to have been on hand. Lockey immediately returned to Washington, and saw Gen. Baker. Almost his first question to ask Baker was, how he came to send to him that telegram at Dubuque. Baker replied that he had heard from Blakely, and claimed to be surprised at the transaction. Lockey said Baker expressed considerable surprise, and said that he would go out there and see that it was all right. The relations between Baker and Blakely were apparently friendly. Baker went West. I received a letter from Gen. Baker during his absence. He said that he had found that it was as I stated, and that it would all be arranged."

MUCH-INDICTED.

WHICH THE SAME APPLIES TO WICKED FITZHUGH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Doorkeeper Fitzhugh is soon to lose his official head. The reform Congress does not get on well. Its ex-Confederate officials' affidavits were read in the House to-day, which showed that Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the Confederate Congress in Richmond, and Doorkeeper of the ex-Confederate Congress here, was once indicted for arson, once for larceny, and once for perjury. Under these indictments he was acquitted, but Judge Durham, member of the House from Kentucky, then his counsel, stated to-day upon his individual authority that he and Fitzhugh were both sworn in one of the trials, and that Fitzhugh, upon a mutual issue, swore directly to the contrary of what Durham himself swore, and nobody charges Durham with perjury. The situation was made very uncomfortable for Fitzhugh from the fact that the Chairman of the Democratic Committee in the district where Durham resides makes the original charge against Fitzhugh in the *Courier-Journal*, and calls upon Durham to state whether or not

FITZHUGH HAD PERJURED HIMSELF,

and as if this was not enough, White, of Kentucky, who may be the youngest and most foolish, but who certainly is the most persistent member of the House, succeeded in having read, amidst the jeers of the House and galleries, Fitzhugh's recent ridiculous letter. There was a prolonged struggle over the question whether Fitzhugh should be immediately dismissed without investigation and with dishonor, or whether his case should be referred to a committee. The Republicans forced the Democrats into taking notice of the charges. The Democrats were divided as to what course to pursue. Glover had ready a resolution demanding instant dismissal. Lamar declared that, even if Fitzhugh had been acquitted, the cases show that he is an individual guilty of gross moral turpitude and an infamous person. Randall, and Eden, of Illinois,

TRIED TO SHIELD FITZHUGH,

but their efforts were fruitless. The case was sent to the Committee on Rules with instructions to report immediately. It seems probable that the Committee will report for a summary dismissal by Monday. So Bigelow and Fitzhugh and his son, Roy, are likely to step down and out.

The end is not yet. It is understood that on Monday charges will be presented against

ANOTHER OFFICER OF THE HOUSE,

to the effect that he has been bartering the offices within his gift for money. It is stated that the friends of this are of the most positive character. It is perhaps surprising, therefore, that a prominent Democratic member this afternoon told a Republican that all the Republicans had to do was to sit at home, leave the Democrats here, label them a lunatic asylum, and await with confidence the result of the Presidential election.

A CURIOUS FEATURE

[illegible]

UNION PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

THOSE MISSING BONDS.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Ia., was before the House Judiciary Committee to-day, and examined at length as to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad. He had been Chief-Engineer of the road during the whole period of its construction, but was not an officer of or connected with the Construction Company or Credit Mobilier. He had no knowledge of any fraud or misappropriation of the funds of the Company in his department, or of any facts which would be a cause of forfeiture of their charter. So far as he knew, the road was built and finally completed in accordance with the law and requirements of the Government, and that it had been so found by the different Commissioners which had examined and reported on his work. The Company does not own any of the first mortgage bonds, and the present Board of Directors he believed owned a majority of the stock of the Company. Diligent efforts had been made by the officers of the Company to

[illegible]

With reference to the money received by him from C. S. Bushnell, it was paid him as proceeds of stock purchased of Bushnell, as stated by him in the Wilson report.

To the Western Associated Press.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—The House Committee on the Judiciary have not perfected the [illegible] ... to return the lands at $2.50 per acre, as a payment, was considered by the Committee as impracticable.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHARLEY HAM'S PILGRIMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Charles H. Ham does not meet with much success in canvassing for the United States Marshalship to succeed Ben. Campbell. Ham brings with him a great many letters of recommendation from members of the Board of Trade and commercial people, but has not yet developed much political strength here. It is, in the first place, by no means certain that Campbell is to be removed, although several Congressmen state that they are confident he will be requested to resign, as Babcock, his son-in-law, was. If there should be a vacancy, two members at least of the Illinois delegation have candidates of their own. Gen. Hurlbut will favor the appointment of the present Deputy Marshal, Gilman, who is from Hurlbut's county. Gen. Henderson will advocate the claims of Stephen Paddock, and it is expected that Burchard may have a candidate. The members from the Southern districts appear inclined to let the Marshalship go to Chicago if it goes anywhere.

NIXON,

of the *Inter-Ocean*, has been in conference to-day with Conkling's managers. He leaves to-night for New York. Frank Palmer is not here, as was stated yesterday.

THE POSTAL BILL.

The House spent the afternoon upon the Post-Office Appropriation bill without accomplishing much. When the paragraph in relation to salaries of Postmasters was reached, an effort was made to put the salary of the Postmaster at New York [illegible] ... were too high, and the salaries of to-day were not equal in comparison to what they were a few years ago.

SAMMY CAULFIELD

does not expect to accompany the Sub-Committee to New York to investigate Hale Johnson Davenport. [illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

It is intimated that the Senate may decide that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case [illegible]

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

to-day decided to proceed South next week. [illegible]

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Democrats of the House have been compelled to summon a caucus [illegible] ... will stand in the Senate.

To the Western Associated Press.

MORRISON'S REVENUE BILL.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—The Sub-Ways and Means Committee examining the Morrison Internal Revenue bill gave a hearing to-day to T. R. Spence, of Cincinnati, and N. C. Hudson and D. Catlin, of St. Louis, in opposition to the section which provides that tobacco shall be sold only in packages not intended to be opened between the factory and consumer. The Sub-Committee, after argument, concluded that the present law on this subject should not be changed.

Happy Thought.

Miss Susanne Legien, a good actress, but extremely stout, was one night enacting a part in a melodrama with Talliade, the original Pierre of "The Two Orphans," who had, at one moment, to carry her fainting off the stage. He tried with all his might to lift the fair heroine, but, although she helped her little comrade by standing on tip-toe in the usual manner, he was unable to move her an inch. At this juncture a boy in the gallery cried out, "Take what you can, and come back for the rest!"

FOREIGN.

The New Turkish War Minister Thought to Be in Favor of Reform.

A Pacific Policy Decided on by the Berlin Conference.

The British Government Will Entertain the Petition for the Fenians' Pardon.

Details of a Horrible Mutiny on an English Vessel.

Prospect of Serious Trouble in the Spanish Basque Provinces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WINSLOW.

London, May 13.—The ten days for which Winslow was recommitted having expired, the application for his release was renewed this morning. It was opposed by the Government, and he was recommitted for ten days longer. The Attorney-General said that if Secretary Fish's answer to Lord Derby's note had not then been received, the Government would not raise any further objection to his case.

DIED.

Col. Thompson, the Mayor of Liverpool, is dead.

ORDERED TO TURKEY.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to rendezvous immediately at Smyrna, in view of the possible Oriental difficulties.

MUTINY.

The bark Caswell arrived at Queenstown to-day in tow of a gunboat. The mutineers killed Capt. Best, who belonged in London, and the first and second mates and Mr. Stewart, all of Glasgow. One of the seamen killed two of the mutineers, both of whom were Greeks. [illegible]

The Government will consider with favor, finally, the request for an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners [illegible]

[illegible] ... an opportunity for reconciliation.

FAILURES.

R. H. Davidson & Co. and Alexander Crowe & Co., in the Baltic trade, have failed. Their liabilities are about £70,000 each.

TURKEY.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Ragusa, May 13.—Advices from Sclavonic sources state that a battle was fought yesterday near Bosnia, in which 700 Turks and 100 insurgents were killed.

THE BRUTAL TURK.

The Turks at Scutari had a celebration over the murder of the German and French Consuls at Salonica.

ITALIAN WAR VESSELS.

Naples, May 13.—Two more Italian iron-clads under Vice-Admiral Viry, have gone to Salonica.

THE CONFERENCE.

Berlin, May 13.—Everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the representatives of Germany, Austria, and Russia, in connection with the Turkish question. They are clearly agreed upon a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the English, French, and Italian Ambassadors. One result of the conference is that Turkey has been requested to grant the insurgents an extension of the armistice for the purpose of executing the promised reforms and aiding further negotiations. The Powers also intend to reinforce the naval strength of the Scutari for the greater protection of the Christians. Great credit is given to Prince Gortschakoff for the able manner in which he handled the Eastern question.

ENCOURAGING.

Berlin, May 13.—Notwithstanding the pessimist language of the newspapers of this city, the present Ministerial changes in Turkey are regarded in diplomatic circles as favorable to pacification and reform. The new Grand Vizier decidedly favors reform, and from the well-known energy of Hussein Avnir Pasha, the new War Minister, it is expected official protection will be afforded to Christians against the fanaticism of the Turks.

SPAIN.

CORRUPTION.

Madrid, May 13.—In the Cortes, yesterday, important statements were made regarding transactions between the accountants of the Department of the Public Treasury and the Bank of Paris, the Bank of Egypt, and the Spanish Mortgage Bank. The Inspector of the Public Debt Accounts also made serious disclosures, causing a great sensation. Senor Sardinal made a thorough inquiry. Minister Callantes said that the Government would co-operate in any measure that the Cortes might adopt. Without further action, the House adjourned amid great excitement.

THE FUEROS.

Madrid, May 13.—At a conference to-day between Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo and [illegible]

Congress has appointed a committee to make a rigid inquiry into the management of the finances of the Government from 1868 to 1874.

FRANCE.

RICARD'S SUCCESSOR.

Paris, May 13.—The *Figaro* asserts that at the Council of Ministers yesterday it was decided to propose to President MacMahon the name of DeMarcere, Moderate Republican, for Under-Secretary of State, as the successor of the late Ricard, Minister of the Interior.

Esquiros, the Radical Senator from Marseilles, is dead.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND ARSON.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

REPORTED FIGHTING.

Galveston, Tex., May 13.—The Galveston *News'* special, dated Rio Grande City, May 13, says: At daylight this morning Escobedo left Mier with his force, and it is reported there has been hard fighting near Camargo. It is not known which side has gained the day. The report is that 300 were killed and 1,000 wounded. A shell struck a church in Camargo, killing a priest and four women at prayers. Four large boats are landing infantry opposite Camargo on the San Juan River.

FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, May 13.—A dispatch from Brompton, Quebec, says the Grand Trunk Railway is washed away at that place, and the water is 3 feet deep. There is another washout half a mile west of the station, and 70 feet of water on the track.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ottawa, Ont., May 13.—The extraordinary floods which are now swelling the Ottawa to an unprecedented height continue, and those in a position to speak assert that the water will continue to rise for a week yet. Gatineau Point is submerged, and the inhabitants are in a terrible plight. People move about in boats, and live in the top stories of their houses. Two houses were washed from their foundations this morning, and carried down the river. Several others will probably move off to-night. Navigation is at a stand-still, and hundreds of boatmen are lying around idle. The Qui boom gave way last night, and 100,000 logs escaped. Four steamers and 300 hundred men are at work at Aylmer endeavoring to save the boom below that place. Should it break several hundred thousand dollars worth of property will be lost.

Lancaster, N. H., May 13.—The water in the Connecticut river is steadily rising, and the night closed in with heavy rain. No lives have as yet been reported lost, but the damage to property has been very great. Tracks of the Boston, Concord and Montreal, and Grand Trunk Roads are under water for twenty miles. At Northumberland, six miles above here, a torrent ten feet deep swept through the village.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

METHODISM.

Baltimore, May 13.—In the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day, there was laid on the table, after much discussion, the resolution that the election of book agents, editors of the New York *Christian Advocate*, *Western Christian Advocate*, *Central Christian*, and *Quarterly Review*, to be made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

W. H. Hunter, of the Book Committee, to which had been referred the memorial presented by Dr. Lanahan, charging the insolvency of the Western Book Concern, submitted a long report giving in detail the assets and liabilities of that concern. It stated that the exhibits, when compared with the former quadrenniums, show that at no period in its history were the assets and net capital so great as at present, and concluding with the recommendation of the passage of resolutions that the assertion of the memorialists that the Western Book Concern is practically insolvent, and is in an unsound, dangerous, and bankrupt condition, is both unjust and untrue, and entitled to no consideration by the public, and that any member of the M. E. Church who was instrumental in its clandestine publication in the newspapers deserves the censure of this General Conference and the condemnation of every true friend of the Church.

[illegible]

An invitation to hold the next General Conference at Cincinnati was received. It was stated that invitations from Baltimore and St. Louis would also be presented. [illegible]

THE COLOR LINE.

Charleston, May 13.—The question of the admission of colored Protestant Episcopal congregations to representation, which had agitated the South Carolina Diocese for twenty-three years, was settled last night, after a warm discussion in the Diocesan Convention, by the rejection of the application of St. Mark's Church for admission. A majority of clergy favored its admission, but it was rejected by the vote of the lay delegates.

BAPTISTS.

Richmond, May 13.—In the Southern Baptist Convention to-day, a report was read of women's work in foreign fields, urging an increase of laborers.

The Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Kentucky, read the report of the Committee on Indian Missions, which requires an enlargement of the work, and establishment of schools. Adopted.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

St. Louis, May 13.—Moody and Sankey arrived here to-day en route to the Sabbath-school Convention to be held at Kansas City, Mo., next week. They will hold a gospel-meeting at the Rink tomorrow.

CRIME.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Brampton, Ont., May 13.—The trial of Christopher Ward for the murder of his wife, terminated to-day. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of June. Ward, who is a farmer in the Township of Caledon, on the 8th of April, killed his wife, mutilating her body in a horrible manner. Afterwards he set fire to the house, and burned the body almost to a crisp.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Peterboro, May 13.—James Ryan, who killed his wife by stabbing her through the heart on Monday last, is in jail here awaiting trial, has made several attempts to take his own life, and has to be closely watched.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, May 13.—Notorious silk robbers were arrested in this city to-day on the charge of stealing silk valued at $30,000 from a dry-goods store on Chatham street, New York.

NABBED AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sioux City, Ia., May 13.—Sheriff McDonald returned to this city to-day from Indiana, where he went a few days ago to capture a noted horse-thief named Robert McFarran, with several aliases, who operated in this section last fall, stealing about a dozen horses, and tried to kill the Deputy-Sheriff who was following him. McFarran succeeded in escaping, but has been followed from place to place ever since by the Sheriff, who finally effected his arrest on a farm about 30 miles from Muncie, Ind., on Tuesday, and arrived here in safety with the prisoner. He now occupies a secure place in jail, and will probably not have another opportunity to steal horses or shoot officers for several years to come.

ACQUITTED.

Rock Island, Ill., May 13.—The trial of David S. Van Meter, City Editor of the *Argus*, for manslaughter in killing John B. Stambach, who attacked him on the 7th of April, began on Wednesday and closed at noon to-day with a verdict of acquittal. The jury was out only thirty-five minutes. [illegible]

CAPTURED.

Memphis, Tenn., May 13.—Private dispatches announce the capture of Joe Johnson, the notorious express robber, at Uniontown, Ky. Johnson was serving a term in the Penitentiary for robbing Messenger Brady, and recently escaped from Nashville.

FLOGGING.

New Castle, Del., May 13.—Ten men were flogged here to-day, and, afterwards, punished in the pillory.

BEECHER.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor Won't Hear Bowen's Secret Statement.

New York, May 13.—The *Evening Post* says: "The Rev. Dr. Taylor peremptorily refuses to hear Bowen's private story about Mr. Beecher."

The following is Dr. Taylor's letter to the Clerk of Plymouth Church: "I regret to say that I must respectfully decline to be present at the proposed interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen at the time which is proposed in the resolutions which you have sent me. I cannot see any good object that is to be gained by making me a 'safe' in which the secrets are to be locked up. [illegible] ... that Plymouth Church may soon see the end of its trials, but a responsibility which may be properly and constitutionally assumed by a mutual council should not be laid upon any one man, and, therefore, I am constrained to decline the request which has been made to me."

How They Smoke in Russia.

St. Petersburg Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

Smoking, too, is a favorite custom with the Russians, as I had learned even before finding myself seated at a restaurant table opposite a man who, with a cigar in one hand and a fork in the other, alternately refreshed himself with a morsel of food and a puff at his cigar. I also met a young, accomplished, and elegant Moscow lady, who, however, smoking is her own cigarette, always joined with her husband in his after-dinner cigarette, smoked at the table.

THE WATER-WORKS.

A Careless Employe Comes Near Smashing the Big Engine.

A Special Aldermanic Committee Appointed to Investigate.

Why Cregier Was Removed—Proposed Abolition of the Board of Public Works.

There has been for some days a suspicion of incompetency in the management of the Water-Works. Interested people had an inquisitive eye on the establishment, watching the operations. There has been a want of faith in the employes, and a quiet waiting for developments. On Friday afternoon it was developed that the suspicions were well grounded. The Engineer, Frank Trautman, had determined to overhaul one of the big engines and shift the fly wheel a quarter of an inch. To do this it was necessary to take off the crank and support the wheel. A huge beam was procured and placed across the opening, in order that one of the spokes should rest upon it and support the wheel. When the beam was in position one of the workmen was sent to start the engine slowly, to bring the spoke down to the beam. Probably no man in the country could have carried out the job in any worse shape than did this particular workman. He appeared to be utterly ignorant of the first principles of machinery, and is the last man who should have been sent on the errand. Seizing the lever he started up. Apparently it did not make much difference to him which way things went so long as they went. He plunged into the job as though the engine were a spoiled toy to be knocked about at will, and when completely beyond it, up, to be thrown out the window. An experienced man would have eased down the spoke and stopped, but this apprentice pulled her open, sending the wrong way. The huge wheel turned, and a spoke caught the heavy beam about the centre. [illegible]

The machinery shuddered and then stood still. It was not known what damage was done, but the steam was turned off. The beam was jammed between a spoke and the floor, so the wheel [illegible] from the starting point.

The matter was reported to the session of Aldermen held yesterday afternoon, and Messrs. [illegible] and Rawleigh were appointed a committee to investigate. They visited the engine yesterday [illegible]

[illegible]

CREGIER'S REMOVAL.

The following statement in regard to the removal of Mr. Cregier was furnished a *Tribune* reporter last night by a gentleman well acquainted with the facts:

Cregier is one of the most capable engineers in the country, and erected and had full charge of the water-works engines up to the time of his removal by Colvin in April. [illegible]

There were, however,

OTHER REASONS

for the decapitation, which will best be understood by a recital of the following facts: [illegible]

[illegible]

The engine had not been in operation long when Prindiville discharged the $1.75 man and proposed to put on a man in his place at $70 per month.

The contract for the stone foundation for the big engines was given out by Mr. Prindiville for $30,000. [illegible] ... which is being used for this purpose is of so poor a quality that they would not put it into the foundation of an interior house.

The facts show how the Colvin Administration have been running things in one of the city departments, and point to the necessity for a change. It is said that

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF MAYOR HEATH

would probably be to advise the Council to abolish the Board of Public Works and to appoint Cregier to his old place as Superintendent of the Water-Works of the city. This will be an improvement on the present system, and will also break up the disgraceful nepotism which has prevailed in that department for some time. It has been thought to be a kind of poetical justice, that Mr. Cregier should receive the appointment. [illegible] ... be the most competent man for such a position in the West.

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The wheel made half a revolution, carrying the beam, which

STRUCK THE IRON FLOORING WITH A CRASH.

The machinery shuddered and then stood still. It was not known what damage was done, but the steam was turned off. The beam was jammed fast between a spoke and the floor, on the opposite side from its starting point.

The matter was reported to the caucus of Aldermen held yesterday afternoon, and Messrs. Kirk and Rawleigh were appointed a committee of two to investigate. They visited the engine yesterday, but were unable to determine the extent of the injury done, if any, or how long the city will be deprived of the use of the pump. That it is shaken is certain. The expense of such a piece of machinery would seem to call for some care in handling, and the blunder of Friday is inexcusable. The Council will look into the matter and fasten the fault where it belongs. Another examination of the engine will be made to-morrow, and the exact extent of the damage ascertained. It is fortunate that no lives were lost, and that a stone is left in the building. Half a revolution of that mammoth wheel, carrying a beam of such size, was almost enough to tear the whole water-works system to pieces, and it is only by a miracle that the city escaped the inconvenience of a complete shut-off of the water supply.

THE RUMOR

that the big engine had been irretrievably damaged was in circulation all over the business part of the city yesterday, and caused great consternation, especially among the underwriters, numbers of whom flocked to the office of the Board of Public Works to find what truth, if any, there was in such alarming intelligence. The members of the Board of Public Works promptly denied the story that any damage had been done to the engine. They stated, on Mr. Cheesbrough's authority, that it was in perfectly good condition. It had been taken to pieces for the purpose of overhauling it, but was in such shape that it could be put together again and be in running order within an hour if its services were absolutely required. During the summer season, owing to the greater demand for water, it is necessary to use all the engines in order to have sufficient head to force the water to the upper floors of building, and it was in order that the engine might be in perfect condition that it was being overhauled at the time, the other ones furnishing with ease all the water now required. Mr. Cheesbrough stated to the Board that the engine was in perfect condition, and that it would be running again perhaps Sunday morning, certainly by 10 o'clock Monday. Concerning the narrow escape from destruction the Board said nothing.

CREGIER'S REMOVAL.

The following statement in regard to the removal of Mr. Cregier was furnished a TRIBUNE reporter last night by a gentleman well acquainted with the facts:

Cregier is one of the most capable engineers in the country, and erected and had full charge of the water-works engines up to the time of his removal by Colvin in April. When he went to the ex-Mayor to ascertain the ground upon which he was dismissed, he was informed that the Board of Public Works had united in a demand for his removal because he was extravagant in the use of fuel, and had refused to allow the attachment of smoke-consumers. It was also intimated that he had not sustained the Colvin party,—a capital offense in itself. In reply to Mr. Colvin, Cregier explained that he had opposed the smoke-consumers because they were liable to destroy the boilers, and that it would not be true economy to risk their destruction in order to save what little fuel would be saved in case they turned out a success. This explanation, which will strike every practical man as a reasonable one, had no effect upon the great usurper, who responded that he was perfectly satisfied with the action he had taken.

There were, however,

OTHER REASONS

for the decapitation, which will best be understood by a recital of the following facts: Mr. Quintard, the great engine-builder of New York, who has the contract for the erection of the West Division pumping-works engines, is bound by his agreement to put up the engines and run them one year himself before they will be accepted and the price handed over. About three or four months ago, Mr. Prindiville, President of the Board of Public Works, sent a man named Everett, who is his brother-in-law, to Mr. Quintard, with a recommendation of his fitness for superintendent of the works. The contractor, however, absolutely refused to appoint this man, unless he was recommended by Mr. Cregier, in whom Mr. Quintard had the utmost confidence, and who was the only man in Chicago from whom he would accept a recommendation. The result of this application was, of course, reported to Mr. Prindiville in due time. Shortly afterwards Mr. Quintard came to the city, and requested Mr. Cregier to recommend a suitable person to superintend the erection of the engines and attend to them for a year. Mr. Cregier recommended one of his assistants, who accordingly obtained the appointment. Prindiville demanded that Cregier should use his influence with the contractor in favor of his candidate, but he refused to interfere. The President of the Board of Public Works, with quite a human desire for revenge, thereupon went to Mr. Colvin and solicited Cregier's removal, to which request the ex-Mayor cheerfully acceded.

Subsequently Mr. Prindiville appointed his relative Everett as Superintendent or Inspector of the West Side Works at a salary of $1,800 a year. This is quite a sinecure position, and one which is entirely unnecessary, because Quintard is responsible for the engines until he fulfills his contract, and the man whom Cregier recommended is superintending the only real work that is in progress. Moreover, it is said that Everett does not spend six hours a week at his post.

One day when Cregier was over at the West Side Works he found four men engaged

BAILING OUT THE WATER IN THE WELL

with buckets. A man was also there superintending the job. These five men were receiving $11 a day. Mr. Cregier told Mr. Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, who was present, that this was a reckless expenditure of money, and he was asked to suggest a better plan to keep the well clear of water. Cregier said there was an old pump at the pipe on the North Side, which if repaired would do the work well at a small cost. Mr. Thompson told Cregier to go ahead and have the engine put in working order. He did so, and had it put up at the West Side works and engaged a man to run it at $1.75 a day. Adding 75 cents a day for fuel, this made the cost of keeping the well clear $2.50—a considerable saving on the unsatisfactory plan of bailing out with buckets by five men and a superintendent.

The engine had not been in operation long before Prindiville discharged the $1.75 man in charge and put on a man in his place at $75 per month.

The contract for the stone foundation for the big engines was given out by Mr. Prindiville for $30,000. Messrs. Singer & Talcott state that the stone which is being used for this purpose is of so poor a quality that they would not put it into the foundation of an inferior house.

The facts show how the Colvin Administration have been running things in one of the city Departments, and point to the necessity for a radical change. It is said that

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF MAYOR HOYNE

would probably be to advise the Council to abolish the Board of Public Works and to appoint one efficient man as Superintendent of the Public Works of the city. This will be an improvement on the present system, and will also break up the disgraceful nepotism which has prevailed in this Department for some time. It has been suggested, as a kind of poetical justice, that Mr. Cregier will receive the appointment. That he would perform the duties efficiently and well all one will admit, as there is no more competent man for such a position in the West.

VON HOLLEN.

Examination of Heafford, the Bookkeeper.

An Account of the Way the Office Was Run.

Heafford's Discoveries, and What Dooley Said to Him About Them.

The Witness Rather Reflects on the Cashier's Qualifications.

The Ex-Collector Cleaned Out the Safe Before He Left.

An Indictment Returned Yesterday by the Grand Jury.

There were no new developments in the Von Hollen defalcation, yesterday, beyond what appear in Heafford's testimony given below. No receipts were brought in by tax-payers to show that they had paid the skipping Collector their assessment on personal property. There were officials who thought the shortage would not amount to over $80,000, while others placed it at $100,000, and one or two as high as $300,000. Nothing further was developed about Von Hollen's leave-taking beyond that already published. The belief is general that he is now in Windsor or Toronto, Canada, and there being no extradition treaty to bring him back, he cannot be molested by American authority. Mike Evans, one of the unfortunate bondsmen, was about the office in the afternoon, and stated that he was on the bond for $15,000 or $20,000, and said so far as he was concerned he would not make any efforts to bring Von Hollen here. Schultze, another of the bondsmen, was also around, but had nothing to say about his liability in the premises.

MORRIS DOOLEY,

the cashier, was present in the afternoon, and stated that Von Hollen assured him, when he called his attention to the tickets placed in the cash-drawer against his account, that he had plenty of money in Greenebaum's Bank to make it good, and without assuming to question his superior further, allowed the matter to go on for further time, when the same inquiry and answer would be repeated. He is now satisfied that there was a shortage of $80,000 in Von Hollen's accounts in 1873, and explained the manner in which he collected checks for personal property taxes and rendered returns for the same, as already given in his testimony.

The Comptroller discharged all the employes but one yesterday, Charles J. White, license clerk, not assistant cashier, as has been stated, remaining to attend to applicants who require licenses. The Collector's office will thus remain closed, so far as the collection of taxes is concerned, until the Council takes action in the matter of an appointment to the Collectorship.

All the old employes in the Collector's office solemnly affirm that they did not know of Von Hollen's gambling habits until lately, and expressed astonishment at his enormous losses.

The investigation into the affairs of the office will be commenced as soon as Comptroller Hayes can find time to attend to it. The books and papers will be carefully examined, and an endeavor made to learn the exact manner in which Von Hollen acted, and from whom he received checks and money. It is not likely that the inquiry will begin before Wednesday.

HEAFFORD.

Mr. Heafford, the bookkeeper, was examined yesterday forenoon before the Comptroller. His story is as follows:

City Attorney Tuthill—State your name, age, residence, and occupation? A.—My name is W. H. Heafford, age about 53, residence 456 West Jackson street, occupation nothing at present.

Q.—What has been your general occupation, Mr. Heafford? A.—I was last occupied as bookkeeper in the City Collector's office, up to the 1st of April.

Q.—How long have you been employed in the City Collector's office? A.—I think it is three years—just about three years.

Q.—You came into the office then during Von Hollen's first term? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had you ever had any experience in office before that time? A.—I had not.

Q.—Or in any such office? A.—Previous to that I had been for five or six years Assessor for West Chicago.

Q.—What position did you occupy under Von Hollen? A.—I think from April, 1873, the time I went in there, I was Division Clerk up to December of that year. Then, at the time there was a change made there,—the time that O'Hara was elected Treasurer,—Tom Brenan went out and left vacancies to be filled. Mr. Dooley had been bookkeeper previously, and he was promoted to cashier and myself to bookkeeper.

HIS DUTIES.

Q.—What were your duties as division clerk? A.—My duties were to receive taxes, make out bills, and enter the payments.

Q.—Did you, during the time that you held the position there as division clerk, know anything or have any intimation that there was any shortage in Von Hollen's accounts? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What were your duties as bookkeeper? A.—Well, sir, in fact I had really—the duties were put upon me that belonged really to three different parties.

Q.—Well, what were they?—just state. A.—They gave me the general supervision of the warrants for the collection of taxes, to see that that was checked up every night. That really belonged to the chief clerk.

Q.—But you did it? A.—I did it, and then kept an account of all the deposits on each day. Also checked up licenses—kept an account of those.

Q.—To whom did those duties properly belong? A.—The bookkeeper generally attended to that part—the License Department. We had a license clerk.

Q.—Go on and state the rest of the duties. A.—Then I checked

THE STUBS

every day according to the slips rendered by the license clerk each evening.

Q.—What do you mean by the stubs? A.—There is a receipt given by the City Collector for each license. We had a regular receipt-book, and the receipts were torn off from it the same as on a check-book, and the stub left. There was an entry on the stub of the name of the person, the residence, and the amount paid for the license. We have also a regular license cash account that all of those licenses were entered on every day, and that account is balanced each month—the license account—and a report rendered to the Comptroller, and the license account is balanced every month.

Q.—And compared with the stub? A.—Yes, sir. I also kept an account of the deposits according to the receipts given by the City Treasurer. The cashier makes the deposits. I kept an account of the deposits every day, and during the busy season we made a report to the Comptroller once a week of the business of the office. Whenever we made a report of the business of the office that was all entered.

Q.—Reported to whom? A.—Reported to the Comptroller. That was all entered upon the cash-book.

REPORTS TO THE COMPTROLLER.

Q.—How often did you make these reports to the Comptroller? A.—In the busy season we did once a week—every Monday.

Q.—What did these reports contain? A.—They showed the receipts of the office.

Q.—From the different sources? A.—Aside from the license; the license report was made once a month. It was entirely separate, to show the receipts,—for instance for general real estate on such a day,—how much was received on real estate of 1873 or '74, or whatever it might be, and also, of course, the property, whatever that might be, and whatever might be the amount of the special assessments received. We had what they call a general report in blank—a pencil report. Mr. Dooley made up the receipts usually, from the cash-book,—the different kinds,—that is, from the general cash. I always entered those on the general cash-book, and gave him the balance to be deposited to agree with the report.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with the

ENTERING OF THE RECEIPTS

for general taxes on the cash-book? A.—No, sir,—only occasionally, when a party came in to pay taxes.

Q.—How was that done? Just go on and tell, for instance, how taxes were collected and what evidence there was in the office. A.—Well, a man comes up to pay his taxes, and he gives a description of his property in the first place. The amount is stated to him, a bill is made out for him, the description filled out, the clerk takes the money——

Q.—What is there on that bill that is made out? A.—There is a heading on it, dated such a day, "Received in full general real estate taxes levied in the City of Chicago for the year 1874," for instance, "on the following described property."

Q.—Did you have it separate for personal property? A.—Separate blank except when parties have

TAX-BOOKS,

and then, if they have personal property, why that is included in the same receipt.

Q.—What do you mean by parties having tax-books? A.—Well, they have books bound with tax-receipts in them; that is, of their own.

Q.—They come there and get it receipted? A.—Get their bills filled up right on the books, instead of taking a separate bill, so that they can have it from year to year.

Q.—State what the character of those receipts was, and the general description of them. Go on and state further about the manner of paying the tax.

AND HOW IT WAS ENTERED?

A.—The money is received by the receiving clerk; his name is attached to the bill as receiving clerk. He also makes a memorandum on the face of the bill of the amount of money taken from the party paying the tax. For instance, suppose your tax is $26.42. You give me $30. That amount is entered on the face of the bill as being the amount of money paid. Then the bill with the money is passed to the entry clerk. The entry clerk enters the description on the general cash book—the name of the party and the amount of the tax, and puts his check mark opposite the blank space left for the Collector to sign. That check mark indicates that the bill is being entered on the cash-book.

Q.—What was the check mark? A. It is a mark merely with the pen. The receipt is then passed to the cashier. He examines it to see if it is correct so far as being filled up correct and footed up right, etc., and that the amount of the money as passed to him agrees with the amount of the face of the bill by the receiving clerk. He makes the change, signs it in place of the Collector,—if the Collector is not there himself,—and then it is passed out.

Q.—Who signs the receipt? A.—Dooley usually signed the receipt.

Q.—As cashier? A.—He signed as Deputy.

Q.—Signed Von Hollen's name? A.—Signed Von Hollen's name, "by Dooley."

Q.—Did any body else ever sign those receipts? A.—Yes, sir; I signed a great many.

Q.—In the same way? A.—When Dooley was absent from any cause, I usually took his place.

Q.—Did anybody else besides you and Dooley? A.—Yes sir, there was—Charley Hepper. He held the position of chief clerk; and also a brother-in-law of Von Hollen's by the name of Julius Weidling.

Q.—Now, was the personal property-tax paid in the same way—in the same manner? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Passed through the hands of the receiving-clerk in the same manner? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Signed by him and passed out to the tax-payers? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Now, state about

HOW THE TAXES WERE COLLECTED.

A.—Real estate taxes were all collected in the office. In regard to this personal property tax, after a certain length of time there were certain names of parties which taxes were assessed against, the valuation, and the amount of tax taken off, on what we called personal property receipt books, for the purpose of collecting outside. Those men who had charge of these books, of course, were authorized to sign Von Hollen's name to the personal property receipts—all that were collected outside of the office. When they came in at night they made a return—handed their books in, first made a list, what we call a slate—of the parties who paid, the page of the book and the amount paid, and entered it in altogether as their day's work, with their book. These entries were made by the entry clerk on the general cash book, and their books checked off, giving the page and the number of the cash-book on the stub left in the receipt book, showing the page and number of the cash-book on which the entry was made.

Q.—They had stub receipt books? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often did they go over their beats, as you may say? A.—Well, they might go over perhaps and get promises to pay on a certain day. They might not collect the money the first time, and then go again on a certain day. There were always blank spaces left for all those memoranda on the stubs—when to collect, etc., and when notices were left, and everything of that kind.

Q.—I understand you to say that these blank receipts in those book were filled out with the description of the property and the amount of the tax against each man's name? A.—There is no description of the property, or personal property; only the number of the street.

Q.—It was filled out in that way—the man's name and the number of the street? A.—Yes, sir; the number of the street, the valuation, and the page of the warrant on which the name and tax appears for reference, and of course it was the duty of those collectors to mark everything paid on the warrant when they came in at night that they had collected during the day.

Q.—Now about

THESE REAL ESTATE TAXES.

The receipts for real estate taxes, were they taken from stub books also? A.—Real estate taxes were not collected outside of the office at all.

Q.—They could have been, couldn't they? A.—Well, the only way they could have been,—, if anything was taken outside of the office, and not marked paid on the warrant, of course it was sold at the general sale.

Q.—When did this general sale take place. A.—The last general sale took place on the 24th of August.

Q.—Then at the time of these general sales if there had been any taxes collected outside and not credited,—— A.—Not marked paid on the warrant——

Q.—And checked—you would have discovered it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By reason of persons objecting to the sale? A.—I attended to the sales myself, and I usually used to take particular pains to have everything sold that was not marked paid and checked.

Q.—Did you ever have any objection made to a judgment against property on account of there having been taxes paid and not credited? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But this might have taken place since the last sale, and you would not have discovered it until the next sale took place? For instance, if between this time and the last sale there had been any such receipts given outside of the office which were not credited on the books, you would not yet have discovered it, and would not probably have discovered it until the time of the sale in August? A.—After the sale everything is all settled up. For instance, suppose now we take the taxes of 1873, we render an account to the Comptroller according to our warrant—give him the amount sold for instance—the total amount sold as appeared from our warrants. I attended the sale and I marked every piece that was sold in blue pencil, and when there was judgment refused according to the judgment record I marked that, and we gave him also a list for the 1873 taxes with the full description of all the property on which judgment was refused, so that so far as the taxes of 1873 were concerned, with the exception of a few pieces that were through errors left out of the judgment record, why he gets——

Q.—Now about the taxes of 1874? A.—The taxes of 1874 operated in the same manner.

Q.—The sale for the taxes of 1874 was when? A.—August, 1875.

Q.—How about the taxes on real estate since that time? A.—We have taken since that time,—since the sale we have taken,—and, in fact, we did while the sale was in progress, quite a large amount of money on that portion on which judgment was refused us, and, of course, during the sale we are entitled to take money up to the moment before the sale. There was a good deal of property on which the tax was paid just previous to the sale, as it came up from day to day.

Q.—Now the taxes of 1875? A.—We have nothing to do with the taxes of 1875.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Q.—Will you please state how it could be in your opinion that this defalcation occurred? A.—I can see no other way except on the personal property. The personal-property warrants from 1871, following down, have never been balanced, because we were collecting on them all the time more or less. There is a large amount in arrears on the warrants of the different years. After I took charge of the books, in running over some—I think it might be 1871 and 1872—personal-property warrants I noticed some marked paid which were not checked.

Q.—Marked paid on what? A.—Marked paid on the warrant—the personal-property warrant.

Q.—Not checked on the cash-book? A.—Not checked on the warrant. The check-mark is this. We usually go through,—take the general cash-book, take the entries made during the day——

Q.—On the warrant? A.—And to check off on the warrant the amount as appears on the cash-book. That is checked in red ink,—a check-mark made. There is an "E" made as being entered,—as found entered on the cash-book. It is a check mark against the amount, showing that it is entered on the cash-book, and the amount as compared with the warrant is correct. I noticed there were some amounts marked paid in that way, and not checked. I immediately referred to the cash-book of that date and did not find it in the cash.

Q.—When was this? A.—This was when I first took charge of the books. It was in December, 1873.

Q.—Was that real-estate or personal property? A.—Personal-property tax. This, of course, was during Mr. Dooley's, while he was bookkeeper this had occurred. I immediately went to him and told him I found such and such a thing, and did not find them in the cash. Well,

THE REPLY THAT I GOT

was that he knew all about that; it was none of my business, anyway.

Q.—State fully what he said, as near as you can. A.—Says he: "I know all about that. That is the Collector's matter. You need not bother your head about that."

Q.—What did you reply? A.—I had nothing to say. It was none of my business anyway. I merely came across it accidentally, and merely wanted to know why it was not checked, as it was of considerable amount.

Q.—How large an amount? A.—One of them, I think, was in the neighborhood of $1,000 or $1,200—somewhere along there.

Q.—What do you think they would aggregate? A.—Well, I could not say.

Q.—Well, make an estimate if you can. A.—I should think that perhaps those that I picked up at that time might have been $4,000 or $5,000. Well, I afterwards found some more. Oh, he said afterwards in explanation that he had a list of these. I afterwards found some more, and I asked him if he had those. He said: "No." He said: "You had better see the Collector and get a list."

Q.—These last ones that you have mentioned, had they been collected before you came in as bookkeeper? A.—Yes, sir. He said I had better get a list of those and take care of them—those that I found in the first place—to prevent anything further being said about it or done about it in any way. It seemed to be a private matter between Dooley and Von Hollen. There seemed to be an understanding between them about that matter, and I was supposed to be outside of that matter altogether, but, for my own information if any of the clerks should call my attention to it, I put Von Hollen's initials against those places that I found—say "Received V. H.," and, as I said before when I found some other taxes marked paid in that way on the warrant, he said, You had better get a list from Von Hollen of all that he had got, so he gave me a list and I gave

THE LIST

to Mr. Dooley.

Q.—Do you remember about how much there was on that list? A.—No sir.

Q.—Can you come within any approximate amount? A.—Oh, I merely gave him the names.

Q.—How large a number of names, were they, do you think? A.—There might have been perhaps a dozen.

Q.—When was this? A.—This was in—you see I took charge of the books in December, 1873, so it was during the year 1874.

Q.—You don't remember what time in the year? A.—Well, along in the spring.

Q.—Where is that list now? A.—I suppose Mr. Dooley has it.

Q.—Well, after you became bookkeeper, were there any such entries on the books? A.—I don't remember whether there is anything on the 1874 warrant or not of that character.

Q.—You would have known of it if there had been, wouldn't you, being bookkeeper? A.—No, sir, not necessarily.

THE ONLY WAY TO DISCOVER

anything of that kind would be to run through the warrants. If you found anything that was marked paid and not checked, of course then it was looked after.

Q.—How often was your balance made from your cash-books? A.—Every time we made a report, that balance was reported.

Q.—How often was that? A.—Generally once a week.

Q.—That report was handed to the Comptroller? A.—Yes, sir, and of course the deposits agreed with that report.

BALANCING.

Q.—How could you make those reports balance when these sums were not credited on the cash-book? A.—Well, we balanced by the cash-book. We reported the money received.

Q.—But you had to furnish Treasurer's receipts for the money turned over, didn't you? A.—Yes, sir, certainly.

Q.—You could not make them balance with your report? A.—Oh, certainly.

Q.—How so? A.—We would deposit the balance.

Q.—Now, the cash-book would show, the warrants would show, that certain sums had been paid? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The cash-book would show that there was a deficit? A.—The warrant may show more than has actually been entered on the cash-book.

Q.—Then how could you make the balance? A.—We don't balance by the warrant.

Q.—You don't refer to the warrant in making up your balance? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Don't take that into consideration? A.—Not at all. As I said before, the personal-property warrants have never been footed up, so far as I know,—the amounts on each warrant,—since he went into office.

Q.—Then your balance simply stated what appeared to have been paid on the cash-book? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And your receipts from the Treasurer would show simply the receipts by the Treasurer of the amounts on the cash-book? A.—Yes, sir, the amounts reported.

Q.—And those were always balanced? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There is no difference then between the amount stated on the cash-book and the Treasurer's receipts? A.—That I cannot say, because so far as that was concerned the Cashier, Mr. Dooley, made out what we call a pencil-report of the receipts of the office. He took particular charge of that himself. He takes his amounts from the cash-book. Whether he reported all that was received or not, that is more than I can say, because I was given to understand that I had nothing to do with that part of the business at all.

Q.—He might have reported less than was received? A.—He might.

Q.—And turn over that lesser amount to the Treasurer? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And nobody would discover that except they went through the books? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How about parties—tax-payers—giving

CHECKS DATED AHEAD

in payment of these taxes? Do you know anything about that custom? A.—They did do so.

Q.—Was it frequently done? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Just state how that was? A.—Parties would sometimes give checks dated ahead, sometimes a month ahead. Of course, that could not be reported as being actually received.

Q.—The parties would have their receipts for it, wouldn't they? A.—They would.

Q.—But it would not be entered on the cash-book? A.—That would not go into the report, but it might be entered on the cash-book, but still it would not be reported. Mr. Dooley, probably, would not keep that amount back. As I said before, he would not report all that appeared on the cash-book on that day, because if he had a check dated a week or ten days ahead he would not report it until that check matured.

Q.—He would not turn the check over to the Treasurer until it matured? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know about parties paying on these checks by installments? A.—There has been one case that I know of.

Q.—Which was that? A.—Potter Palmer.

POTTER PALMER.

Q.—Tell the particulars of that case as far as you know. A.—In regard to this Potter Palmer check, I know that he gave a check on this—I don't remember, but I think it was the City National Bank, but I won't be certain. At any rate, he gave this check only a day or two before this bank went under for the whole amount of his tax.

Q.—What was the whole amount of it? A.—Between $25,000 and $30,000, I think.

Q.—About $35,000 I think Mr. Dooley stated. A.—Well, I don't remember the amount of course. I didn't consider that as a part of any business of mine to look into it anyway, because it was arranged I understood.

Q.—Did you see the check? A.—I did not. I understood Mr. Von Hollen to say that the arrangement was made with the Mayor, that Mr. Colvin had made the arrangement with Potter Palmer in regard to the payment of his taxes, and he was to take his check, and hold it for an indefinite period.

Q.—Who was that? A.—Mr. Von Hollen.

Q.—Mr. Von Hollen told you so? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—That Mr. Colvin had made the arrangement? A.—Yes, sir. He said it would be all right, that was the amount of it. Well, he had got his receipt-book for all his taxes, and his check was deposited in the office.

Q.—Mr. Palmer had got his receipt-book? A.—Yes, sir; and they tried to get his receipt-book back into the office, but it seems one of the men had given his receipt-book to one of the county clerks to have his county tax written up in it, and he would not give it up, and I know that there was quite a flurry there about getting the book after this bank had failed, and they afterwards—Mr. Von Hollen and Potter Palmer—made some sort of arrangement whereby he was to pay in installments. He paid along $1,000, $2,000, and $3,000 at a time, and, along in—perhaps it was December or January it would be—it might have been as late as January, and perhaps February, I don't remember when, but it was about the time that that cloth department of Palmer's was about going into other hands, and there was a rumor that Potter was going under; and Von Hollen hadn't been at the office for a day or two, and the first time he came into the office I took him one side and told him what I had heard about Potter Palmer, and wanted to know if he had all that straightened up yet. I was anxious for Von Hollen; and he said yes, that was all right; he had given a check for the balance due, and it had been indorsed by some other parties, so that it was all perfectly straight; he said he had been at it for a week, waiting and talking with him, and so on, and he had finally succeeded in getting it through a day or two before.

Q.—That was about a week ago, you say?—or when was that? A.—Oh, this was along in, perhaps, January.

Q.—Do you know anything else about that Potter Palmer business? A.—Well, he kept dragging along, I think, in January, and he paid after the 1st of January some. In regard to the warrant of 1874, there was a discrepancy of some $1,300 or $1,400 between my account and the amounts deposited on the 1874 warrant, and the amount as appeared paid by the warrant itself, and there was, on the 20th day of April, $11,800 due on this check of Potter Palmer's. It was then in Mr. Dooley's hands,—in his charge. I suppose it was in the safe. Of course that left our accounts out of balance some $1,200 or $1,300.

Q.—Go on now and state about

THAT CONVERSATION THAT TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.

A.—As I was walking up home with Mr. Perrine, one of the employes of the office, he said that they were talking in there about where the deficiency or defalcation could have come in, and he made a remark that it could not have come in on real estate, because 1873 was all balanced up, and 1874, he said, could not be out very much more than $1,200 or $1,300, because there was a check—he had heard Mr. Dooley tell me that there was a check for $11,800, and Mr. Dooley called him on one side and told him.

Q.—This was yesterday? A.—This was yesterday afternoon near 4 o'clock.

Q.—In the office? A.—In the office, and told him that there was no money for that check.

Q.—Dooley told Perrine so? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he say the check was gone? A.—He didn't say. I believe he said there was no money for the check. He didn't inquire any further, because he had been snubbed a good many times when inquiring about matters that he was told did not concern him. The same thing occurred with myself in regard to these matters I have already related when I found the warrant marked paid and not checked. Mr. Dooley always said he knew all about it, and I need not concern myself about it.

Q.—Do you know anything about Von Hollen having

DUE BILLS

there in the safe in place of money—his own due bills? A.—They made a practice there of advancing money during the month to all the employes in the office. If a man wanted $5 or $10, he would go to the cashier and give him his ticket, or what they would call a ticket, as being good for so much money. Mr. Von Hollen used to do the same way. They all did the same thing, and of course the salaries were all paid in there, and warrants, of course, on the Treasurer turned over to the Treasurer and deposited in the Treasury by the cashier the same as money.

Q.—The salaries were paid there in the office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The warrants were turned over to the Treasurer as so much money? A.—Yes, sir; warrants on the Treasury the same as all the salary warrants. Instead of the employes of the office going to the Comptroller and getting their warrants on the Treasurer, the warrants were all returned to Von Hollen, and the salaries were all paid in there, and all these due-bills of course were taken into account, and the balance, if any, remaining due was paid to the employe by the cashier. He kept an account of that.

Q.—Mr. Dooley stated that sometimes there were due-bills there of Von Hollen to the amount of $30,000 to $50,000. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Could that have been possible? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Why not? A.—I should not have supposed that he would have allowed it. I certainly should not if I had been cashier.

Q.—Wouldn't it have been impossible to have made the books balance if the cash had been taken out, and due-bills put in place of it? A.—Of course. If that was the case why he could not have reported all that was received according to the cash-book.

Q.—Whose duty was it to compare the cash-book with the accounts turned over to the Treasurer? A.—That Mr. Dooley took on himself always as long as he was cashier.

Q.—Then with his knowledge and his consent this might have been done? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Right straight along? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—But not otherwise? A.—Nobody else knew anything about it in the office.

Q.—As you have stated, he need not have turned over all the cash that was put on the cash-book? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Might have kept the due-bills of Von Hollen in place of cash, and not reported it as collected? A.—Yes, sir, he might have done so.

Q.—That would have been possible? A.—Yes, sir; that was the only way it could have been done.

Q.—Do you think that this personal-property tax could have been

COLLECTED BY VON HOLLEN

without its being shortly afterwards discovered by these collectors, that is, in any large amounts? A.—These items, as I stated before, as being marked on the warrant and not checked,—if they found anything of that kind, and they came to me about it, or Mr. Dooley, of course they would not copy those on their collection-books for outside collection.

Q.—If they were all marked paid? A.—If they were all marked paid.

Q.—Not checked? A.—And if they were not marked paid.

Q.—But when they were copied on their books? A.—When they were copied on their books, why of course, going to those parties they would exhibit their receipt.

Q.—Did you ever hear of anything of that kind being done? A.—I have

NOT THIS YEAR.

Q.—Did you ever hear of it before? A.—During the year 1873, they had a clerk in there who collected from $1,500 to $2,000 in that way, signed Von Hollen's name, and gave parties receipts, which he never turned over.

Q.—Who was that? A.—His name was Otto Wiefels.

Q.—How was that arranged? A.—Well, he was arrested, and it was some time before he could get bail, and I think some of his friends paid over some $300 or $400, and then he got bail and skipped out.

Q.—Straw bail? A.—Of course the loss came on Von Hollen. Mr. Dooley has a list of all those defalcations, because that was during his time as bookkeeper and while I was division clerk.

Q.—Then was not there a large amount of uncollected taxes of prior years which were not on the books, which these collectors have when they came round collecting personal property tax? A.—No; because, after I took hold of the books, I had these amounts brought forward in pencil in each succeeding warrant so that they could be entered on the books if collected.

Q.—When did you first have any knowledge or suspicion of

VON HOLLEN'S BEING A DEFAULTER?

A.—Well, I had no suspicion at all of his being a defaulter, only in regard to those items, as I stated before. I supposed that he was using those things temporarily, in anticipation of his salary, and that they would all be straightened out. I had no idea that he had appropriated any large amount.

Q.—Did you know anything about his gambling? A.—I did not; I merely heard a rumor of it, perhaps two or three weeks ago. That was the first I heard of it. I was very little outside of the office. I had things to attend to in the office, and never heard anything of that character.

THE DISCHARGE.

Q.—You were discharged from the office, weren't you, Mr. Heafford? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who discharged you? A.—The final discharge was from Mr. Von Hollen himself. I was told by Mr. Hepper and Mr. Dooley both that I would have to leave, but I told them I should not take any discharge from anybody except from headquarters.

Q.—What was the ground of your discharge? A.—The ground they stated was that there was no appropriation for me.

Q.—No appropriation for you? A.—Yes, sir, that was what they stated.

Q.—Did they seem to be suspicious of you? A.—Well, I don't know. I don't think that Mr. Von Hollen had. I rather think Mr. Dooley thought that I knew more than perhaps was good for the office.

Q.—You were afterwards taken back again temporarily, weren't you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why was that? A.—Well, I think Mr. Hubbard was appointed bookkeeper in my place immediately after the 1st of April, and I was away a couple of days, and Mr. Von Hollen, or at least they undertook, to balance the special assessment warrants. We had some 650, I think special assessments, and at the time I was discharged we were right in the midst of settling the 1874 business. Of course, when I was discharged, I dropped everything where it was, and gave Mr. Dooley what information I thought was necessary for him to go on and balance up. I understood that he was to do my work, and afterwards I was told that Mr. Hubbard was appointed bookkeeper. He could not take hold of it very well. He didn't know anything about it, and I heard a rumor that my books were in such a mixed, complicated condition that nobody could tell anything about them, so, for the sake of my reputation, I went back to show them the way out of the woods. I went back for a couple of days, and Mr. Dooley, and Mr. Hubbard, and myself took hold of the special assessment warrant and balanced them up, and returned them to the Comptroller.

Q.—So there has been no defalcation in the special assessment warrant? A.—No, sir.

THE VAULT.

Q.—Did you have the combination to the vault? A.—Yes, sir; but not to the safe.

Q.—Who else besides yourself had the combination to the vault? A.—Mr. Hepper, and Charley White, and Dooley.

Q.—And Mr. Von Hollen? A.—The combination was changed at the time that the Town Collector went in there this last winter, and Mr. Von Hollen didn't have that. Mr. Dooley and Mr. Von Hollen had the combination to the safe, but no one else.

Q.—Nobody but Dooley and Von Hollen had the combination to the safe? A.—No sir, not that I know of. I know there were several times that Mr. Dooley was not there, that they would have to wait for Mr. Von Hollen to get the safe open in the morning.

Q.—Do you know what there was in the safe? No sir, I do not.

Q.—Never examined the contents? A.—No sir. The contents I considered—I was given to understand I had nothing at all to do with.

VON HOLLEN.

Q.—When did you last see Von Hollen? A.—I saw him about half-past 4 o'clock on Wednesday of this week.

Q.—Where was he then? A.—He was in the office.

Q.—Did you notice anything peculiar about his manner or appearance? A.—No, sir. I will state though that I was in the Comptroller's office in the afternoon, and I casually dropped into the office, and this was about 4 o'clock or a little after 4 o'clock, and they were closing up, and I noticed that Mr. Charles White was trying to give him the combination to the vault—writing it out for him. He wrote it and it didn't work, and Mr. Hepper was there with him, watching him, and he could not make it operate, and Mr. Hepper came to me and says: "You have got the combination to the vault, you know it, don't you?" Says I "Yes, sir." I had it in writing in my pocket-book. I looked over the one that Mr. White had given him, and I saw that there was an error in it, so I gave Mr. Von Hollen one that I had, and he tried it with that, and found it worked all right. In the meantime Dooley had been absent two or three days,—a couple of days then,—and he said that as long as Dooley was not there, he would have to come down in the morning to open the vault, so I gave him the combination right there.

Q.—He had the combination to the safe? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he have a key to the door of the office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There was nothing to prevent his coming in the office at any time after that and opening the vault and getting into the safe? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether there was any money in the safe at that time? A.—Mr. White can tell you all about that; I only have his word for it. I asked him yesterday.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—He said that Mr. Von Hollen wanted to give him the combination of the safe in writing, and he said he would not take it; he would not take the responsibility because he did not know what was in the safe, but he gave the collections of that day to Mr. Von Hollen, and Mr. Von Hollen took them into the vault, and he supposed he put them into the safe and locked it.

Q.—How much were they, do you remember? A.—The license collections, I believe, and a little on personal property, $600 or $700 he thought, and the safe had not been unlocked from that time to yesterday morning.

Q.—How do you know? A.—He says so.

Q.—White says so? A.—Yes, sir; he says he knows, because it was not unlocked the day before,—the safe hadn't been. I asked White yesterday if his money was in the safe, and he said he did not see it.

Q.—Had he been in to look in? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Where is White now? A.—He is around here. He is the license clerk. I asked him how much he put in, and he said he didn't recollect now, but he said it was $600 or $700. What they called the receipt-slip will show how much it was,—how much for licenses, and how much for the rest.

THE INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury yesterday had its attention called to the Von Hollen matter by the appearance of the City Comptroller, City Treasurer, and the defaulter's cashier before that body. The visit was not unexpected to the jury, who dropped all else to hear whatever might be presented. The examination of the witnesses was brief, and a few moments later a true bill was found, drawn, and certified to, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, } ss.

Of the May term of the Criminal Court of Cook County in said county and State, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

The Grand Jurors chosen, selected, and sworn in for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present that George Von Hollen, late of the County of Cook, on the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, was then and there a public officer, to-wit: Collector of the City of Chicago, and that, as such public officer, he, the said George Van Hollen, did then and there unlawfully and feloniously embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use a large sum of current money, to-wit: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, belonging to and the property of the said City of Chicago, the said City of Chicago being then and there a municipal corporation, contrary to the statute and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

The indictment was returned into Court at once, and the jury retired for the transaction of other business.

MR. JAMES M. MARSHALL,

who was mentioned in the statement of Cashier Dooley as being back in his taxes, and that Von Hollen had been carrying his check, yesterday showed the vouchers to a TRIBUNE reporter, proving that he had paid the money long ago, and that Von Hollen never had to carry it over. The check was dated Jan. 31, 1875, and was certified. It is for $702.44, and was paid Feb. 5, last, having passed through the Clearing-House Feb. 4, thus showing that Von Hollen stole this money, though it bears the City Treasurer's stamp on the back.

LONERGAN.

His Record as a Ring Member of the County Board.

What a Little Quiet Investigation Has Developed.

He Has Persistently Supported Every Ring Measure.

His Late Challenge Pretty Thoroughly Answered.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Some days ago I noticed in the daily papers a card from Mr. Thomas Lonergan, in which he challenged "Joseph Medill, Wilbur F. Storey, or any other citizen to prove against me (him) a corrupt or dishonorable act before or since I was elected to the office of County Commissioner."

The public have nothing to do with the private acts of Mr. Lonergan, but his official acts are of course subject to criticism, and, as the gauntlet was so broadly thrown down, it occurred to me to read up the records of the County Board, and below are a few extracts gleaned from three published volumes of its records.

I have not heard it charged that Mr. Lonergan has acted from corrupt motives (he was a rich man before he went into the Board), but it is the general belief that for the *sake of power* he has

LENT HIMSELF TO THE RING,

and it makes but little difference to the tax-burdened people of Cook County what motive carried him into the Ring; it is enough to know that a man has acted with the "County Board Ring" for three years and more.

Mr. Lonergan always appeared as the friend and champion of Mr. Architect Egan, who rented an office in his building on Clark street. During the summer of 1873, the Jail and Criminal Court Building was being constructed under the immediate direction of the architect, Egan, and the Building Committee of the County Board, composed of the following gentlemen: H. M. Singer, Chairman, A. J. Galloway, George M. Bogue, Thomas Lonergan, and John Herting. Mr. Singer discovered that the work was being prosecuted in an unsatisfactory manner, and as the architect did not follow out the directions of the Building Committee, it was found necessary to employ a competent superintendent, and the Board directed the Committee to employ a superintendent, and report its action to the Board. A majority of the Committee (Singer, Galloway, and Bogue), agreed upon Mr. M. Morris, a man of large experience in building, and who was recommended very highly by the best architects and builders in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo; but, as he was a man who could not be managed by Architect Egan in the interest of Mike Bailey and the other contractors,

LONERGAN AND HERTING

brought in a minority report appointing one Ed Gleason (a family connection of Mr. Lonergan) to the position of Superintendent, which appointment was confirmed by the ring members of the Board, and from this time out Lonergan, Egan, and Gleason carried on the building wholly in the interest of the contractors. It is needless to add that both Egan and Gleason are still in the employ of the County.

On Dec. 16, 1873, in the election of county officers, Mr. Lonergan brought out John M. Roundtree as candidate for County Attorney, and George S. Kimberly as candidate for Warden of Insane Asylum and Poor-House. In December, 1873, the Committee on Public Charities, composed of five members, all Ring members, Mr. Lonergan, really the leading member, suddenly found it necessary to find more room for the County Agent's office, and succeeded in getting a resolution passed authorizing the Committee to rent new rooms, notwithstanding the fact that the lease of the rooms then occupied by the County Agent did not expire until the following May. The Committee soon reported that they had rented a store on Canal street at $100 per month. It was soon after discovered that, though the lease was made out in another's name,

THE BUILDING BELONGED TO COMMISSIONER LONERGAN,

and he has since rented out the balance of his building to the county meat contractor and others, which could not be rented for one-half what the county and the county contractors are paying, had not Mr. Lonergan succeeded in establishing the County Agent's office in his building.

When the contracts for the annual supplies were made in December, 1873, we find that Mr. Lonergan stood ready to vote for the Ring contractors as against other competitors and the interests of the people of Cook County, as appears by the following. The bidders for furnishing bread (see page 56 of December session, 1873) were as follows:

	Cents per lb.
Schweinforth Bros., West Division	3
J. F. Kleinhaus, North Division	3
J. F. Bear, South Division	3
C. L. Woodman, all	2 19-20

Commissioner Clough (page 59, same report) moved that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder, which motion was defeated, and

THE CONTRACT WAS AWARDED TO THE HIGHER BIDDERS,

Mr. Lonergan acting with the majority against the lowest bidder.

It was believed by some members of the Board that changes had been made in the construction of the Jail and Criminal Court building from the plans and specifications agreed upon, and in fact communications had been sent into the Board complaining of such changes, and on Feb. 16, 1874, on motion of Mr. Singer, a resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to report to the Board whatever changes had been made which had not been reported to the Board. At the next meeting of the Board, Mr. Lonergan, as Chairman of the Building Committee (which position he gained in consideration of voting for Sam Ashton for Chairman of the Board), submitted a communication from his man and tenant, Architect Egan, which was not a report, but a personal attack on Mr. Singer, and which was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and so proved by Commissioners Clough and Bogue, but under the leadership of Mr. Lonergan the report was adopted by the Board, and the attempt to ascertain the changes which had been made in the construction of the building for the benefit of Mike Bailey et al. was frustrated.

On page 58, March session, 1874, we find that Mr. Lonergan, as Chairman of the Building Committee, submitted a report recommending that the county pay his friend and tenant, Architect Egan, the sum of $6,180 as "extra services rendered" in connection with work on the Jail and Criminal Court building, which report was

ADOPTED BY A FULL VOTE OF THE RING.

On page 66, March session, 1874, Mr. Lonergan, Chairman of the Building Committee, submitted a report recommending that Mike Bailey and Sweeney & Bro. be paid $3,963.81 for "extras" on the Jail and Criminal Court building, which "extras" had never been ordered by the Board. The report was passed, Mr. Lonergan and the other Ring members voting yea.

The Chicago *Times* of April 25, 1874, contained a detailed statement as to the qualities of goods furnished to the paupers, stating that they had samples of all the articles referred to, and at the session of the Board held April 27, 1874, the proceedings (page 73, March session, 1874), show that Commissioner Bogue introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The Chicago *Times* in its issue of April 25, 1874, contained serious charges against the contractor, for furnishing supplies on the County Agent's order; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate said statement.

Lonergan and Crawford sent the resolution to the Committee on Public Charities and Hospital, with instructions to investigate the character and quality of supplies furnished.

THE COMMITTEE NEVER REPORTED,

and Periolat, with the permission of the Ring, and the connivance of the Wardens whom he and the Ring had elected to take charge of the charitable institutions of the county, continued to deliver rotten and worthless supplies to the unfortunate poor, while the county paid for a good quality.

At the meeting of the Board on June 15, 1874, the Ring members voted to proceed with the building of the Court-House, and recommended that the compensation to be allowed the architect or architects should be "4 per cent upon the cost of the building, work, materials, and finish complete." Commissioner Clough (page 29, June session, 1874) moved to amend by making the compensation 2½ per cent, instead of 4 per cent, which amendment was lost, Mr. Lonergan and the Ring members voting against it.

On Aug. 24, 1874 (see pages 108 and 109, June session), Commissioner Bogue presented a tabulated statement to the Board showing a list of eighty articles furnished to the Insane Asylum and Poor-House and County Hospital by Periolat, giving the prices paid and the contract price, in which the price charged exceeded the contract price from

10 TO 100 PER CENT.

Commissioner Clough moved the reference of the paper to "a select committee of five, to consist of non-members of the Public Charities and Hospital Committees," but the Ring members objected to having their acts investigated by the honest members of the Board, and so referred the subject matter to the Hospital and Public Buildings Committee, consisting, with two exceptions, of the very members who had previously audited the bills. The Committee commenced their session by appointing one John M. Rountree as the person to conduct the investigation in the interest of the Ring and to shield the guilty parties.

Rountree was County Attorney of the Ring, and was the friend and candidate of Herting. He examined the witnesses, and, instead of putting plain straightforward questions, put such questions as would not call out and develop the facts.

HIS OPINIONS WERE ALL IN THE INTEREST OF THE RING,

and finally Mr. Commissioner Burdick, for the purpose of ascertaining just where Rountree and his consorts stood, demanded his opinion in writing on several points, and which was given, ever in the interest of the Ring, but an opinion which at that time was derided by every respectable and intelligent lawyer in the city who investigated the question, and among them Judge Beckwith, who gave an opinion in writing.

Two reports were written, one by the majority, which found themselves and the contractors innocent. Mr. Rountree, the accommodating attorney, wrote two or three reports which, it was hoped, Mr. Burdick would sign, but that gentleman preferred to write his own report, and did not concur with the majority, most of whom were friends of Periolat, and of whom they received their family supplies.

At the organization of the Board in December, 1874, on a viva voce vote for Chairman, Lonergan voted for John Crawford, Ring member, in opposition to Commissioner Burdick, who had proved himself to be a faithful public officer.

On Dec. 30, 1874, the Board had under consideration the fixing of salaries for the ensuing year, and we find that Mr. Lonergan steadily voted with the Ring in fixing high salaries. At the same session of the Board he voted to retain in office County Attorney Rountree and George S. Kimberly for Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, both of whom had distinguished themselves as

SERVILE TOOLS OF PERIOLAT AND THE RING.

On Jan. 14, 1875 (page 69, December session, 1874), the Joint Committee to whom had been referred the report of the Committee on Supplies reported that, at a meeting of said Committee, Commissioner Lonergan moved that the Committee exonerate the Warden, George S. Kimberly, from all charges preferred against him, when it had been proven by Kimberly's own witnesses that he had traded off dry goods for groceries, and it had also been proven by the books of the Matron of the Insane Asylum that a large portion of the goods, which had been paid for by the county on bills certified to by Kimberly in favor of C. F. Periolat had never been received or used by the Asylum.

On Jan. 25, 1875 (page 91, December session, 1874), a minority report was made from the Committee on Public Charities, stating that Andrew Heggen (*alias* C. F. Periolat) had

LARGELY DEFRAUDED THE COUNTY

in his contract to supply goods, and recommended that said Heggen (or Periolat) be not paid a bill amounting to $3,138.16. The following is quoted from the minority report, to show why the bill should not have been allowed:

"Andrew Heggen had the contract for furnishing Cook County with any and all dry-goods required by it for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874. In December last just past, on examining the dry-goods at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum—(it was found by a special committee of this Board, then investigating the affairs of these two institutions)—that the dry-goods received at these institutions were of a very inferior quality for the prices named in the contract, and many samples were taken by the Committee—indeed a piece of each of the leading articles were taken to compare with similar goods here—with the view of comparing the prices of the same; and the undersigned, as a member of the Special Committee, went to Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., for the purpose of obtaining the real value of the various kinds of goods being received by the county from Andrew Heggen, the contractor for dry-goods, when it was demonstrated that the various articles represented by the samples could be purchased from this firm (Field, Leiter & Co.) for 40 per cent, or less, of the amounts actually being paid to the contractor. For instance:

"Paid by the county for	*Per yard.*	*Field, Leiter & Co. sell for*
Sheeting	$00.12	$0.10
Bleached shirting	.20	.11
Prints	.10½	.07½@08½
Ticking	.25	.13
Towelling	.24	.13
Drilling	.33	.14½
Cassimere	.90	.25
Red flannel	.47½	.30
Cotton-batting	.20	.12
Woolen mitts, per doz.	11.00	per doz. 4.50

"That Committee, by actual figures, proved conclusively that the county had been charged some $5,000 more than the same quality of goods could have been purchased for in this city. And these articles referred to did not comprise all the goods purchased in that line; and it is believed that the percentage on the remaining articles—such as curled hair, women's hose, Balmorals, thread, buttons, counterpanes, table-cloths, etc.—would be even greater than that enumerated above."

A motion to adopt the minority report was lost by a vote of 5 yeas to 8 nays, Mr. Lonergan voting with the Ring members.

On Feb. 15, 1875 (page 137, December session, 1874), a minority report was made recommending that the bread contract be awarded to Fred Voltz, and the following reasons were given why

THE MINORITY REPORT

should be adopted:

"A motion was made to adopt this minority report, on which the vote was as follows:

"*Yeas*—Busse, Clough, Guenther, Holden, Burdick.

"*Nays*—Lonergan, McCaffrey, Russell, Johnson, Carroll, Conly, Crawford, Herting."

In the letting of contracts for the present year, the Ring members took good care of their friends at the expense of the tax-payers of the county, as will be seen by the following extract from page 137, December session, 1874:

"The minority of your Joint Committee, to whom was referred the proposals for furnishing Cook County with bread for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, having considered the same, beg leave to report that the Committee had various propositions before them; that the lowest responsible bid was from Fred Voltz, who proposed to furnish all the bread required by the County Agent for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, at the rate of $2.19 for 100 pounds, being at the rate of 2 19-100 cents per loaf of 1 pound. The Committee visited the various establishments whose propositions were considered favorable. They found the bakery of Mr. Voltz, on Milwaukee avenue, capable of baking all the bread that might be required for the county's use, the bread of good quality, and proper-sized loaves. The establishment of Schweinfurth Brothers was also visited with a similar result. The majority of the Committee favored the proposition of Schweinfurth Brothers to furnish the bread required by the County Agent for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, at the rate of $2.50 per 100 pounds, being at the rate of 2½ cents per one-pound loaf of bread. Last year the county paid for 800,000 pounds of bread for the County Agent's office, or the sum of $24,000. The proposition of Schweinfurth Brothers, allowing the same quantity of bread to be consumed this year as was consumed last year, will amount to the sum of $20,000, while that of Fred Voltz amounts to the sum of $17,520. This being the case, it would seem imperative on the Board to give this contract for bread to Fred Voltz, his bid being 31 cents per 100 pounds lower than the Schweinfurth Brothers, and, in addition to the usual bond to comply strictly with the terms of the contract, Mr. Voltz proposes to place in the hands of the County Board, as a further guarantee of his faithful performance of the contract to the very letter, five $1,000 Cook County interest-bearing bonds; and all things being considered, it does appear that to Mr. Fred Voltz belongs the contract, not only for the reason that his contract will save to the county the sum of $2,480, but for the further reason that his bid complies with the requirements of our advertisement calling for proposals, etc., to furnish the county with bread for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875. For the above reasons the undersigned, a minority of your Joint Committee, would recommend the awarding of the contract for the furnishing of bread to Cook County for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, to Fred Voltz, upon the conditions specified above."

On page 141, same session, we find that a motion to adopt the minority report was lost by a vote of 5 yeas to 9 nays.

MR. LONERGAN VOTING WITH THE RING MEMBERS.

On July 6, 1875, (page 307, June session, 1875), a majority of the Building Committee reported recommending the rescinding of the action of the Board had on Nov. 16, 1874, which action was the election of J. J. Egan as Architect for the county portion of the Court-House. Mr. Lonergan defeated the proposition in a vote of 7 yeas to 8 nays, thereby continuing as sole architect for the construction of the building, which was estimated to cost some millions of dollars, his friend and tenant, James J. Egan, who by his reported recent testimony before the Grand Jury, was paying C. F. Periolat thousands of dollars for the purpose of securing his place as architect by buying up a majority of the County Board.

On July 12, 1875 (page 405, 1874-5 Records), Commissioner Lonergan aided the Ring members by his vote to carry through the printing steal, which is costing the county thousands of dollars annually, to have its (the Board's) proceedings published in papers which no one reads.

BUT THE RING MUST HAVE AN ORGAN.

After the Ring had forced the Board to commence work on the Court-House in advance of the city being ready, Egan and the contractors found that some change must be made, as a majority of the Building Committee (Messrs. Clough, Guenther and Burdick) were non-Ring members, so the idea was conceived of adding the Committee on Public Service to the Building Committee, which reformed Messrs. Lonergan and Schmidt by the addition of Conly, McCaffrey, Carroll, and Johnson, and, at their first meeting, in violation of all parliamentary usage, they elected Lonergan Chairman of the Joint Committee, thereby displacing Commissioner Clough, a man who enjoyed the fullest confidence of all honest men. The first contract let was for the foundation of the new Court-House, which was awarded to "Farmer" Harms for $84,850, when McNeal & Son offered to do the same work for $72,975. The contract was awarded by a vote of 8 yeas to 6 nays,

MR. LONERGAN VOTING WITH THE RING MEMBERS.

But time nor space will not allow a greater elaboration. The foregoing extracts have been given to prove that Mr. Lonergan has not acted honorably, but rather dishonorably, and against the interest of the people of Cook County. If one will take the trouble to look through the records of the County Board, he will find that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred Mr. Lonergan has voted with the Ring. Yours, INVESTIGATOR.

A young printer named David Bell, was arrested Wednesday evening by Officer Cobb at the instance of Messrs. Hamilton, Rowe & Co., who charged him with attempting to obtain money from them on a forged check. Since Bell's arrest, the officer has worked up and exposed a well-devised system of forgery which has been successfully carried out by the prisoner in conjunction with some persons still at large. The plan has been to become with whom certain houses have business connections, and then to make a request, generally on the back of their cards, asking the victims to cash an accompanying check. The firms who have been victimized in this manner so far as known at present are D. B. Fisk & Co., and Mr. Gaubert, of the Gardner House. An application for $350 was made to Hamilton, Rowe & Co. in the name of William E. Hale, but the latter's caution spoiled the little game. Bell, who presented the note, claims that he was innocent of the swindle, and that he had been charged to deliver it by a man named J. W. Wallack, for whom he had done similar services before. The blanks used were those of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The prisoner has been held to the Criminal Court in a sum of $1,000.

POLITICAL.

The Third Ward Club Meets and Suggests Delegates---The Aldermen Indorsed.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Sustain Hoyne---The First Ward Club.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

The Third Ward Republican Club held a fairly-attended meeting at No. 960 Wabash avenue. Mr. L. W. Buell, in the absence of President Cullerton, was chosen to preside, and Mr. W. O. Cole acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was the selection of delegates to the County Convention. The matter had been referred to a Special Committee, which reported twenty-six names, as follows, from which ten delegates are to be chosen: James H. Rees, Benjamin W. Raymond, Thos. McArthur, Henry Sayrs, S. A. Irish, Wm. Aldrich, Terrence O'Brien, Geo. Armour, Jacob Strader, Isaac Howland, Wm. E. Wheeler, W. O. Cole, E. B. Eyers, Nelson Morris, P. V. Fitzpatrick, Dr. F. A. Emmons, Charles H. Ham, Myron L. Pearce, Charles M. Culbertson, C. M. Favorite, Elbridge G. Keith, A. C. Calkins, N. S. Bouton, George Schneider, John S. Gould, Ferd W. Peck.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Aldrich wanted his name withdrawn from the ticket in favor of Ald. Spaulding, as he had enough to do in the Aldermanic matter. He had experienced a good deal of what gentleman must have undergone, and paid him and the minority of the last Council a compliment for their efforts in behalf of the people against the enormous odds arrayed against them of a corrupt majority.

Mr. Roberts moved that the candidates be requested to

GIVE THEIR VIEWS AS TO THEIR CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Galloway was willing to trust to the good sense of the delegates who should be sent to Springfield.

Mr. Roberts' motion was lost.

Balloting was then gone into, which resulted as follows: George Armour, James H. Rees, Charles M. Culbertson, E. G. Keith, S. A. Irish, Henry Sayrs, N. S. Bouton, A. C. Calkins, E. B. Myers, Jesse Spalding.

The Chair then announced the 18th inst. as the date for holding the primaries, from 4 to 7 o'clock p. m.

THE ALDERMEN INDORSED.

Mr. Sumwald offered the following in regard to the Aldermen:

WHEREAS, The Third Ward Club feels a just pride in the action of its Aldermen in this eventful period in our city's history, and wish to publicly express the feelings of approbation of its members; therefore,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Messrs. Aldrich and Thompson, as well as others of the present City Council who have stood up so manfully for the rights of the people, and have so successfully carried out the wishes of the law-abiding portion of the community.

Mr. Aldrich thought the resolution was rather premature. It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kirk Hawes then moved that the delegates chosen be requested to give their views on the Presidential and Gubernatorial question. The motion evoked some discussion, and was finally carried.

MR. GEORGE ARMOUR

stated that he was not an orator. He would go for the best men only. He might go for Mr. Hawes for Governor. [Laughter.] As to President, he wanted time to consider that question, too, as they hadn't got through investigating the candidates in Washington yet.

Mr. Irish begged to be excused.

Mr. Calkins was in the same position as Mr. Armour. He wanted to see the end of the investigations. He was in favor of Mr. Hawes for Governor. [Loud laughter and applause, and calls for Hawes.]

MR. SAYRS

was ready to give an opinion on any question. They had several first-class men in the Republican party as candidates for President. He was in favor of Roscoe Conkling. He was a true man and a patriot, and he stood well in New York and was popular in this State.

Mr. Jesse Spalding had not fully made up his mind as to who he would support for Governor or President. He thought delegates should go uninstructed to the Convention.

Mr. Myers had nothing to add to what the other speakers had said.

MR. STRONG

did not feel like expressing his views, though he had some decided ones on the Presidential question. He thought Conkling a weak man. The contest lay equally between two men, but Mr. Blaine stood a head taller than any man in the Republican party. Mr. Bristow was an able and strong man, and he would vote for him if nominated. They wanted the man who could talk back to the sixty Rebels in Congress,—and that was Mr. Blaine. His first choice was Mr. Blaine and second Mr. Bristow. He thought that Cullom would be the nominee for Governor. Mr. Strong was then requested to give his views in full at the next meeting of the Club.

The meeting then adjourned for one week.

OTHER WARDS.

THE FIRST.

The First Ward Republican Club met at the club room of the Sherman House last night to take steps towards the election of delegates to the coming County Convention. Mr. L. L. Coburn called the meeting to order.

Mr. Simeon W. King, at a former meeting a committee of one to wait upon members of the other club and ask them to join this club, reported that he had visited many of the members and thought that a consolidation would be effected if another week were allowed him for further consultation. On motion of Mr. Abner Taylor, the time for the report was extended until the next meeting of the club.

Mr. King moved that a committee of three be appointed to select ten names for delegates to the Cook County Convention, to be submitted to the primary Thursday.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend by fixing the number of names at twenty, and that the Committee report at a meeting to be held Monday night.

Mr. King accepted the amendment, and Dr. Jordan moved further to amend by asking the other Club to name ten of the delegates.

Considerable discussion arose on the question of recognition, and the motion to appoint a committee to nominate twenty names from which ten delegates shall be selected was carried, with the understanding that the Committee shall use every effort to secure the co-operation of the other clubs.

The Chair appointed on the Committee Simeon W. King, Abner Taylor, and Frank B. Tobey. Mr. Taylor asked to be excused, and Mr. John C. Dore was appointed in his place.

The Chairman attended to the location of the primary polls on Van Buren street, and suggested that something be done towards moving the polls nearer the centre of the ward, and to make some changes in the Judges, as the Club had but little faith in some of the present appointees.

Mr. Abner Taylor, after speaking earnestly against the primary system, moved that a committee of three, of which the President shall be one, be appointed to devise ways and means to abolish the primary system. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed as the other two members Mr. Abner Taylor and Mr. John C. Dore.

Mr. Jourdan moved that if the Committee of Three found that the primary polls could not be moved to a more central point, and the judges could not be so arranged as to give at least one judge to the Club, then that the Club elect ten delegates and send them direct to the Convention, without submitting the names to the primaries. The motion was carried.

Mr. King moved that the next meeting be held in Union Hall. Carried.

Mr. F. A. Bzeboski introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Club heartily indorses the action of the Common Council of this city in sustaining the Mayor-elect against the claims and pretensions of a would-be usurper to the office, and, in relation thereto, cordially approves of the course pursued by the Aldermen-elect from this ward.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Dyer was then called upon for a speech, and, at the conclusion of his remarks, the Club adjourned until Tuesday night.

THE TENTH.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Tenth Ward was held at No. 121 Lake street last evening, C. T. Brown in the chair. The object of the meeting was to recommend names for delegates to the County Convention, to be voted for at the primary a week hence.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee to select names as delegates: G. E. White, C. E. Matson, H. H. Martin, John Gutgesell, and A. McKenzie.

On motion of C. E. Matson, the Club adjourned until Wednesday evening, at the same place.

THE THIRTEENTH.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward held a lively meeting last evening in Bessels Hall, No. 702 West Lake street. William Williams, President, occupied the chair. About 100 members were present.

J. P. Kimmert, Chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following names as candidates for delegates to the County Convention, to be voted for at the primary election: W. W. Bingham, James Traber, Ludwig Wolff, A. P. Bradley, J. W. Clark, H. N. Thompson, Henry Miller, H. B. Murdoch. On the motion of H. C. Gill the report was accepted.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A handful of Democrats gathered in the back-room of the saloon, No. 107 Clybourn avenue last night and held a short meeting. Arno Voss presided. The resignation of the President of the Club—Francis A. Hoffman, Jr.—was read and accepted. A few remarks were made on the lack of interest shown by the officers and members of the Club, and by the voters generally in the cause of Democracy, and steps were proposed by which it was hoped to obtain a larger attendance at the meeting in the same room Thursday evening.

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McCormick Hall.
North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Readings at 8 p. m. by A. P. Burbank.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Complimentary benefit to T. Grattan Riggs.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Mad. Eugenie Pappenheim in opera.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Der Narr des Glucks."

Adelphi Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "Mazeppa."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S. 32d, A. A. S. R.—Special assembly Tuesday evening, May 16, 7:30 p. m., for work on Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret 32d Degree, at Consistorial Hall, 76 Monroe-st. Members requested to appear in full uniform. By order GIL W. BARNARD, 33d Degree Illinois Commander-in-Chief. JAMES A. T. BIRD, 32d Degree Grand Secretary.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS—STATED CONclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, May 15, for business and work on the K. T. order. As it will be decided whether or not this Commandery goes to Philadelphia, a full attendance is desired. By order of the E. C.
CHAS. J. TOWBRIDGE, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock. Work, the Mark Degree. By order
S. M. HENDERSON, H. P.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2 R. A. M.—HALL 72 Monroe-st. Special Convocation Monday Evening at 8 o'clock for work. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO LODGE NO. 55, I. O. O. F., have removed to their new hall, 216 and 218 East Randolph-st. Meet every Monday night. J. B. CLARK, Secretary.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1876.

At the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday greenbacks ruled at 88⅞@89 cents on the dollar.

Von Hollen, the fugitive defaulting City Collector, has been promptly indicted by the Grand Jury almost before he had time to shake the dust of Chicago off his feet. Now, if the like promptness is displayed by the officials having the matter in charge, and red-tape delays are in like manner dispensed with, it ought not to be a long while before he is on his way to the Penitentiary.

From present indications, the delegation from this county to the State Convention will be mainly for the Hon. S. M. Cullom for Governor. The feeling which pervades Republican circles seems to be that the party cannot afford to have a weak man placed at the head of the ticket, because that would cause the loss of all the close districts, and might cost the Republicans of this county alone half a dozen members of the next Legislature, and with them a United States Senator.

Notwithstanding the lofty tone assumed in demanding guarantees before surrendering Winslow, the Boston swindler, under the extradition treaty, the British Government, at the expiration of the ten days for which he was recommitted to await requisition, yesterday denied his application for release, and again recommitted him for ten days longer. Evidently the English Ministry are not in haste to rush matters to a disagreeable issue in this case, and perhaps, after all, rather than practically abrogate the extradition treaty, will surrender Winslow. A little firmness goes a wonderful way with John Bull, and Secretary Fish's correspondence in this matter was full of quiet firmness.

The testimony of Mrs. Leavenworth, widow of the original Treasurer of the St. Louis Whisky-Ring, and the documents she has furnished in support of it, have evidently proved fatal to the hopes of McKee, of the *Globe-Democrat*, for a pardon. Her testimony is to the effect that she was present when large sums out of the Ring's plunder were paid over to McKee, and among the documents she produces are McKee's own letters, which, it is stated, furnish conclusive evidence of his complicity in the Ring. Upon these developments, subsequent to the trial, District-Attorney Dyer, despite the enormous pressure brought to bear upon him, has reported to Attorney-General Pierrepont adversely to the pardon asked, and from present indications McKee has no prospect of escaping the full punishment to which he was sentenced.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor peremptorily declines to be made the safe repository, to be double-locked and barred, of Bowen's testimony and Beecher's explanations. In his plain-spoken letter to Plymouth Church he takes the very sensible ground that it is unreasonable to expect of him to express an opinion upon the matters mutually confided, while the evidence upon which that opinion is asked is to be kept under lock and key. He reminds Plymouth Church that the determination of the matters in controversy properly belongs to a Mutual Council—which the partisans of Mr. Beecher have so painstakingly avoided. So the recent confessional project for disposing of the scandal, which it could not have disposed of, comes to naught, and the scandal will never down until daylight is let in upon the whole affair without regard to Tommy Shearman's tears, Bowen's evasions, or Beecher's eloquent protestations.

Pitzhugh, the Confederate Doorkeeper of the House, as will be seen from our Washington dispatches this morning, is no longer so much "bigger than old Grant," as he thought he was when he penned that remarkable epistle to a Confederate friend in Texas. By desperate effort on behalf of his Confederate backers in Congress, the resolutions for his expulsion were yesterday sent to the Committee on Rules, to be smothered there. His record as having been indicted in Kentucky for arson, perjury, larceny, and conspiracy, might have been overlooked by the Confederate majority. But the awful fact that in that famous letter he wrote himself down an egregious ass cannot be extenuated nor forgiven by them, and slowly and reluctantly they are being forced to the conviction that his official head must fall into the basket. Such at least is the tenor of the latest advices, though it is not beyond the possibilities even, on the eve of a Presidential election, that the Confederate majority in Congress which selected a man indicted for no less than four several felonies to fill one of the most responsible offices of that body may not also condone his misfortune—that of being a natural fool. The wry faces they make at the prospect of having to put this Confederate felon and fool out of office, indicates precisely what appetite they have for reform of the Civil Service.

The present status of the Mayoralty question, boiled down, is this: The Common Council, having canvassed the vote for Mayor, declared Mr. Hoyne elected to that office, and directed the heads of the several city departments to officially recognize him as such, there remains nothing further for that body to do in the matter of settling the Mayoralty muddle. The Council cannot stultify itself by reconsidering its action in the premises, nor by admitting in the least, by any official act, that the intruder Colvin has shadow of title to the office, his term in which has expired. Mr. Hoyne remains Mayor *de facto* and Mayor *de jure* also, until, upon a case properly made, the Courts shall decide to the contrary; so that practically there is nothing for the Council to do save to discharge its ordinary functions as the legislative body of the city, leaving Mr. Hoyne to discharge the duties of his office as Mayor until the Courts settle what is left of the controversy.

That noble beast, the British lion, does not cower in quite such abject terror as erstwhile before a handful of Fenian traitors. Fenianism for some time has been dead, so very dead, in fact, that the patriotic servant-girls in America haven't contributed out of their hard-earned wages to the cause, and yet the Fenian convicts have languished in British dungeons for the awful offense of conspiring to overthrow her most Christian Majesty's Empire by wholly impracticable, bootless, and visionary agencies, chiefly rhetorical; and the Ministry has shuddered as often as appeals were made for their pardon. At last, however, the Government has so far recovered from the Fenian scare that it has actually made bold to decide that the petitions for amnesty of the Fenian prisoners will be considered, and next, doubtless, John Bull, after careful survey of the situation, will find it absolutely safe to uncage these dreadful "wild Irishmen."

The testimony was opened yesterday in the United States Court in the case of ex-Supervisor Munn, and brought out among other things the interesting fact that the South Side Distilling Company had paid to Jake Rehm, as the official thieves' share of the profits of running the crooked, $500 per month, then $800, $1,000, and finally $1,500, which latter, Rehm sagaciously observed, was easily divided by three. The payments, it appears incidentally, were made through that eminent reformer, Mr. A. C. Hesing, who was a part owner in the distillery. It was also brought out that Munn once, during this period, found the distillery books had not been written up, and merely remarked that it was "all right as far as he was concerned, but if officials from Washington should happen to come along it would make trouble"—which when communicated to Rehm moved that personage to knowingly smile. From the opening, the case promises to be rich in developments as to the true inwardness of the Chicago Whisky Ring.

COLVIN'S LATEST OUTRAGE.

Ex-Mayor Colvin begun the war to maintain his usurpation by a show of force to threaten and coerce the majority of the Council. The reliance then was on the police, and 250 men with clubs and revolvers were paraded in the Council Chamber, that, upon the order of Colvin, they might beat and knock down any Alderman who should refuse to submit to Hold-Over's rulings, and, upon like order, to use their clubs upon Mayor Hoyne should he attempt to assume the duties of his office. This policy, though in keeping with Colvin's own tastes and inclinations, was a dangerous one. The Common Council has legal control over all branches of the public service, and are entitled to the protection of the police, even against the legal Mayor. The two-thirds majority in the Common Council have therefore possibly escaped the threatened brutality because of the refusal of the police to be used for any such unlawful purpose. But the ex-Mayor has not abandoned his purpose to coerce the Common Council into submission. He finds that twenty-six of the thirty-six Aldermen stand resolutely and determinedly to carry out the instructions of the people, and especially the will of the people in the matter of the election of a Mayor to fill the vacancy in the office temporarily held by Colvin. Having failed to terrify any of these twenty-six Aldermen, or drive them from their duty by the parade of the armed police and the presence of the mob of ballot-box stuffers and other criminals in the Council Chamber, Mr. Colvin has adopted a new scheme, which is, perhaps, the most disorderly and scandalous that he has attempted since he has been Mayor. He proposes now to attack the Aldermen in detail, and to have them bullied, denounced, and mobbed separately at their own homes, instead of having them clubbed generally in the Council-room. On Friday night he held the first of a series of meetings to denounce the Aldermen at their own doors, and to incite the disorderly and criminal class to violence upon the persons of the Aldermen. On Friday night Colvin in person appeared at a public meeting at the corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue. He took with him his personal associates, George White and Charley Cameron. Cameron opened the meeting by an appeal to the crowd as part of the "people" to protect "Mayor Colvin," also one of the "people," against the "silk-stocking aristocracy," using the same term which Dave Thornton employed in describing the class of people who could not compete with the "boys" in stuffing the ballot-boxes. He said that there were certain Aldermen, Germans, from the North Side who had proved traitors to the "People's party," and had united with others in counting the votes given by the people for Mayor, and had declared Mr. Hoyne elected.

After Cameron had exhausted himself in an appeal to the passions and national prejudices of the crowd, Colvin addressed the meeting in person. He stated that he was elected Mayor because there were persons in Chicago who wanted to deprive the people of their liberty, and that the people would not submit to it. He claimed that he as Mayor had recognized all nationalities. If personal liberty was dear in 1873, it was equally dear now. He then said:

> If at this time we had the same united front to represent your ward and a few other wards, we should have been in a position to have prevented the people, who called themselves then the Law and Order party, from riding rough-shod over law and everything else, and attempting to put a man out of the office that the Supreme Court has decided occupied it by law.

He drew a contrast between the Aldermen who had represented the North Side in the Council which had just gone out and some of those now elected and serving, and who would not support him.

Resolutions were then reported declaring that Aldermen Linsenbarth, Boese, and Waldo by their votes in the Council acted, against the wishes of their constituents, and, by supporting Hoyne for Mayor, they were helping to produce disorder and lawlessness; that such action was disapproved by the "citizens of the North Side," who now demanded that these Aldermen henceforth support Colvin until his term expires in 1877. They also resolved to rally to the assistance of Colvin "when he shall call upon us to protect him in his legal rights."

We have never been called upon to record a more disgraceful appeal to mob violence against respectable citizens than this by the man who claims to be Mayor of Chicago. On the same night a Colvin meeting was held in the Fourteenth Ward, and the mob visited the house of Ald. Baumgarten, and hooted and groaned because he would not support Colvin in his attempt to hold over after his successor was elected. Should any violence be offered to any of these Aldermen, either to their persons or to their property, there will be no difficulty in placing the responsibility for the crime upon this ex-official who has resorted to this system of neighborhood denunciation of men who are conscientiously performing their official duty.

The majority against Colvin in the Council is now over two-thirds, and is in absolute control under the law. The law of 1875 gives to two-thirds of the Council the power to prevent the removal of any officer. So, even if Colvin were Mayor, he could not remove any officer of the corporation against the will of the Council. There is not, therefore, an officer of the city who is not perfectly independent of Colvin. If three or four Aldermen could be bought, or driven, or terrified by violence to himself or his family into a support of Colvin, then the latter, under his pretense of being Mayor, might threaten his subordinates with a defiance of the Common Council. But, as it is, he cannot even bully a policeman or a bridge-tender, or any one else, so long as there are two-thirds of the Common Council to protect the officer who dares to do his duty. As matters stand, it is not in his power to remove any one.

A FEW CORRECTIONS.

While we are disposed to encourage Mr. Colvin's speech-making proclivities, we cannot permit his misrepresentations to go unanswered. One of them was corrected by the Citizens' Association the other day. In his speech to the Council he claimed credit for proposing a made-up case which went before the Supreme Court; whereas the fact is that Colvin was not even a party to that suit. This was the application for a *mandamus* compelling the old Council to call an election before it had refused to do so. Colvin's agreement or disagreement to the proceedings had nothing whatever to do with it. The action was brought by competent persons, and the Council was forced into Court. The decision was really no decision at all, but a tie vote of the Judges, three of whom declined to take action, because the Council had not at that time refused to do what the Court was asked to compel them to do. The subsequent action of the old Council, under the pressure of the Colvin gang, enabled him to hold his office until the people had an opportunity for themselves to vote in a successor.

Of a similar character was the misrepresentation which Colvin made in his speech to some North-Siders last Friday evening. He sought to gain some credit by the statement that he was again willing to go into the Courts on a made-up case and abide by the issue. He neglected to explain to his hearers (and they were probably of a class who would not have understood it if he had explained) that his proposition was to submit a side-issue which was sure to result in his recognition as the *de facto* Mayor, and that he wanted the whole case to rest upon this side-issue. That is, he desired the refusal of the City Treasurer to cash an order signed by him to be made the basis of a case, when it is a well-known practice of the Courts to recognize a *de facto* Government in order that the public service may not suffer by bringing the public business to a standstill. Such a case as Colvin proposed would probably have been decided without including any decision on the rights of Mayor Hoyne and the rights of the people whom Mayor Hoyne represents.

Now, if there is a particle of decency left in Mr. Colvin's composition, and if he is content, as he professes, to rest his claim upon the decision of the Courts, why does he not sue out a writ of *quo warranto* instituting an inquiry why Mayor Hoyne assumes to exercise the functions of Mayor. No delay will be interposed to the immediate decision of such an inquiry, and Mayor Hoyne will abide by the result. Let such a case be taken before the Circuit Court, or the Superior Court, or both, and Mayor Hoyne will abide by the decision of the majority of the Judges without appeal. But it is absurdly presumptuous in Mr. Colvin to ask that Mayor Hoyne shall retire and make a fight for the office, since he was elected by the people at the last election, and has been recognized as the lawful Mayor by the legislative body of the city. Mayor Hoyne has the office now; he is fully recognized by the Common Council, by the City Attorney, by the City Clerk, and by the City Treasurer, and he is in a position to coerce the recognition of the other city officers appointed by the Mayor, or to fill their places. Now, if Mr. Colvin thinks his rights have been unjustly forfeited, he should look for his relief where other citizens must go, viz., in the Courts. In his case, however, there is additional encouragement to proceed in this way, since Mr. Hoyne indicates a willingness to abide by the first decision, without invoking any of the usual delays of the law. Let Mr. Colvin either do this or cease to claim in his ward harangues any forbearance on account of his willingness to stand on his rights as defined by the Courts.

We publish this morning the letters which have passed between Marshal Campbell and Miss Sweet, the Pension Agent, growing out of Blakely's manipulations of the latter office. Marshal Campbell explains the circumstances under which he loaned his credit to Blakely (as scores of others can also do), and how Blakely failed to protect the paper. That Campbell became responsible for the money; and how, when Blakely was about leaving the Pension Agency, he represented that he had perfected business relations with Miss Sweet, who would pay to Campbell certain money due to Blakely. That Miss Sweet personally informed him that she would pay the money, and offered her personal obligation therefor. He explicitly denies that he was aware of, or was in any way a party to, the arrangement, which it now appears was made by Blakely, that this money was to be paid as part of the consideration for her receiving the office of Pension Agent. If, as Mr. Campbell avers, he was not a party to the disgraceful blackmail contract made by Blakely with Miss Sweet, further than that he was to receive from Blakely through her certain sums of money to be applied to the payment of Blakely's note, and that he was not aware of the consideration, then we do not see how Mr. Campbell is to be held culpable in the matter. Blakely had removed from Chicago, leaving Miss Sweet as his business agent. Marshal Campbell, however, has put himself right in the matter by waiving all legal right and claim to the money by inclosing to Miss Sweet his check for the whole sum received by him from Blakely through her, and she accepts the money and gratefully acquits Marshal Campbell of all injustice, or oppression, or unkindness on his part. Blakely's attempt to pay his debts for borrowed money, and to cover his defalcation by the sale of a public office, has come near involving his two friends as participants in his mendacity.

BETTER MEN FOR LOCAL OFFICES.

The defalcation of Collector Von Hollen should be a warning to both political parties to select their candidates from a better class of men than they have been accustomed to take up as a rule. Von Hollen was a representative of the bummer class of local politicians. He had never, in a business, professional, or social way, done anything to justify the people in reposing a large public trust in his hands. His associations were bad, his instincts were low, his office-seeking suspicious. He had never been in a position where he handled large sums of money. He had been in no business of his own, nor in any executive position for others, which could have educated him for responsible duties. Yet he was suddenly placed in an office where millions of dollars annually passed through his hands, and the honest and capable administration thereof depended solely on his personal integrity and character. The circumstances presented more than an ordinary temptation. A tramp suddenly placed on guard in a bank, with money on all sides of him, and with no restraint upon his reaching out for it, would scarcely be subjected to a greater temptation than a man of the calibre and habits of Von Hollen placed in a public office to take care of millions of public money. Dissipation, bad women, gambling, and all the vices to which he was naturally inclined, were encouraged by the slothful habits of public service and the control of money in larger amounts than he had ever dreamt of before. The result was very natural, and the people, in suffering a loss of $100,000, are only bearing the penalty of their own folly in selecting such a man.

There has been latterly a disposition in both parties in Chicago to put forward better men for the local offices, and the Von Hollen case ought to encourage and strengthen this disposition. The abuses of our local government—city, town, and county—have induced a better class of citizens to accept the public offices, if they are put upon them, and to give their time to the discharge of public duties. The large number of gentlemen in the new Council who have been taken from men of intelligence, position, and important business interests, is an evidence of this. The fact that the Democrats at the last election were able to elect their candidate for City Treasurer, while all the rest of their city ticket was badly defeated, was owing to their having selected a gentleman whose very name commanded confidence. Both parties should follow the same course in selecting their candidates next fall. The nominees on both sides for Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder, County Commissioners, and the Legislature, should be taken from the business and professional men of the city; and the professional office-seekers and the bummer class should be left out in the cold. If this rule be followed, there will be fewer defalcations.

LONERGAN'S RECORD.

It will be remembered by our readers that the last Grand Jury presented a terrible indictment against the County Commissioner Ring for corruption and dishonesty, showing beyond all reasonable doubt that these Commissioners were morally criminals, who had escaped indictment through perjury of witnesses and technicalities known to rings. It will be further remembered that, after the appearance of this report, Mr. Thomas Lonergan, a member of the County Board Ring, printed a card in which he challenged "Joseph Medill, Wilbur F. Storey, or any other citizen, to prove against me a corrupt or dishonorable act before or since I was elected to the office of County Commissioner." Mr. Lonergan's challenge has been accepted, and the reply to it will be found elsewhere, prepared by a gentleman well acquainted with his record from official sources, and who knows whereof he speaks. We call the attention of our readers to this communication. We call Mr. Lonergan's attention to this indictment of himself, which shows so unmistakably that he was a member of the Ring. We call his attention to his relations with Egan and Gleeson; to his rentals of buildings to the county at twice the rents it would have had to pay elsewhere; to his recorded votes for Ring contractors as against all other competitors; to his frustration of the investigation to see whether changes had been made in the construction of the Jail and Criminal Court building; to his relations with Periolat; to his action in fixing salaries; to his connection with the county printing steals; and to his votes with the Ring in the City-Hall business. We call his attention to the fact that every measure of a doubtful character that was brought up in the County Board he voted for; that whenever public moneys were squandered, he gave it his approval; that he was in favor of and voted for every measure which the people believe to be a swindle and a steal; that he helped to confirm every contract that will not bear investigation. Does Mr. Thomas Lonergan want any further proof of his misdoings as a member of the County Board Ring? If so, he has only to carefully look over his record, and he will find plenty of it.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular Saturday. Provisions were quiet and firm; grain active and lower. Mess pork closed steady, at $20.90 for June and $21.12½ for July. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $12.50 for June and $12.60@12.62½ for July. Meats were firm, at 7⅞c for boxed shoulders, 11c for do short ribs, and 11¼c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were more active and unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at $1.07 per gallon. Flour was in light demand and firm. Wheat closed 1c lower, at $1.03½ for May and $1.04½ for June. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 46⅛c for May and 45⅞c for June. Oats closed steady, at 30¼c for May and 30⅞c for June. Rye was stronger, at 63½@64c. Barley closed ⅛c lower, at 67½c for May and 58c for June. Hogs were active and 5c higher, inferior to extra selling at $6.80@7.60. Cattle were in moderate demand at easy prices—common to choice quoted at $3.50@5.25. Sheep were scarce and firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.50 in greenbacks at the close.

THE DELINQUENT PERSONAL TAX.

The defalcation and flight of Von Hollen ought to suggest to the City Council the propriety of ordering a complete list of the delinquent personal taxes to be published in both English and German newspapers. There is no other way of arriving at an accurate estimate of the defalcation. The mere tracing of the amounts of money which Von Hollen took from the safe, and for which he substituted his individual checks or due-bills, will not, probably, cover half the amount of the deficiency. The Cashier has testified that Von Hollen was in the habit of opening the letters that came to the office, and he probably took checks and money which he never had credited on the books at all, though he returned the receipts. So he may have done with collections which he made personally. Now there is no means of checking off such collections, as no delinquent list of the personal tax has ever been printed, and there is no evidence of payment except that contained in the Collector's books or attested by the receipts in the hands of those who have paid their taxes.

A publication in English and German of an alphabetical list of all the persons who stand charged on the books with unpaid personal tax at any time since the fire (the tax-lists before the fire having been burned) will reach the great majority of those against whom a personal tax has been assessed. All those who are charged with taxes which they have already paid will promptly produce their receipts to be credited with the amount, and the total of these, along with the amount known to have been taken from the office, will represent Von Hollen's aggregate defalcation. The publication will need to be merely an alphabetical list of names of the delinquents, and the amounts as the books show them, so that the cost of publication will be small as compared with the real-estate tax-list. But, while this will serve as a means for ascertaining Von Hollen's defalcation, it will be no safeguard for the future, and the city will consequently continue to act at the mercy of a dishonest return of personal-tax collections unless some different system be adopted. There was a City Collector before the fire who was strongly suspected of having misappropriated some of these personal-tax collections, and measures had been taken to lead to his detection, when the fire came and destroyed the records. The same danger will exist so long as the present slovenly system of collecting the personal tax shall be continued. Something can be done in the way of reform by abolishing the office of City Collector altogether. It is no longer necessary except for picking up old back taxes, as the collecting of both real-estate and personal taxes is now in the hands of the Town Collectors and County Treasurer. The collecting of license fees can be given over to the City Clerk, and $25,000 or $30,000 a year saved to the people by abolishing the perfunctory City Collector and his retinue.

JOHN BRIGHT ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The "Women's Disabilities Removal bill," as is awkwardly styled the bill for female suffrage, was lately again brought before the British Parliament, only to be again defeated. The event of the protracted debate to which it led was the speech against the bill of that pre-eminent exponent of sturdy English common-sense and liberalism, John Bright, who, when the same measure was brought forward by John Stuart Mill, in 1867, heartily supported it. Sober second-thought has led Mr. Bright to wholly reconsider his views as to the "subjugation of women," and as to whether the extension of the franchise to them would free them from that subjugation, whatever that may mean. Discarding altogether the sentimentalism that obscures the question, he challenged the assumption of the supporters of the bill that women must needs be armed against the tyranny of men. This, he declared, was based upon that other assumption, that women are legislated against as a "class," as for example are criminals; and he thus disposed of that branch of the subject:

> Nothing can be more monstrous or absurd than such an appellation for women. Why, sir, women, so to speak, are everywhere. Not in a class as agricultural laborers or factory workers. They are in your highest, your middle, your humblest ranks. They are our mothers, our wives, our sisters, and our daughters. They are ourselves. We care as much for them sitting in this House as members of Parliament, as legislators for this country, and they are as near our hearts here as in our homes and our families. I venture to say that it is a scandalous and an odious libel to say that women are a class, and that therefore they are excluded from our sympathy, and that Parliament can do no justice in regard to them.

But what may at last be styled a sentimental view of the question was that upon which he based his chief objection to the bill. His sentimentalism in this, however, was but that the force of which must needs be appreciated by every father, husband, and brother. It was as to the effect upon the sex of introducing them into the foul atmosphere of party politics, upon which he said, with significant emphasis:

> We in this House have one peculiar knowledge, that is, of the penalties we pay for our constitutional freedom. There are many men in this House who cannot look back upon their electioneering experience without feelings of regret, and I am afraid there are some who must look back with feelings of humiliation. Now, I should like to ask the House whether it is desirable to introduce our mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters into the excitement and the turmoil, and, it may be, into the very humiliation which seems in every country so far to attend a system of Parliamentary representation,—whether it be in the United States, where so many systems are tried, or in this country, and in France, of which we recently had an example. We see there how much there is that candidates can scarcely avoid, yet must greatly deplore, and we are asked to introduce the women of England into a system like this from which we can hardly extract ourselves without taint of pollution, which we look back upon even with shame and disgust.

He evidently sets little store upon the argument that women would enter upon politics in the missionary spirit to purify them, nor that if they did that they could succeed. The dangerous power which they would certainly bring into politics, he did not hesitate to declare, was, as a matter of fact which could not be denied, "that the influence of priest, parson, and minister would be greatly increased if this bill and similar measures were passed." And one of the most necessary reforms yet to be accomplished in Great Britain is to get rid of the priests and parsons in politics.

His conclusions upon the whole subject were that the so-called subjugation of women is but a mere figure of speech, so far as political subjugation is concerned; that the extension of the suffrage to women can remedy none of the grievances of the sex, which are not those of a class, but of individuals, and which a higher civilization and higher morality can wipe out; and in conclusion he summed up by declaring that while he always had and still did favor the extension of the right of suffrage upon these considerations, for the sake of the women themselves, he felt compelled to vote against the measure. His argument was not altogether new, but it signalized in a remarkable degree the change that has come over British Liberal sentiment upon this question since John Stuart Mill published his work on the "Subjugation of Women," and indicates that there is less prospect than ever of the termination of that servitude by her being made a voter by act of Parliament.

ANNA DICKINSON AS AN ACTRESS.

Miss Anna Dickinson, well known to public fame as a lecturer upon social topics, recently made her debut in Boston in an historical play of her own composition, entitled "A Crown of Thorns," based upon the story of Anne Boleyn, in which she sustained the role of that unfortunate woman, assisted by the excellent company of the Globe Theatre. She was greeted by a large and brilliant audience, representing the intellectual aristocracy of Boston. The rush to witness her debut had only been equaled on two previous occasions in the past half century. The one was the opening concert of Jenny Lind; the other the opening reading of Charles Dickens. Poets, essayists, painters, lawyers, singers, liberal clergymen, the leaders of society, and the leaders of thought, gathered together in her honor, and those who couldn't come sent her letters of encouragement and prophecies of success. They applauded her lustily, nodded approvingly, offered her congratulations, and buried her in flowers, throwing her wreaths of posies to cover her "Crown of Thorns." It was an audience of her friends, and audiences of friends always do foolish things, and turn the heads of debutantes with well-meant flatteries and ill-timed zeal. Fortunately, Anna Dickinson has a strong head, or it might have been turned. Perhaps it is strong enough, now that the excitement of the debut is over and the flowers have faded, for her to sit down coolly and ask herself the questions whether she is an actress and whether she gives any signs of being one.

The verdict of the critics of the press answers these questions in the negative. Both the New York and the Boston papers agree in their decisions, although they are differently expressed. The New York papers, proverbial for their hatred of Boston and everything Bostonian, assailed Miss Dickinson in a savage and ungentlemanly manner. Criticism degenerated with them into personal abuse, bordering on scurrility. It would not have happened had she chosen New York as the scene of her *debut*. The Boston papers, in a gentlemanly way, confirmed what the New York papers said in an ungentlemanly way. They strained the limits of kindness and the quality of their mercy; but below all their kindness, and courtesy, and faint praise, it is impossible not to read the verdict "Failure." And failure with Miss Dickinson is final, for several reasons.

Miss Dickinson has been upon the lecture stage for many years. She has made an excellent reputation and a handsome fortune. No other lady-lecturer has had such a close hold upon the sympathies of the public or received more unstinted welcome and patronage. She has acquired fame as a woman of intellect and culture. But in her lecture experiences, running over such a long term of years, she has acquired certain habits of delivery and manners of presence that have become part of herself, and have been very strongly emphasized by her associations with the strong-minded of her own sex. Mrs. Livermore, Susan B. Anthony, Abby Kelly, all the shrieking sisters in fact, are like each other in their manner of contact with an audience and their manner of impressing themselves upon people. Miss Dickinson has acquired much of this manner. Were she as old as they she would exhibit them in an equally pronounced manner. These conventionalities and mannerisms of the lecture-room she has carried upon the dramatic stage. It was impossible for her to do otherwise, for they have become fixed habits, which unfit her for the arduous duties of an actress. They have become so thoroughly a part of her that they have narrowed her down to one department of work, and utterly unfitted her for the versatile and very comprehensive labors of the stage. She might play the part of a lecturer, a satirist, or a didactic part, devoted to the development of the humanities and the moralities, or she might possibly succeed to a certain extent if her business on the stage were devoted to the expression of her own ideas.

There is another very serious obstacle in the way of her success as an actress, and that is her age. We have no intention of being so ungallant as to reflect upon Miss Dickinson's age, but age after all is age, and is a very important element in the matter of artistic success. Miss Dickinson is not yet old in years as life goes, but in years as art goes, although art is long, she *is* old. She is advanced enough to have all her habits of life fixed, and the manner of her life has been such as to make these habits positive and ingrained. She has had the worst possible training for the stage, and the result of that training will always stand in the way of her unlearning the old and learning the new. Success upon the dramatic stage must have its starting point in youth, and it must be the result of education upon the stage and development in the atmosphere of the theatre from childhood up. It is as impossible for a lady, after she has arrived in the neighborhood of the thirties or upwards, to become an actress as it is for her to become a singer. The dramatic conditions are as imperative as the musical. The successful singers have been those who commenced to practice their scales when children. The unsuccessful are those who have tried to form a method late in life. The successful actors have been those who have been born and brought up, as it were, in the theatre, and have acquired their knowledge of the stage, stage business, action, and what pleases people, by all kinds of experiences, pleasant and unpleasant, through long and weary years of labor. One person may acquire some reputation as an actress, commencing after the bloom of youth begins to fade; but, where one person thus succeeds in a small way, one thousand miserably fail in a large way and disappear forever from the public sight after the first performance. Fortunately, Miss Dickinson, although she may fail as an actress, need not disappear from the public sight. The lecture-rooms of the land are open to her, and for many years yet. She may derive money and fame from them. She should return to the lecture stage forthwith. She has had one night before the footlights and has had the applause of her friends. She should retire contented with it and once more devote her graces of culture, her searching analysis, and caustic satire to the evils of society.

She was an untutored child of Nature, though for short an "Injun Squaw," they called her, and her story should be an awful warning to all the other dusky daughters of the forest—as doubtless it would be if it could only be read by them. She appeared at Columbus, O., a few days since, accompanied by a man whom the people there were at a loss whether to set down as a Sioux brave or a bummer from off the plains, but who finally satisfied them that he was a genuine long-lost son, and proceeded to hunt up his relatives who were well-to-do residents there. He had gone West a dozen years before, and, not having since been heard from, had been given up as dead. He had, however, only been captured by the Indians, had lived among them until he grew tired of it, and returned to his old home, accompanied by his Indian wife, who could not be induced to leave him. Her devotion he thereon proceeded to reward by decoying her upon an outward-bound train, from which he jumped as soon as the cars began to move, leaving her to be carried off somewhere, he did not care where, while he returned to his friends and relatives. Her fare had been paid to Logansport, Ind., and there she was put off the train. She was unable to speak English, save a few broken phrases, and was almost frantic with grief at having lost her husband, the possibility of desertion by whom seems never to have occurred to her. Learning that she had boarded the train at Columbus, somebody paid her fare thither. Arrived there again, she made her way to the house of her husband's relatives to be told he was dead and to be herself turned out. The husband meanwhile dodged about town to keep out of sight of his faithful spouse, who was turned into the street to live or starve, with every prospect of doing the latter. Meanwhile the newspapers of that civilized burg find nothing so entertaining as the sufferings of this poor savage in her quest for the husband who has in such cowardly fashion deserted her; and the query which their facetious reports of the affair irresistibly prompts is, whether she has not fallen among greater savages than those of her own tribe.

In the recent debate in the English Parliament upon the Women's Disabilities Removal bill (which was defeated by a vote of 239 against 152), Jacob Bright spoke in favor of the measure and his brother, John Bright, replied to him against it, taking the ground that women are in no sense a political class, but one of the main constituents of every class in the country, and that their interests, therefore, are just as adequately represented by men as the interests of men themselves. Mr. Bright said:

> If the House believed that they could not legislate justly for their mothers, their wives, their sisters, and their daughters, the House might abdicate, and might pass that bill. But he believed that Parliament would not, unless it were in ignorance, be otherwise than just to the women of this country, with whom they were so intimately allied; and if Parliament were in ignorance, then, no doubt, the women of the country would be in ignorance, too, for what the women know, the men are sure to know also.

The *Spectator* says that the division showed a worse result for the friends of the bill than any division since the Parliament of 1868.

The ex-Mayor has taken to the stump, and he is making a desperate effort, with the assistance of a played-out and disreputable Democratic bummer named Charley Cameron, to drum up some constituency. If Colvin's cause and friends can stand his speech-making, his opponents will make no effort to put a stop to it. If there were any way possible whereby Colvin's usurpation and the flagrant abuses of his administration could be brought into greater contempt than is already entertained, it would be by inducing him and Charley Cameron to go around arm-in-arm and exhibit themselves as fair samples of the Colvinian System. If Mr George Von Hollen had not been suddenly called to Europe to look after a family estate, he would probably accompany Mr. Colvin also, as he was a devoted adherent of the usurpation. If he were on hand, the representation of the Colvin administration would be tolerably complete.

The average Tennessee girl's papa does not seem to be of the wholly unsympathetic sort, to judge from the Nashville *American's* account of the latest tragedy in that locality, in which a young lady, her papa, and her lover were the actors. It was a case of hopeless love, it seems, on the young man's part, and he resolved upon suicide in consequence. To carry his full design into execution, he went to the residence of his inamorata's parents, and on entering shot himself, probably intending to send the bullet to his heart, but instead only inflicting a bad wound, whereon the young lady's father, unwilling to see the young man foiled in his suicidal design simply through bad marksmanship or ignorance of anatomy, discharged a load of shot into the young man, which effectually finished him.

Gen. Pleasonton, of cavalry fame, has elaborated a new theory of the universe that is to upset Newton's law of gravitation, and reduce the circulation of the blood and all vital forces in animals and plants, as well as the phenomena of light, heat, and magnetism, to manifestations of electricity. He rejects wholly the theory that the sun is surrounded by a luminous atmosphere of metallic gases, and holds that it is simply a huge reflector and magnet, regulating, by its attraction as such, the movements of the planets. The most curious feature of his theory is the application of it to the phenomena of life in man, as to which he claims that all vital forces in the human system depend upon electricity, and that he finds in our bodies that precise relation of acid and alkaloid fluids necessary to the development of electricity.

The Paris *Figaro* now and then makes a frightful mistake about American matters. One of its tallest is the following, which is taken from its pages: "Our readers will remember the Miss Anna Dickinson, the English girl who sued Col. Baker for too abusive gallantry toward her in a railway car. This modest miss, profiting by the notoriety which she gained by this trial, has recently been giving lectures in the United States, and we are now informed that she is soon to make her *debut* on the stage in Boston." This is pretty hard upon our Anna, who has just had the additional misfortune to make a failure upon the stage. The same paper recently muddled up Albert Grant of Emma Mine notoriety with President Grant.

> The attempt of Mayor Colvin, C. S. Cameron, and J. K. C. Forrest to whip in and dragoon Ald. Linsenbarth, Boese, and Waldo, at an incendiary meeting held on the North Side last evening, was a piece of effrontery which only desperate men would resort to. The resolutions passed at that meeting "denouncing the mob spirit of the majority of the Common Council," and offering "to rally to the assistance" of Mayor Colvin when he shall call upon them, is simply the vaporing of baseless braggarts. If there were anything necessary to demonstrate the entire unfitness of Mr. Colvin to occupy the Mayor's chair, it may be found in his recognizing and taking part in such a meeting.—*Evening Journal.*

We greatly mistake the manhood of these Aldermen if they allow themselves to be influenced or frightened by such insolent menaces of bummerism.

Harper's Weekly, the current number, contains one of Nast's best cartoons. The Democratic tiger, his tail pulled off by his friends who had tried to hold him back, is jumping through the air at his own reflection, which he sees in the glass before him, fancying it to be his Republican opponent. A smaller picture shows the animal half way through the glass, with nothing on the other side of it, and the shattered edges sticking into his body. It is a palpable satire on Democratic investigations, and this particular tiger is an animal Barney Caulfield will be apt to appreciate.

The despicable attempt of the *Staats-Zeitung* to stir up a foreign Know-Nothing prejudice against the Americans to help Colvin keep himself and his relatives longer in office, will not succeed. The respectable Germans and the Americans are friends, and act together in politics, and Mr. Hesing cannot separate or convert them into enemies. They propose to work together for the public good and against bummerism.

When Dave Gage's misappropriation of city money came to light, Mr. Hesing and the *Staats-Zeitung* pointed the finger of scorn at the Americans because Gage happened to be a native born. We shall not return the taunt in the case of Von Hollen, because personal or official honesty is not a matter of nationality. No nation has a monopoly of honesty.

All of that group of politicians who believe that the chief utility of offices is as bribes for partisan support, and that the real use of power is to take care of yourself and punish your enemies, are opposed to the nomination of Bristow, every man of them.

The sanction of a universal exhibition of industry and art for May 1, 1878, by the French Government looks very much like another sop thrown to the Parisians. Napoleon III., it will be remembered, used to keep them quiet with shows and parades. The Government now proposes to spend $24,000,000 in adorning Paris

for the great festival, and $13,200,0 Avenue de l'Opera. It is an expens the Parisians, but then it is cheap revolution, and as Paris, unlike o cities, has a surplus, it is undoubted wise move to so invest it as to red profits of the shopkeepers and keep amused.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Sickles will soon resume the pr in New York.

The eldest son and heir of the Khedi is coming to the Centennial.

Miss Kate Field's stage name is Kemble," as reported by telegraph, Keemle.

The receipts at the Boston Globe The night, the occasion being the first ap Anna Dickinson, were $2,048.55.

Cardinal Antonelli's health is regarde and it has been found necessary to affairs under his charge to other hands.

According to Dr. Mary Walker if th girls in San Francisco were not clos many of them would marry Chinamen

John Brougham took a benefit at the nue Theatre, New York, last night, "The Serious Family" and "Pocaho

The Woman's Pavilion of the Centen tion was opened on the 9th inst. by the Brazil, who set in motion the steam-e ed in the building.

The Emperor of China began his his sixth birthday. He was then allo orary companion, whose prerogative receive all the floggings that his augu eurs from day to day.

Daniel Drew would be a rich man if always held their price. He has no large block of Toledo & Wabash for 70, and which he expected to force up now worth about 2¼.

Among the attendants at the opening tennial Exhibition was the Countes The Countess was formerly the famous er, of New York, and the Count's first daughter of Ben Holladay.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has alarm the statements that the young l den, N. H., propose to graduate this dresses, and it says: "It will look girl in a $5 dress picking up a $12 bo

When the unprincipled London e so steal without giving proper cre straight for the "births," "deaths," riages" of the *Times*, and uses as as he has space for. This is conside terprise.

If Victor Emanuel had curly h readily be mistaken for a mulatto; his is as dark as that of a Malay. He is high, very broad-shouldered, thick- muscular,—quite the sort of man one for a soldier.

Clara Morris' physician has assured she needs to restore her to health vigorous exercise on the plains this she kills a few Indians, and thus case upon her conscience for deeds of much the better.

The Bohemian musician Neuruda, the polka to Europe, was lately killed who entered his house in the enviro and murdered both him and his wife revived by him was presented at the about 1838. It was introduced as an on the waltz, and was, like the w from beyond the Rhine.

A number of persons belonging to Order of Hibernians who had entere Church, Hartford, for the purpose funeral, were required to leave the b the services were allowed to proceed. nians were greatly displeased, but church quietly and waited for the They propose to take an appeal to the Diocese.

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A little way from Croydon, near has long been a dirty, marshy lit is now an exquisite clear spring Mr. Ruskin has expended £500 spring, which is not far from childhood, and surrounding it wit ers, and named it after his m Well. On the next tablet over it following words: "In obedience Life, of brooks and fruits that fee that ends it, may this well be kep service of men, flocks, and flow hase be called Margaret's Well."

Lucy Hamilton Hooper writes Philadelphia *Telegraph*: "Made an actress of some celebrity at salse, died here a few days a one of the saddest I have ever of real genius and a perfect pe a homely and insignificant perso certain voice prevented her from success. After a lifetime spent flee and trials, she, with bitter only daughter to the opera bo tated for that career. The daughter was to have made her Parisians Madame Cornelia died

as soon as the cars began to move, leaving her to be carried off somewhere, he did not care where, while he returned to his friends and relatives. Her fare had been paid to Logansport, Ind., and there she was put off the train. She was unable to speak English, save a few broken phrases, and was almost frantic with grief at having lost her husband, the possibility of desertion by whom seems never to have occurred to her. Learning that she had boarded the train at Columbus, somebody paid her fare thither. Arrived there again, she made her way to the house of her husband's relatives to be told he was dead and to be herself turned out. The husband meanwhile dodged about town to keep out of sight of his faithful spouse, who was turned into the street to live or starve, with every prospect of doing the latter. Meanwhile the newspapers of that civilized burg find nothing so entertaining as the sufferings of this poor savage in her quest for the husband who has in such cowardly fashion deserted her; and the query which their facetious reports of the affair irresistibly prompts is, whether she has not fallen among greater savages than those of her own tribe.

In the recent debate in the English Parliament upon the Women's Disabilities Removal bill (which was defeated by a vote of 239 against 152), JACOB BRIGHT spoke in favor of the measure and his brother, JOHN BRIGHT, replied to him against it, taking the ground that women are in no sense a political class, but one of the main constituents of every class in the country, and that their interests, therefore, are just as adequately represented by men as the interests of men themselves. Mr. BRIGHT said:

If the House believed that they could not legislate justly for their mothers, their wives, their sisters, and their daughters, the House might abdicate, and might pass that bill. But he believed that Parliament would not, unless it were in ignorance, be otherwise than just to the women of this country, with whom they were so intimately allied; and if Parliament were in ignorance, then, no doubt, the women of the country would be in ignorance, too, for what the women know, the men are sure to know also.

The *Spectator* says that the division showed a worse result for the friends of the bill than any division since the Parliament of 1868.

The ex-Mayor has taken to the stump, and he is making a desperate effort, with the assistance of a played-out and disreputable Democratic bummer named CHARLEY CAMERON, to drum up some constituency. If COLVIN's cause and friends can stand his speech-making, his opponents will make no effort to put a stop to it. If there were any way possible whereby COLVIN's usurpation and the flagrant abuses of his administration could be brought into greater contempt than is already entertained, it would be by inducing him and CHARLEY CAMERON to go around arm-in-arm and exhibit themselves as fair samples of the Colvinian System. If Mr GEORGE VON HOLLEN had not been suddenly called to Europe to look after a family estate, he would probably accompany Mr. COLVIN also, as he was a devoted adherent of the usurpation. If he were on hand, the representation of the COLVIN administration would be tolerably complete.

The average Tennessee girl's papa does not seem to be of the wholly unsympathetic sort, to judge from the Nashville *American's* account of the latest tragedy in that locality, in which a young lady, her papa, and her lover were the actors. It was a case of hopeless love, it seems, on the young man's part, and he resolved upon suicide in consequence. To carry his full design into execution, he went to the residence of his inamorata's parents, and on entering shot himself, probably intending to send the bullet to his heart, but instead only inflicting a bad wound, whereon the young lady's father, unwilling to see the young man foiled in his suicidal design simply through bad marksmanship or ignorance of anatomy, discharged a load of shot into the young man, which effectually finished him.

Gen. PLEASONTON, of cavalry fame, has elaborated a new theory of the universe that is to upset NEWTON's law of gravitation, and reduce the circulation of the blood and all vital force in animals and plants, as well as the phenomena of light, heat, and magnetism, to manifestations of electricity. He rejects wholly the theory that the sun is surrounded by a luminous atmosphere of metallic gases, and holds that it is simply a huge reflector and magnet, regulating, by its attraction as such, the movements of the planets. The most curious feature of his theory is the application of it to the phenomena of life in man, as to which he claims that all vital forces in the human system depend upon electricity, and that he finds in our bodies that precise relation of acid and alkaloid fluids necessary to the development of electricity.

The Paris *Figaro* now and then makes a frightful mistake about American matters. One of its tallest is the following, which is taken from its pages: "Our readers will remember the Miss ANNA DICKINSON, the English girl who sued Col. BAKER for too abusive gallantry toward her in a railway car. This modest miss, profiting by the notoriety which she gained by this trial, has recently been giving lectures in the United States, and we are now informed that she is soon to make her *debut* on the stage in Boston." This is pretty hard upon our ANNA, who has just had the additional misfortune to make a failure upon the stage. The same paper recently muddled up ALBERT GRANT of Emma Mine notoriety with President GRANT.

The attempt of Mayor COLVIN, C. S. CAMERON, and J. K. C. FORREST to whip in and dragoon Ald. ...ENBARTH, BOESE, and WALDO, at an incendiary meeting held on the North Side last evening, is a piece of effrontery which only desperate men would resort to. The resolutions passed at that meeting "denouncing the mob spirit of the majority of the Common Council," and offering "to rally to the assistance" of Mayor COLVIN when he shall call upon them, is simply the vaporing of brainless braggarts. If there were anything necessary to demonstrate the entire unfitness of Mr. COLVIN to occupy the Mayor's chair, it may be found in his recognizing and taking part in such a meeting.—*Evening Journal.*

We greatly mistake the manhood of these Aldermen if they allow themselves to be influenced or frightened by such insolent menaces of bummerism.

Harper's Weekly, the current number, contains one of NAST's best cartoons. The Democratic tiger, his tail pulled off by his friends who had tried to hold him back, is jumping through the glass at his own reflection, which he sees in the glass before him, fancying it to be his Republican opponent. A smaller picture shows the animal half way through the glass, with nothing on the other side of it, and the shattered edges sticking into his body. It is a palpable satire on Democratic investigations, and this particular tiger is an animal BARNEY CAULFIELD will be apt to appreciate.

The despicable attempt of the *Staats-Zeitung* to get up a foreign Know-Nothing prejudice against the Americans to help COLVIN keep himself and his relatives longer in office, will not succeed. The respectable Germans and the Americans are friends, and act together in politics, and Mr. ... cannot separate or convert them into enemies. They propose to work together for the public good and against bummerism.

When DAVE GAGE's misappropriation of city money came to light, Mr. HESING and the *Staats-Zeitung* pointed the finger of scorn at the Americans because GAGE happened to be a native. We shall not return the taunt in the case of VON HOLLEN, because personal or official honesty is not a matter of nationality. No nation has a monopoly of honesty.

All of that group of politicians who believe that the chief utility of offices is as bribes for partisan support, and that the real use of power is to take care of 'yourself and punish your enemies, are opposed to the nomination of BRISTOW, every man of them.

The sanction of a universal exhibition of industry and art for May 1, 1878, by the French Government looks very much like another sop thrown to the Parisians. NAPOLEON III., it will be remembered, used to keep them quiet with shows and parades. The Government now proposes to spend $24,000,000 in adorning Paris for the great festival, and $18,200,000 on the Avenue de l'Opera. It is an expensive toy for the Parisians, but then it is cheaper than a revolution, and as Paris, unlike other large cities, has a surplus, it is undoubtedly a very wise move to so invest it as to redound to the profits of the shopkeepers and keep the people amused.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Sickles will soon resume the practice of law in New York.

The oldest son and heir of the Khedive of Egypt is coming to the Centennial.

Miss Kate Field's stage name is not "Mary Kemble," as reported by telegraph, but Mary Keemle.

The receipts at the Boston Globe Theatre Monday night, the occasion being the first appearance of Anna Dickinson, were $2,048.55.

Cardinal Antonelli's health is regarded as critical, and it has been found necessary to transfer the affairs under his charge to other hands.

According to Dr. Mary Walker if the American girls in San Francisco were not closely watched many of them would marry Chinamen.

John Brougham took a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, last night, appearing in "The Serious Family" and "Pocahontas."

The Woman's Pavilion of the Centennial Exposition was opened on the 9th inst. by the Empress of Brazil, who set in motion the steam-engine situated in the building.

The Emperor of China began his education on his sixth birthday. He was then allowed an honorary companion, whose prerogative it will be to receive all the floggings that his august master incurs from day to day.

Daniel Drew would be a rich man if fancy stocks always held their price. He has now on hand a large block of Toledo & Wabash for which he paid 70, and which he expected to force up to 80. It is now worth about 2¼.

Among the attendants at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition was the Countess Pourtales. The Countess was formerly the famous Mrs. Beecher, of New York, and the Count's first wife was the daughter of Ben Holladay.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has noticed with alarm the statements that the young ladies at Tilden, N. H., propose to graduate this year in calico dresses, and it says: "It will look odd to see a girl in a $5 dress picking up a $12 bouquet."

When the unprincipled London editor wishes to steal without giving proper credit he goes straight for the "births," "deaths," and "marriages" of the *Times*, and uses as many of them as he has space for. This is considered true enterprise.

If Victor Emanuel had curly hair, he might readily be mistaken for a mulatto; his complexion is as dark as that of a Malay. He is fully 6 feet high, very broad-shouldered, thick-chested, and muscular,—quite the sort of man one would picture for a soldier.

Clara Morris' physician has assured her that all she needs to restore her to health is a course of vigorous exercise on the plains this summer. If she kills a few Indians, and thus eases up the strain upon her conscience for deeds of omission, so much the better.

The Bohemian musician Neuruda, who restored the polka to Europe, was lately killed by thieves, who entered his house in the environs of Prague and murdered both him and his wife. The polka revived by him was presented at the Odeon in Paris about 1838. It was introduced as an improvement on the waltz, and was, like the waltz, imported from beyond the Rhine.

A number of persons belonging to the Ancient Order of Hibernians who had entered St. Peter's Church, Hartford, for the purpose of attending a funeral, were required to leave the building before the services were allowed to proceed. The Hibernians were greatly displeased, but they left the church quietly and waited for the body outside. They propose to take an appeal to the Bishop of the Diocese.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* says seriously that Mr. Florence was induced to change the title of his new play from "The Almighty Dollar" to "The Mighty Dollar" because it was represented to him by a number of managers that audiences would be offended by the irreverence of the first title. The phrase "Almighty Dollar" is almost classical. Washington Irving used it repeatedly, and nobody thought of taking offense at it in those days.

The Paris fashion-inventors are determined to make woman's life a burden to her. One of the journals of that city says that no glove will be tolerated in good society this season with less than twenty buttons, while another declares that in less than five years knee-breeches and 6-inch skirts will be the fashionable street-dress for ladies. Gentlemen, on the other hand, will be expected to wear flowing ulsters, with trains.

George Sand, having ceased wearing male attire now for a quarter of a century, desires to be called "Madame Sand." She is far from being rich, it seems, her income consisting chiefly of 10,000 francs a year, which she receives as salary from the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, and payment for casual contributions to the newspapers. Her novels do not sell nowadays, as their doctrines are more than ever in antagonism with society.

Mr. Moncure Conway writes in complimentary terms to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the debut on the London stage of Miss Mary Kemble, whom he cautiously refrains from identifying as Kate Field. "Altogether," Mr. Conway declares, "her first appearance in London was a success, and it left no doubt on the minds of the audience that the young American will be heard of in the future as winning such favor as her unquestionable talent and patient study merits."

The Prince of Wales assisted, as the French phrase is, at an amateur slaughter of bulls near Seville. The London *Times* glazes over the disgusting and brutal sport by calling it "a tauromachian *fete*"; but, when it proceeds to explain that "The diversions consisted in non-professionals on horseback, armed with pikes, encountering and felling infuriated bulls let loose in the woods," it shows that the heir-apparent to the English throne has forgotten some of the dignity that should belong to his position.

Bishop Berkeley gave to Yale College, more than a hundred years ago, his farm at Newport, R. I., now worth about $100,000, for the foundation of a scholarship. Unfortunately for the College, the President and Fellows leased the property in 1761 for a thousand years for a rental which still brings the College only about $140 annually. There has been no competition for the scholarship this year, since one of the conditions attached to it is that the beneficiary shall reside one year in New Haven after graduation and pursue a post-graduate course.

Mr. Winter, of the New York *Tribune*, tried to say an original thing about Anna Dickinson's new play, and he brought forth this: "Its scenes come over like the paddle-wheels of a steamboat, and are cut off at the caprice of the man at the wheel." Is there necessarily "a man at the wheel" in the performance of a play; or does "the man at the wheel" of a steamboat cut off the paddle-wheels at caprice? Does "the man at the wheel" have anything to do with the cutting off of anything like nonsense? If so, he ought to be appointed editor of the New York *Tribune*.

The private history of Judge Hilton, successor to A. T. Stewart, is being written at a prodigious rate. The New York *Sun* explains that he "was never a politician, but has always been a lawyer and a business man. Tweed and Sweeny took him and put him into office, not because he was a politician, but because they supposed that his influence with Mr. Stewart might be useful to them." The *Sun* forgets to say whether his influence with Mr. Stewart was useful to them, or whether those remarkably shrewd politicians reckoned without their host. We also fail to understand why Judge Hilton, "a lawyer and a business man," became such an easy dupe.

A little way from Croydon, near London, there has long been a dirty, marshy little pond, which is now an exquisite clear spring of running water. Mr. Ruskin has expended £500 in making this spring, which is not far from the home of his childhood, and surrounding it with trees and flowers, and named it after his mother, Margaret's Well. On the neat tablet over it are inscribed the following words: "In obedience to the Giver of Life, of brooks and fruits that feed it, of the peace that ends it, may this well be kept sacred for the service of men, flocks, and flowers, and by kindness be called Margaret's Well."

Lucy Hamilton Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia *Telegraph*: "Madame Cornelie, once an actress of some celebrity at the Comedie Francaise, died here a few days ago. Her story was one of the saddest I have ever learned. Possessed of real genius and a perfect passion for the stage, a homely and insignificant person and a weak, uncertain voice prevented her from ever attaining to any success. After a lifetime spent in unavailing struggles and trials, she, with bitter irony, devoted her only daughter to the opera bouffe, and had her educated for that career. The day on which that daughter was to have made her debut at Les Bouffes Parisiens Madame Cornelie died."

ART-CULTURE.

The Progress Made in This Country in a Quarter of a Century.

A Love for the Beautiful and Artistic Continually Growing.

This Country the Best Market in the World for Works of Art.

American Artisans Excel All Others in Their Production.

Something About Artistic Silver-Ware, Jewelry, China-Ware, Furniture, Precious Stones, Gloves, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—While I cannot be properly classified among that numerous army of "Centennial correspondents," I am, nevertheless, about to indulge in a few paragraphs suggested by

THE BIG SHOW

which is about to open. In response to an inquiry propounded by me very frequently of late to our business-men, relative to the effect which the Exhibition is expected to have upon general business, I find that all classes are building hopes, more or less exalted, upon its being a good thing for trade. As a rule, they argue that there will be a great many visitors to the Centennial, consequently to New York and Eastern cities; that among these visitors there will be commercial men, who will improve the opportunity to buy goods; wealthy gentlemen, who will buy books, pictures, works of art, and articles of luxury conducive to ease and comfort; ladies who will find it impossible to pass the dry goods and millinery shops; and people of all nations, who will gratify their respective tastes, each after his or her peculiar manner, but all at the cost of dollars and cents, which dollars and cents will be paid over the counters of tradesmen, and thus restored to general circulation. One statistical gentleman (in trade) puts the problem after this fashion: The Centennial Commissioners, having loaded themselves with the statistics of previous exhibitions of this kind, fire off the estimate that 10,000,000 people will visit the Philadelphia show; this they consider low, and are inclined to add from 50 to 100 per cent. But suppose but 5,000,000 persons visit the Exhibition; that they spend no money they are not absolutely obliged to; that they content themselves with two days' sight-seeing, and return directly home; their expenses may be estimated at, say, $5 each fare by railroad, and $10 each cost of living, or $15 each. This sum for 5,000,000 people gives $75,000,000, which will change hands, coming out of its hiding places and going into general circulation. It will pay the butchers, the bakers, and the candlestick-makers, who, in turn, will turn it over to the rag-men and the bag-men; so that the $75,000,000 will be sent over and over again during the coming six months. But suppose that 10,000,000 persons, instead of 5,000,000, visit the Centennial, and that each spends $30 instead of $15, and the addition to the circulation of currency will be $300,000,000, instead of $75,000,000. Now, it will be impossible to put either of these sums into general circulation without, in some degree, benefiting all branches of trade. Therefore, arguing from this standpoint, my statistical friend draws the conclusion that the last six months of the present year are to be the best for trade that have been known for several years. Let us hope his predictions may be fully verified.

ART CULTURE.

The Philadelphia Exhibition, if it accomplishes nothing else, will show to the world that the people of the United States have made wonderful progress in art-culture since our last World's Fair, and the days of the old Crystal Palace on Reservoir Square, in this city. Then, and at the subsequent International Exhibitions at London and Paris, American art, as such, had no standing whatever. This year we shall rank with the best artists of the Old World in many branches of the fine arts which have been made specialties with them for generations, and in which, it has been contended, we could not compete. As a nation we have been regarded as too practical and too utilitarian ever to cultivate the esthetic. Our worship of the almighty dollar, it was thought, would lead us to turn the cold shoulder to the beautiful. But this is not true. The accumulation of those same mighty dollars has led to the cultivation of artistic taste, and to-day the American people are the most liberal patrons of art that can be found anywhere. This implies culture and refined tastes. While these should always accompany wealth, they are by no means dependent upon it. Here education, culture, and refinement are free to all, while in Europe they belong to a class. Consequently here we have a dozen patrons of art to one in Europe. Patronage begets development; hence we have in the United States to-day the best artists and artisans to be found in the world. And, still further, an art once planted among us, our native workmen soon become the most skilled in exercising it,—bringing to it, not only mechanical skill, but intelligence and invention,—a capacity to grasp all that is known, and a determination to go beyond that, and develop new features.

I make these observations as the result of experiences gleaned among some of our prominent dealers in works of art who are to be represented at the Centennial. And I must confess my surprise on being assured by them that our people are more appreciative than all others of works of beauty, and that their demands are

ALWAYS FOR SOMETHING BETTER.

This is to be accounted for, to a certain extent, by the fact that our people are great travelers, visiting freely not only every country in Europe, but throughout the world,—feasting their eyes upon all that is beautiful in each, and bringing home with them ideas which are not hampered by any conventionalities. Of our painters and sculptors I shall not pretend to speak. Their works are known and have won recognition in all parts of the globe. But there are other branches of art not so well known, and regarding which I may say a few words which will be new.

In the matters of gold and silverware, jewelry, the glyptic art, the decorative art, household decorations, and the kindred arts, we have made wonderful progress during the past twenty years. Step into the immense establishment of Tiffany & Co., where are millions of dollars, worth of goods belonging to the above named arts. Twenty years ago there would have been little demand for one-quarter the varieties which are now so lavishly displayed. Here are rich jewels, of all kinds, converted into rich articles of garniture by the deft fingers of American workmen; here are solid silver dinner-sets, elegantly carved in rich designs, whose design and ornamentation is purely the

WORK OF AMERICAN ARTISTS;

here we see presentation-pieces, gold and silver cups and vases, prizes for winners of yacht and horse races, of ball-matches; for the veteran poet of America, William Cullen Bryant; dinner-services presented by the United States Government to the foreign members of the Geneva Council of Arbitration; silver punch-bowls, enormous in size and elegant in rich carving; all these, and thousands of others like them, are designed and executed upon the premises by American artists. Then, too, there is the new style of ornamentation of silver-ware, just introduced, consisting of inlaying other metals, in various designs, upon the solid silver,—forming wreaths, flowers, birds, butterflies, etc., in various colors, blending into or contrasting most beautifully with the bright-shining silver. Here, too, are the more substantial silver forks, spoons, etc., of general use,—some plain, for practical service, others elegantly ornamented and boxed for wedding-presents. Hundreds of working men and women are employed by this one firm in the ornamentation of silver-ware, and among their number are found some whose skill cannot be equaled. Numerous artists are employed specially in making original designs for this class of work. Another department is devoted to articles of household decoration. Here are found clocks of various pattern and material, elegant in design and finish; bronzes, elegant tables, statues, and those thousand-and-one things denominated as "knick-knacks," which go to make a house look beautiful, the making of which is an art requiring both excellent taste and great skill. For articles of this kind there is a growing demand. Hard times scarcely affect the business, for it is only those who are wealthy who can afford to indulge extensively in them. Yet they have become almost a matter of necessity in furnishing a house. How quickly one can judge the character of the occupants of a house by a glimpse into the parlor or principal sitting-room. Bare walls, and furniture on dress-parade, are sure indications of a want of culture. But let refinement step in, gracefully arrange the furniture, hang a picture here and set an ornament there, and how quickly one notes the change! Neither the picture nor the ornament need necessarily be of a costly nature, yet their presence in any shape is indicative of refinement and culture.

There is also a growing demand for

DECORATIVE FURNITURE,

and we have artists among us whose sole business it is to make designs for elegant parlor, drawing-room, and bed-room suits, or single pieces. Their orders run from a single easy-chair, of quaint design and finish, to the decoration of the furniture for an entire Fifth avenue mansion. The designs being satisfactorily made, then comes the manufacturer; and he must be an artist-mechanic in order to carry out the ideas of the designer. Some of this decorative furniture is elegant beyond description, much of it being of beautiful design, the upholstery being in keeping with the elaborate carving. For this class of work there are comparatively few buyers, yet their aggregate purchases amount to a large sum annually. Of single pieces,—easy-chairs, sofas, a bedstead, a table, or something of this kind,—unique in design and finish, large numbers are sold, and the traffic in them is becoming larger every year. There will be some very fine specimens of this work exhibited at Philadelphia by different houses in this city.

The art of

DECORATING CHINAWARE

has been developed here within the past few years to as high a degree of perfection as was ever acquired in Europe. While with us this art is in its infancy, it is a fact that neither here nor in Europe has any advance been made in it during the past century. As an evidence of this, I may cite the fact that one of our most skillful china decorators has recently made a fac-simile of the dinner service presented to Martha Washington by Gen. Lafayette and his officers, nearly 100 years ago. The decorations upon this set are as elegant and elaborate as anything that has since been done. Indeed, it is doubtful if artists can be found in Europe who can reproduce the ornamentation as accurately as our artists have done it. But the extent to which this elegant and costly ware is coming into use is something wonderful. All our decorators are largely in arrears with their work, while orders for special designs continue to accumulate. There is a great fancy for work of this kind which shall be essentially unique,—never duplicated under any circumstances. This, however, does not materially increase the labor of manufacture, for each separate piece of china is painted by hand. How dexterous, and artistic withal, must be the workman who can so deftly paint a complete dinner-service of chinaware, wherein no one piece can be pronounced unlike its mate, and yet both be exquisitely finished. In this class of work Americans have displayed great proficiency and much originality in their designs.

IN THE ORNAMENTATION OF GLASSWARE

our artists lead the world. They have so improved upon the mechanical appliances for cutting and carving upon the polished glass surface that no design is too intricate for them to reproduce. It is very much the style nowadays for housekeepers to have their monogram or initial cut upon their goblets and other glassware, while some go to the extent of having landscapes and special scenes transferred to their more elaborate pieces. We shall be well represented in this branch of art at Philadelphia.

Some very elaborate specimens of

THE GLYPTIC ART

will be exhibited by Starr & Marcus, the well-known dealers in fine jewelry and precious stones. This will include cut cameos, diamonds, onyx, etc. One elaborate piece is an ancient onyx, an inch and a half, perhaps, by two inches. This is a black stone, through the centre of which runs a seam of clear white stone. In this the artist has represented the scene where the angel visits St. Peter in his dungeon, and frees him from his chains. The front black stone represents the prison bars, and between the bars the artist has had to work to cut all the figures represented in the white portion of the stone. One of the most skillful workmen known to the trade was employed over a year on this single piece, and it is said to be more elaborate and more artistically done than any historical specimen known in Europe. This firm will exhibit a set of magnificent jewelry, made for a lady of this city, who is a direct descendant of some of the Pilgrims who landed in the Mayflower. The set will represent the landing of the Mayflower; and some of revolutionary scenes in which her forefathers participated. The set will cost $20,000. A set of diamonds, mounted so as not to show any of the setting, is valued at $65,000; a single ruby at $10,000; a sapphire at $5,000; and a flesh-colored pearl at $5,000. The cutting and setting of all these rich gems were done by American artisans. It is said now that we can beat the world in handling precious stones, and that our people are more appreciative of them than any others. They are constantly demanding the very best workmanship, and will not be satisfied with what the Old World has rested content with for a century.

Just one other instance of American goaheadativeness in art and I am done. This is in the

MANUFACTURE OF KID-GLOVES.

Many persons will not buy kid-gloves unless they are assured they were made in Paris. Yet the truth is, that the very best gloves known to the trade are made right here in New York, by true-blue Yankee boys and girls. They make the best and the poorest qualities; but Paris still has the advantage on the medium qualities, on account of something connected with the sewing of them. And it is these medium qualities that are sold for the best. Everybody connected with the trade knows the difference; but people cannot, in these times, afford to buy the best, so they buy more of the inferior. A fact connected with this manufacture is that the manufacturers prefer American workman, and have got rid of those they imported, as soon as possible. Our workmen do twice the work the others could, and can always be depended upon. This new industry will be largely represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

I feel that I have but poorly expressed what I meant to say when I set out, but I trust I have made it clear that the progress made in the United States in the matter of culture, during the last quarter of a century, is

UNEQUALED BY ANY NATION ON EARTH.

This I gather from those who make it a business to cater to the refined taste, and who know the conditions of their trade in both the Old and New Worlds. These dealers are unanimous in saying that in this country there is a greater demand for works of advanced art, that better prices are paid, and a more liberal encouragement generally given to artistic development, than anywhere else. This is not confined to New York City, or any special locality, but is universal. There is a greater demand for art-specimens, of whatever nature, in New York than in London; in Chicago than in Liverpool. So, although in the heyday of our youth we may have been devoted to the pursuit of the almighty dollar, in the beginning of our second century we started on a par with the Old World in culture, refinement, and love for the beautiful. DUTTON.

A Family Fracas.

Oshkosh Northwestern.

As the head of a family in Utica was engaged in family prayer the other morning, part of the family still sitting at the breakfast table, a discussion arose between a grown-up son and a daughter of the household regarding the merits of a young Granger who had kept the young lady up to a late hour the previous night. The young lady getting somewhat worsted in the discussion, and at the same time losing her temper, resorted to a more convincing line of argument by playfully emptying her cup of tea down the inside of her brother's shirt-collar. The brother resolving to fight it out on the same line if it took two hours, deliberately got up from the table, and, taking a teapot full of boiling-hot tea from the stove, turned the entire contents over the girl's head and face. This proceeding brought the discussion to an abrupt close, as also the morning devotions of that happy household. For several days the girl has suffered untold agony from the effects of the scald, the hot tea penetrating both eyes and erysipelas setting in. The young lady will recover, but stands a good chance of losing one of her eyes, and has already lost the greater portion of a beautiful head of hair. The old gent, in order to remove all occasion for further hostilities, and at the same time insure immunity from interruption of family devotions, has sent word to the young Granger, who indirectly was the cause of the little unpleasantness, to come again no more forever.

A Pretty Canary Story.

Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

A lady living on State street has two female canary birds living in one cage, and each day there is a remarkable exemplification of the harmony, friendship, and good will existing between them, which is rarely to be found in such cases. One of the birds has a brood of young ones in the nest, and the other is working most industriously to hatch out a number of eggs. Occasionally the setting bird will leave her nest and go o feeding the young ones in the other nest, and the neighborly act is no sooner observed by the mother of the little ones, than she plants herself on the eggs of the other one, and remains there until her neighbor has concluded her feeding labors.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Installation of the Prince of Wales as English Grand Master.

Some Interesting Statistics on the Average of Odd-Fellow Lodges.

Reasons Why the Order Flourishes More in Some States than in Others.

Miscellaneous Items of General Interest.

MASONIC.

INTERESTING CEREMONY IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of April 17 has the following interesting account of the anniversary of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master:

Yesterday the Earl of Carnarvon, as the Pro-Grand Master of the English Freemasons, presided at the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge Festival, which, from "time immemorial" has been held on the Wednesday next following St. George's Day. This was the grand installment of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master in the Albert Hall, and the acceptance by his Royal Highness of the office for the second year was last night greeted with as much enthusiasm as was his installation a year ago. The Masonic Temple—a large and handsome hall, which is ever screened from the eyes of the "profane"—a term not applied to the ladies, who are invited by the Grand Stewards of the year to be present in the gallery on festive occasions—at the festive portion of the proceedings presented last night a magnificent sight in the varied colors of the Masonic regalia; and, in addition to a very large gathering of rulers in the craft, who form the constituent body of Grand Lodge, there were brethren from many different climes, and practicing many different forms of religious belief. At the time announced for the opening of Grand Lodge, the procession of grand officers entered, headed by Sir Albert Woods, the Grand Director of Ceremonies, who was assisted by Brother Thomas Fenn. Warm cheers greeted the Earl of Carnarvon as he entered the Temple, and these were continued until he took his seat on the throne. By the ancient regulations of the craft, no Master is confirmed in his position until the minutes of his election have been confirmed. His Royal Highness was elected at the last quarterly communication, and the first business which the Pro-Grand Master ordered was the reading of the minutes of the meeting, so far as related to the Grand Master's re-election. These were read by the Grand Secretary, John Hervey, and confirmed amid warm cheers. The Pro-Grand Master then said: "The next duty I have to perform can be stated in a few words. It is simply to announce to the Grand Lodge that his Royal Highness the Most Worshipful the Grand Master—absent though he is to-day from our midst, we warmly greet him—has been pleased to appoint me to be his Pro-Grand Master for the year ensuing. Sir Albert Woods, Garter, then proclaimed the noble Earl by his titles, and his Lordship was greeted by the brethren with the honors accorded to the Grand Master. The Pro-Grand Master then announced that his Royal Highness, the Grand Master, had been pleased to appoint Lord Skelmersdale to be Deputy-Grand Master, and expressed his deep regret that their active and esteemed brother was obliged to be absent in consequence of a great family affliction. The usual honors were paid to the newly-reappointed Deputy-Grand Master; and then, amid cheers, it was announced that the Earl of Donoughmore had been selected by his Royal Highness to fill the office of Senior Grand Warden. The Earl was warmly greeted when he was led forward for investment, as was the Hon. William Warren Vernon, who was appointed by his Royal Highness to be the Junior Grand Warden. The Revs. Spencer Robert Wigram and Charles William Arnold were appointed Grand Chaplains; Bro. Samuel Tomkins had been elected Grand Treasurer: E. J. M'Intyre, Q.C., was appointed Grand Registrar; John Hervey, Grand Secretary; E. E. Wendt, Grand Secretary for German Correspondence; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Burchell, and T. W. Boord, M. P., Senior Grand Deacons; E. Barrow and John M. Case, Junior Grand Deacons; F. Pepys Cockerell, Grand Superintendent of Works; Sir Albert Woods (Garter), Grand Director of Ceremonies; Dr. W. Rhys Williams, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; William F. Nettleship, Grand Swordbearer; Wilhelm Kuhe, Grand Organist; and E. P. Albert, Grand Pursuivant. Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the well-known Hall, there to hold the annual feast, provided by the Grand Stewards of the year, "dedicated to brotherly love." The Pro-Grand Master was supported by Brothers Lord Tenterden, the Earl of Donoughmore, Colonel Burdett, Sir John Hayes, Major Creaton, James Glaisher, F. R. S., the Rev. R. J. Simpson, W. C. Hutton (ex-Sheriff of Middlesex), E. McIntyre, J. C. Parkinson, J. Pattison, T. Boord, M. P.; John Monckton, Thomas Fenn, Sir Albert Woods, W. Rhys Williams, James Terry, Wentworth Little, etc. Immediately after the dinner the Pro-Grand Master said he sincerely regretted to inform the brethren that he had been very unexpectedly, by business of a very pressing character, called to leave the chair. He had been in hopes that his Royel Highness the Grand Master would have completed his journey in time to have presided at the festival of the craft, and that Lord Skelmersdale would have been present too, but in their absence nothing but the most pressing circumstances would have obliged him to quit the gathering. Before leaving he begged to express the hope that before long his Royal Highness the Grand Master would again be among them, and when he did return he would receive at his brethren's hands the cordial greeting and enthusiastic welcome such as he received nowhere out of Masonry. The Grand Master had, in the last few months, not only completed a journey of great personal interest, but he had also performed a high political duty. The chair was then taken by Col. Burdett, and the list of toasts was gone through. An excellent concert of music was given during dinner, and continued afterwards in the temple under Brothers Kuhe and Ganz, the singers being Madame Liebhart and Osborne Williams, Miss Annie Sinclair, and Brothers George Perren, Large, Carter, and Theodore Distin. When the brethren rejoined the ladies in the Temple, a bust of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, by Marshall Wood, the eminent sculptor, attracted great attention and it was pronounced by all to be a perfect likeness. It is announced that her Majesty had expressed her high approval of the portrait in stone.

NEW INSIGNIA FOR THE THIRD DEGREE.

Blair Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., has just provided itself with an elegant and complete set of robes, insignia, etc., for working the third degree. The members have just cause to be proud of them, as they are admitted to be the finest in the State, and make the Lodge's work both a pleasure to itself and an honor to the Fraternity. The Lodge will work the third degree to-morrow (Monday) evening, at Free-Mason's Hall, No. 72 Monroe street, under the energetic management of C. M. White, Esq., its Worshipful Master. All visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

INSTALLATION.

At the regular annual communication of Chicago Conclave No. 81, of Red Cross of Constantine, the following were duly elected and installed officers: J. D. M. Carr, M. D., Sovereign; Rueben Cleveland, Viceroy; John Sutton, Senior General; William Shaw, Junior General; the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Prelate; William Cochrane, Treasurer; the Hon. Henry S. Austin, Recorder; William Handlin, Prefect; the Hon. Lester L. Bond, Orator; C. F. Maurer, Standard-Bearer; David A. Cushman, Herald; George E. Gooch, Organist; H. A. Westcott, Sentinel.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Prof. Samuel Willard, of this city, Past Grand Representative, has recently written a very interesting article for the *Companion*, which we give below. The secret orders have come to be recognized as a powerful element in society, and the laws of their existence and growth are proper subjects of inquiry and study.

Prof. Willard says:

I herewith give a table, which shows how many lodges were reported by each jurisdiction to the G. L. of U. S., as shown by its last Journal (pp. 6,440-6,441), and how many members to a lodge each jurisdiction shows on an average. I presume that the lodge at Lynn, Mass., which has 700 members, Bay State Lodge, is the largest in the Order—it is a monstrous lodge; a perfect wonder. There are lodges with but five members; and we fear there are many such. The average of all lodges is 73; and out of the forty-six jurisdictions sixteen have an average above this number, one stands at that average, and twenty-nine are below it. The average of lodges in the District of Columbia is five and a half times the average of those in Texas.

Jurisdict'n.	*Lodges.*	*Ave.*	*Jurisdict'n.*	*Lodges.*	*Ave.*
District of Columbia	13	167	Indiana	456	54
Massachusetts	118	163	Michigan	225	54
New Hampshire	41	138	Minnesota	41	54
Rhode Island	38	134	Utah	5	54
Maine	42	130	Iowa	271	53
Maryland	102	128	Illinois	496	51
Connecticut	41	121	Georgia	41	51
Pennsylvania	844	115	Kentucky	205	50
New Jersey	138	98	Colorado	19	48
New York	410	93	Louisiana	24	45
California	217	88	Missouri	285	44
British Col'mbia	5	82	Oregon	61	42
Delaware	33	79	Wyoming	8	41
Ohio	561	79	Nebraska	52	40
Nevada	25	78	Kansas	120	38
Ontario	121	76	Switzerland	4	37
Lower Provinces B. N. A.	16	73	Alabama	33	35
Virginia	45	72	Mississippi	52	35
Vermont	16	68	Montana	5	34
West Virginia	72	62	North Carolina	47	33
South Carolina	16	62	Tennessee	142	33
Wisconsin	220	55	Arkansas	48	33
			Florida	7	33
			Texas	168	30

One would suppose at first that density of population should be the chief cause affecting the size of lodges. So we find that in the first ten jurisdictions in our list are included the first six States of densest population, viz.: District of Columbia (a State, for our purposes), Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. So, too, Texas, the State of sparsest population, stands at the foot of the list. Of course, to build up a lodge there must be many people around its location, and thus a local density of population. Thus we can see how California, with a population of one person to 24 square miles, can stand next to New York, which had, at the last census, ninety-three persons to each square mile. The population of California must lie in districts and towns of moderate or great density, so that there are very large lodges in San Francisco, and lodges above the average, on the whole, all through the jurisdiction. In Nevada, where the lodges are few, the same reason will explain the high average; for, where there are but few lodges in a State, they will be all formed in the large places, and will thus have a high average. Hence the five lodges of British Columbia have a high average.

I think there are causes which are not within the reach of the statistician, and which depend upon the history of the Order. Why are the Lodges in all the New England States so large on the average, except in Vermont?—and why is that an exception? Is Vermont more sparsely settled than New Hampshire? No; their density is nearly the same. Nor are they strikingly different as to large towns. But away back in 1832, the State of New Hampshire voted for Jackson and Van Buren, the Democratic candidates, while Vermont was the only State that voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, the Anti-Masonic candidates—this indicates that the movement against "secret societies" took strong hold in Vermont, and has checked the growth of the Order of Odd Fellows, so that all its Lodges are small.

On the other hand, I am assured that in California the Order of Odd Fellows is held in very high esteem, and enjoys great popularity. This result is due largely to the labors of Parker and Morse, and such men, in the early days of the migration and to the benefactions of their labors. Here Lodges are large, having no hostile tendency to struggle against, but being regarded as units of an institution that has done good work.

One of the singularities of the table is the almost identity of the averages of several contiguous Western States,—Kentucky, 50; Indiana and Michigan, 54; Illinois, 51; Wisconsin, 55; Iowa, 53; and Minnesota, 54. There is a similar group of the southernmost States, taking out Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina; the rest, seven in number, all range from 30 to 33. Do these equalities in the two groups indicate similarity of social conditions and modes of life of the people of the groups? I suspect so. One can see the reason why the three excepted States of the Southern group should be exceptions, as there has been more personal power in the Order in the States that has given us De Saussure, Boyliston, Griffin, and Race, and which have the larger cities. It is highly creditable to the Odd Fellows of Texas that they maintain 168 lodges, even if they are small. It is but a few years ago that the jurisdiction of Illinois had an average of but thirty-five members to a lodge.

I suspect that the sizes of Lodges is influenced in some States by a persistent policy on the part of successive Grand Officers and Grand Lodges. If, for instance, the Grand Masters will never grant a charter for a second Lodge in a town or city until the first one has become inconveniently large, the result must be a smaller number of Lodges of greater average size. Illinois has a large number of Lodges, and an average below the medium; its Grand Masters have readily allowed two or more Lodges in a city where one, if well conducted and harmonious, would have been sufficient. Thus our last Journal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois shows in one town two Lodges with only 117 members; in another, three Lodges with 221 members. I think the policy of Maryland would not allow this state of things. If the number of Lodges in Illinois were brought down to bear the same proportion to the total population that the Lodges of Maryland bear, we should have but 223 Lodges; or throwing the colored people out of the population of Maryland, 285. The influence of the great City of Baltimore may offset that of Chicago. But Illinois has 496 Lodges.

Which is the best policy?—or are both equally good?

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Alexandria April 11. Grand Master A. B. Courtney in his report says:

A retrospect of our progress in this Jurisdiction, since the War, shows a gradual but steady increase year after year; and during the year just passed there has been a corresponding increase in numbers, the exact amount of which cannot be ascertained. So far as I have been able to judge, harmony exists throughout the Jurisdiction, and a lively interest in the principles, and enforcement of the laws of the Order, seems to pervade the membership everywhere. The financial condition of the Lodges, with a few exceptions, is healthy and improving; and I hope and believe that an era of general revival has been inaugurated, which will, in a few years, bring forth rich fruits; and upon the whole we have abundant cause for congratulation and cheerfulness.

NOTES.

An application for a new Lodge has been made by the brothers of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The anniversary of the Order was celebrated in Germany by all the Lodges, as also in Switzerland.

Badenia Lodge, No. 1, and Rhine-Lodge, No. 3, dedicated a very pleasant lodge-room at Manheim a short time since. The occasion was honored by the presence of Brother Bernheim, Past Grand Sire; Brother Setzer, M. W. Grand Secretary, and other prominent members of the Order in Germany.

Hohenzollern Lodge No. 20 and Beethoven Lodge No. 18 were instituted at Berlin recently. All the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Brandenburg were present and participated in the ceremonies. The brotherhood are becoming quite numerous in Berlin, and the prospects of a large and permanent organization are most excellent. It is already demonstrated that the introduction of Odd-Fellowship into the German Empire is not a failure, and that its growth is a sound and healthful one. The Order is one of the institutions of "Fatherland."

OTHER SOCIETIES.

I. O. B. B.

Illinois Lodge No. 264, was instituted Tuesday evening, May 9, in Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State streets, by the following Grand Officers of the Sixth District: G. P., Hermann Felsenthal; G. T., E. Rubovits; G. S., A. Loeb and Brother J. Newman. About twenty-five new members were initiated. The following charter-members were installed as officers for the rest of the term: Charles Kozminski, President; George Braham, Vice-President; Simon Livingston, Treasurer; L. Shiffman, Financial Secretary; Charles Livingston, Recording Secretary; L. Rosenbaum, Monitor; Max Goldfinger, Assistant Monitor; L. Rosenbaum, J. Bernstein, and Joseph Stein, Trustees; J. Schwartz, I. G.; and Mr. Ash, O. G.

THE DRUG TRADE.

A Card from the Wholesale Druggists of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Journal.

CHICAGO, May 13.—In your issue of Friday, May 5, the following article appeared among the telegraph dispatches, purporting to have been sent from Quincy, Ill.:

THE MEDICINE WAR.

QUINCY, Ill., May 5.—Nothing to communicate which is not already covered by telegram. The "Central Drug Exchange" adjourned to meet next January at Peoria. The expression was general that an advance in prices could be immediately effected, if it were not for Fuller & Fuller, of Chicago. That firm has been, it appears, the subject of extended correspondence between their competitors in Chicago and their competitors in other cities—from St. Louis to St. Paul, from Lake Erie to the Missouri River. An organized effort is on foot to compel Fuller & Fuller to join the circle or be crushed out. Manufacturers supplying them have been threatened with the withdrawal of patronage by members of the Western Association in Chicago and elsewhere.

We have learned that this pretended dispatch was published through the urgent solicitations of Messrs. Fuller & Fuller, of this city, and that that firm paid for the insertion of that article as an advertisement in your telegraph column as a genuine dispatch. We have further knowledge that Messrs. Fuller & Fuller have not only sent many copies of your paper containing this tricky article to druggists in various parts of the Northwest, but have had said article printed on slips of paper and profusely circulated among the trade. It has also come to our knowledge that Messrs. Fuller & Fuller have sent out through the country a man from their office who has industriously circulated the falsehood and endeavored to prejudice the minds of retail druggists against us, and to excite the sympathies of the trade in favor of themselves, on the plea invented and published by themselves, that we who were not at Quincy either in person or by proxy (and knew nothing of the intention to hold a Convention there) were engaged in crushing them out. The plan to get it before the country as general and reliable telegraphic news carries fraud upon its face. As the article in question contains false statements, and was designed, and is calculated to mislead the public, and injure the wholesale drug-trade of Chicago, and as we cannot for a moment think that you would allow the columns of your valuable paper to be knowingly used for such a base and selfish purpose, we would respectfully request that you would publish this communication as a simple act of justice.

Yours Respectfully,
LORD, SMITH & CO.,
H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
TOLMAN & KING,
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.,
J. BLOCKI & CO.

A Telegraph Cable Pierced by Grass.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in Calcutta, a piece of telegraph cable was exhibited, showing that the India-rubber covering had been pierced by grass. "The piercing was so complete, and the contact of the grass with the copper so perfect, that the "dead earth," as it is technically called, was produced, and the efficiency of the cable destroyed. The species of the grass, owing to its dried-up condition, could not be determined. It was suggested, as a probable explanation, "that the seeds had become attached to the core when under water, and had afterward germinated when the core was stored."

BOSTON.

Anna Dickinson on the Stage as "Anne Boleyn."

Some Literary Celebrities Present---A Beautiful First Appearance.

The Opinion of One Who Never Saw Her on the Platform.

No Wit and Vivacity, but Plenty of Power and Passion in the Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, May 10.—The first keen edge of excitement in the Dickinson furore has just culminated, and all Boston pretty much is now engaged in animated discussion upon the subject. Never before, say the experienced ones, has not only Boston, but all New England, been in such a state of fever heat as during this week preceding Miss Dickinson's debut. New York too sent on her interested delegation of friends and critics, and long before the curtain rose the house was not merely "packed," according to conventional phrase, but literally overflowing. Truly it seemed as if "everybody" was there. Poets, painters, philosophers, literary and professional men, turned out by hundreds. T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, and Mark Twain were conspicuous in one of the stage boxes. That caustic critic, Frank Sanborn, of the Springfield *Republican*, who is so well known as a literary scholar in Boston, and who is a friend of Miss Dickinson's, was centrally placed in the audience, while another friend, who encouraged her in both her early career and this,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, OVERLOOKED THE AUDIENCE AND STAGE

from one of the balconies with those keen blue eyes of his. As the minutes fled by before the rising of the curtain, which was a little delayed, the buzz of speculation and prophecy ran wild. "Of course her wardrobe is superb, but she can't make a very fine appearance with that figure—stoops, round-shouldered, you know." "And her voice; that will be against her." "But her earnestness will carry a great deal!"

These were a few of the comments that reached my ears. But presently the comment ceases as the curtain rises, and we look upon the mimic royal gardens where *Wolsey*, the wily Cardinal (Mr. J. C. Cowper, who has been noted this winter as the Baronet in "Our Boys"), appears in conversation with *Cromwell*. We see that Mr. Cowper is prepared to do justice to his part. That his make-up is good with the exception of the lines painted too heavily about the mouth, which give a little grotesqueness to the attempted expression of scorn and hauteur, and we see also that *Cromwell* is a very poorly gotten-up gentleman,

WHO LOOKS VILLAINOUS ENOUGH FOR ANYTHING;

but just then we don't care much for all this: we are looking beyond, waiting eagerly for the coming of the much-talked-of debutante. But we wait awhile longer, and greet *Lord Henry Percy*—young Murdock, who always looks well, and who looks a very handsome fellow just now, and who speaks with his accustomed spirit to *Sir Henry Norreys* of his love for *Anne*. While *Sir Henry Norreys* is remonstrating with him and tells him of the King's infatuation for his adored one, to all of which *Percy* returns the vehement answer, "*I love her!*" there is a rustle of silk, and a woman's figure richly clothed is seen coming round the garden walk. For a moment there is a pause of hesitation with the audience. The bowed golden-haired head conceals the features of the face.

THE NEXT MOMENT THE APPLAUSE BURSTS FORTH.

Yes, this is our eagerly-watched-for debutante. And this first glimpse is a surprise. We had not expected such a *beautiful* appearance. For, in this moment, and as she lifts her face and smiles beneath that crown of golden hair, we see a really beautiful object. The dress of cream brocade and ruby velvet, with gold trimmings, was exquisite in combination and fashioning. The blonde wig, the superb and graceful dress, had transformed Miss Dickinson. For the time she looked the lovely girl whose character she was portraying. As she came forward, followed by the King, *Percy* is dragged away by *Norreys*, and then we see the first bit of acting from Miss Dickinson in the brief scene of gallantry and compliment which ensues. Her looks have inspired us, but her voice! Can anything—beauty or dramatic effect—carry us over that voice? For myself I am entirely a stranger to Miss Dickinson's platform manner or tones, for I have never seen or heard her upon the platform, therefore I am entirely taken by surprise. I am sitting the fourth seat back from the orchestra, and I can hear every tone and whisper. But the voice is so light, with so little power and strength, so little penetration, that I feel then and there certain that she cannot be heard much beyond my range. I was amazed to find that it *did* reach to some of the more distant portions of the house, though there were those who complained of its reaching them but faintly. As the play went on, as *Percy* re-enters while she is alone and reading his letter of love, we get a better bit of acting and a wider range of tones. But there seems to be an effort in it, it falls thinly and without resonance.

IT IS A HEAD VOICE AND NOT A CHEST VOICE,

and is never effectual of itself, but always a drawback. Yet as the scenes follow each other, as the plot thickens by the machinations of *Wolsey*, and we come to the love-scene between *Anne* and *Lord Percy*, where *Percy* denounces her as untrue to him, and shows her for proof a letter in her handwriting relinquishing him, and where *Anne* discovers to him that this is the Cardinal's work and not hers—as we come to this point, Miss Dickinson's personal power, her earnestness of purpose and character, begin to be sensibly felt. The apparent lack of warmth and what the New York *Tribune* critic calls acting from the mind instead of the heart, —"her emotion was that of the mind and not of the heart,"—was, I feel sure, the result of her newness to the stage. She was oppressed by the mechanical strangeness of the situation, and, determined to master this, her will was paramount instead of her heart. I feel confident that as time goes on this mastery will be accomplished, and the emotional part of her nature will have fuller play. In the scenes following this with her lover, where they find themlves tricked by *Wolsey* and separated by his cunning forgery,—for *Percy*, believing himself deceived and betrayed by the King's wanton, hastily marries another,—

MISS DICKINSON GROWS MORE AND MORE VIGOROUS IN HER ACTING,

though she appears to less advantage personally as a wife and Queen, her dress being far less becoming, and her stiff throat-ruff taking away both height and youth. Her earnestness, though, was apparent, and, had it not been for the long-drawn intonations, the thin voice, and the rigidity of the facial expression, this scene might have had an element of greatness. But in the last act, where, in an odd and very modern-looking dress of crimson and black, we find her a prisoner in the Tower, with the block upon which she is to be executed before her, she rises into a kind of passion which, after full mastery has been obtained of all mechanical points, will be likely to be her greatest of effects. At it is, there is a certain strength in it which, though it does not yet thrill, impresses one powerfully. And it is something more than friendliness, though there is a good deal of that, which calls forth the storm of plaudits as

THE CURTAIN FALLS UPON THE FLUSHED AND UPRAISED FACE.

As a drama, "The Crown of Thorns" has some commonplace faults which are very curious, and a little too much rush and hurry in it. A first rendering of almost any play, especially a tragedy, drags a little, but in spite of this, the time consumed was brief, and one felt a sense of confusion in such swiftness of plot. The common-place points were in such sentences as where *Anne*, in addressing her lover, says, "Oh, *Percy*, what a place you put me in." Several of these inelegant commonplaces, in so high wrought and poetically conceived a drama, marred the effect a good deal, and excited a little wonder that they had not been eliminated at the first reading or rehearsal. Another lack is that of wit and vivacity. There is not a single sentence where either of these sparkling qualities is brought in. And there are ample opportunities in the first and second acts. But instead there is an atmosphere of gloom, a sombre cloud of woe and wickedness, from beginning to end. Apart from these faults,

THE PLAY HAS GREAT MERITS.

It keeps close to the text, it does not falter in power or expression, and it is full of a passion which by-and-by Miss Dickinson will herself be able to interpret more readily. When that time comes the audience will be carried along with a spirit which will have less space for finding fault with the lack of wit and vivacity.

WHEN THAT TIME COMES,

in the third act where the betrayed and humiliated Queen sees her rival, *Lady Jane Seymour*, attempting to dispossess her of her crown, we shall see a spirit which shall be truly that of a Queen, instead of, as now, a rather painful and stiff rendering of the part which we are glad to have over. In the matter of dress, Miss Dickinson has shown great skill in carrying out historic fact. But only one of these costumes is strictly beautiful or becoming, and that is the one in which she makes her first appearance—that of the cream brocade and ruby velvet. That of the second act is superb as to material, but ugly as to fashioning, the short tunic in front being absurdly suggestive of a Freemason's apron. The scenic effect, however, of color was wonderful from beginning to end.

If Miss Dickinson had taken counsel with other than herself, both in this costuming and the construction of her play, she would have been the gainer, as well as the public; but she did not do so, and with all its and her faults we must accord her more praise than blame, and a prophecy of greater things to come. But the greatest point at present is a fuller development of voice. That accomplished, Miss Dickinson, I believe, has it in her power to surprise even her most unfavorable of critics. And that she will at least strive for this accomplishment there is not much doubt, for she has forbearance and pluck, and is, moreover, not one to be deceived into a false state of things by the storm of plaudits on her first appearance, or the magnificence of her floral gifts. N. P.

Japanese Women.

The Japanese women have neither shame nor sense of honor; they lack both the grace and the dignity which are the chief charms of women, and if suddenly transported into Europe would somewhat revolutionize our ideas with regard to the gentler sex. There would be considerable falling off in the amount of fine poetry written about women. The virtue of shame, such as we endeavor to plant in the minds of the child from the cradle, is totally unknown to the Japanese mother.—*Miss Weppner.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As long as our patrons continue to keep us engaged as we have been for the past two years, we shall be encouraged to continue our present rates, —$8 for the best full set of teeth; if not, we must return to fancy prices, $30 a set. The finest gold-fillings at one-third the usual rates. W. B. McChesney, corner Clark and Randolph streets.

Everybody complains of dull business, but Dr. McChesney's elegant dental rooms are crowded early and late; the mystery explains itself. First-class dental operations to suit the hard times. The best full set of teeth, $8. All work warranted ten years.

Three medals were awarded at Vienna, Philadelphia, and New York to Henry Rocher, artist photographer, No. 724 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Burnett's Cologne—in cork and glass stoppers—prepared from the purest and best materials—unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.

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Furniture!

MUST BE SOLD,

OUR PRESENT STOCK, AS WE HAVE SOLD OUR BUILDING, AND GIVE POSSESSION OF THE SAME JULY 1. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. Goods can remain if desired until July 1.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,
200, 202, 204, 206
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Before REMOVAL to our new store, we are offering our elegant stock of FANCY GOODS at SPECIAL REDUCTIONS, and staple lines of CHINA and Glassware, in sets or separate pieces, much below usual prices, and very many single articles at decided BARGAINS. Visitors are invited, and inspection respectfully solicited.

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We are cleaning by our New Dry Process,

Silk Suits,
Woolen Suits,
Expensive Silks,
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Children's Suits,

Without removing the Trimming. The original lustre and shape is not destroyed.

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WALL PAPER STORE,
You can buy at
FACTORY PRICES.

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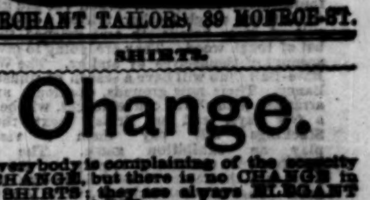

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Everybody is complaining of the scarcity of CHANGE, but there is no CHANGE in our SHIRTS; they are always ELEGANT in STYLE and FIT.

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SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FLOUR.

FLOUR — We challenge Chicago to beat our White Winter St. Louis, $7; Fancy St. Louis and Patent, $8.50; Fair Spring, $5.50, delivered.

XXXX — ☞ Send your orders by mail. Office of the QUINCY MILLS, 280 South Halsted-st.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Wide Divergence of Opinion Between Capitalists and Laborers.

View from the Lower Rounds of the Social Ladder at Milwaukee.

Probability of Some Loud Eagle-Screeching All Around on July 4.

Severe Seclusion to Be the Future Lot of the Aurora Cow.

Jottings from Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and the Suburbs.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

WHISKY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—The Jonas-Goldberg-Crosby whisky trial has been the most interesting feature of the week,—two weeks,—and Crosby being absent, the villain of the piece. Crosby disappeared about the time of the indictment of the three defendants, and has never since been found, although I have good reason to believe he can be produced if the necessary inducements are offered. Since the trial commenced, everything testified to has gone to prove the missing man was the chief plotter, and the others were auxiliaries, perhaps innocent tools. The sensation of the trial was the production of Gen. Hedrick on the witness-stand. Evidence pointing to his guilty connection with the case, both written and oral, had been presented of so direct and convincing a character that no one supposed he could clear himself; yet, when he descended from the box, the Court gracefully said his testimony had cleared the clouds on his good name. Counsel on both sides paid him handsome compliments, and the reporters and auditory completely acquitted him of evil intent. It became evident that Hedrick's name had been freely used by Crosby without any authority on the part of the person principally concerned, and that everything connecting him with the alleged conspiracy had been assumed on the shadowy authority of the misty Crosby. Mr. Hedrick's testimony necessarily conflicted with that of the whisky men; but then, the time has passed when the whisky men were a power in this city and their word considered better than their bond. Full reports of the trial have been telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE daily, and nothing further need be said thereon in this column.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Since the International saloon meetings in Chicago last winter, and the blossoming into prominence in the flowery pages of the Chicago *Times* of a fiery-brained missionary of tender years, from the Socialistic circles of Fatherland, some of our workingmen, more particularly those who live by the sweat of their brow, from digging in mud, hewing wood, and carrying bricks and mortar, have been occupying themselves with ideas of a social revolution that they are predestined to bring about in this country of their adoption. Mr. Brucker, a polished young gentleman of good connections, who is also an editor, is the apostle of their creed. The apostle has a susceptible heart pierced through and through by the scenes of misery and poverty he has witnessed among the ignorant, sottish classes of his own countrymen, which he has brooded on so long that the misfortunes of the *few* have in his eyes become the wrongs of the many, and he has consecrated his energies to a wild crusade against that part of society with which he does not sympathize, and a passionate protest against everything that is. Nearly all his following are Atheists. Mr. Brucker makes many speeches. He threatens the political structure. He is the soul of a new party. The prospect of votes has gathered around him many professional politicians who came to shear and have gone home shorn.

This Milwaukee multitude is a fact, and must be respected accordingly. No good to sneeze at a couple of thousand voters, a majority of whom are owners of homesteads on which there are no mortgages. It has truthfully been said that a line in Brucker's sheet will guarantee a meeting of 600 to 800 voters at any time, which is more than can be said of the influence of all the other papers put together. It makes no difference that the greater number of Brucker's crowd are ignorant men, many of them besotted; the one big fact remains that they are voters, and in most cases house-owners, all united in a crusade the true importance of which they cannot comprehend.

During the week we had

A LABORERS' STRIKE.

Brucker's followers were alleged to have been ringleaders. It was an outgrowth of the dissatisfaction felt by workingmen with their condition, and with the state of society and the wealth and ease of their more fortunate neighbors, since these meetings were set going. People who are not laborers say, "These men ought to be happy to be employed on any terms these hard times. They are the only ones who can save money. Do they expect to be paid more, and to pay less? The price of everything purchased with money is down 25, 30, 40, and over 50 per cent. Why not price of men's labor?" And the laboring men roar back: "We have been suffering under centuries of oppression and wrong. Give us 25 cents a day more, or let society be rent asunder." To settle how this thing is to be managed was the result of a mass-meeting Friday night.

WANTED, A MITE OR TWO.

One of the poorest old tumble-down structures in which human beings ever knelt to praise God for all His mercies, is the little Episcopal Church on Fourth street near Walnut, in which the Rev. E. R. Ward has labored with abundant success, as testified by many sore souls. This ramshackle barn is being pulled down and moved to the rear of the lot, and the rotten supports taken out and sound wood put in their place. The congregation is humble in purse as well as in heart, and the good folk who preach and pretend to practice Christianity in other churches are offered an opportunity of proving they are not mere hollow hypocrites and worse than Scribes and Pharisees, by giving liberally to this meritorious work.

LAKE AND RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The steamship lines are all in good order for the large travel expected this year. Rates East have been reduced on the Detroit and Milwaukee route, the steamers of which are as large and stout as steam frigates, with the most elegant appointments, and already there is quite a large travel over this route. The Goodrich Lines of steamers have been refitted with as much liberality as ever, and are carrying large numbers of passengers. Persons who use these boats desire nothing better than to pass a night on them. The day passage northward from Chicago is one of the most delightful and exhilarating that can be conceived. Excellent meals are served, the cabins are spacious, warm, and well ventilated, promenade-decks amply large, and state-rooms elegant and comfortable. Railroad travel is beginning to grow larger. The St. Paul line, with its beautifully smooth track and steel rails, and conveniently central depot in Chicago, of course attracts a great deal of patronage. As it is the route par excellence to the principal pleasure resorts of this State so highly-favored by Nature, the traveling public will be glad to learn that the Company have prepared for summer travel by placing on their lines complete trains of the most beautiful and easy-riding coaches to be found on this continent. Wisconsin is prepared to board and lodge all who desire to enjoy her temperate and bracing atmosphere, with taste profusion and luxury—for a consideration. So fill up your pocket-books, and come along, all ye who pant for the cool brook and shady wood.

LOCAL BASE-BALL.

The Atlantic base-ballists have had their last fantastic for the season, doffed the kid glove and donned the rough leather mitten, discarded the suit of dress broadcloth and grasped the sturdy bat of tough wood. They are going to give a good account of themselves by and by. The West-End Base-Ball Club will have a season of unusual brilliancy. Their new grounds, spacious, and well-arranged with all the conveniences, will be ready in a few days, and on Friday next the White Stockings will pay them a visit and play an exhibition game. The Oshkosh Club has been challenged to play on the 14th of June, and the game will doubtless come off on that date. The suit of this club is, white cap trimmed with blue, white shirt with the letters "W. E." embroidered on the breast, white pants with blue cord, and blue band at bottom, and white shoes with brown leather trimmings. The playing nine for the season is as follows: Frank E. Bliss, c.; Harry R. Chandler, p.; George T. Hooley, s. s.; Edward Smith, 1 b.; Edwin Oliver, 2 b.; E. K. West, 3 b.; C. W. Simonds, l. f.; Percy Stone, c. f.; William P. Rogers, r. f.; reserve players, H. McDowell, R. Elmore, Frank Travers, and Ernie Rogers. With such names, the game of base-ball in this city cannot fail to be fashionable the coming season. Exhibition games will be played during the season with the best clubs in the country. The beautiful jewel recently presented to the club to be played for was donated by S. H. Cole, Esq.

THE 14TH OF JUNE.

The Masonic Order of Wisconsin are to have a magnificent centennial reunion the 14th of June in this city. The festivities are to be of an unusual character. The entire city will put on holiday attire and make merry. It will be the first of a series of fetes with which we are to crown this centennial. Music will form a conspicuous feature of the occasion. The parade will take place at the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home, and as many as 40,000 or 50,000 people will probably be present. Special trains are to be run from almost every part of the State.

DECORATION DAY.

Preparations are being made to celebrate this solemn occasion in a manner befitting the glory and dignity of the 100th birthday of this nation. Our citizens will no doubt come forward liberally to aid the survivors of the titanic war to celebrate the glorious memory of the patriotic dead with flowers. The Robert Chivas Post and other Posts are putting forth great efforts to do this work in proper style. Capt. Ferguson and all the old workers are laboring hard in the good cause, and, as the result of all this, we hope to see Decoration Day celebrated in a manner that will fill hearts with pride and honest emotion.

RACINE.

CLIMATIC CUSSEDNESS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., May 13.—Your correspondent is thoroughly discouraged in his efforts to keep pace with the varying weather we have been having for the last two weeks. A correct chronicle of the ups and downs of the thermometer and barometer, of the storms that have affectionately abided with us, and the meagre portion of sunny days that have been allotted to us, would puzzle even Prof. Tice, and the longest-headed old settler on the dump dares not predict what a day may bring forth. If the sun chances to shine about early rising time, with a respectably warm atmosphere, our natives immediately go into convulsions and revel in the anticipated pleasure of coming summer; but ere an hour goes by, the disgusted prophets sneak sheepishly along the streets to their daily toil under an umbrella. Fires have been a luxury, with the exception of a few days, since winter left us, and coal-dealers whistle "He laughs loudest who laughs last," for the mild winter months elongated their faces to such an extent that it took many a bleak spring day to return their mugs to their natural expression.

Sadly the writer turns to a review of the week's happenings, and carefully arranges the scanty crumbs of gossip and news for the delectation of the readers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

A ROMANCE AND A HEROINE.

The culmination of a sad case of domestic infelicity last week revealed the existence of a genuine heroine in our midst, who is also the principal character in a romance in real life, and whose modesty would undoubtedly have still permitted "concealment like a worm i' the bud to pray upon her damask cheek," had not your correspondent gleaned the particulars from a friend of the family. The plot may be laid elsewhere, and the scene opens upon a quiet, happy family, whose lines were cast in pleasant places. The characters in the early stages of the drama comprised the father, mother, and two daughters. A little Eden was their home, and, ere the serpent entered, love made their lives sunny and radiant. The tender wife and mother nestled trustingly by the side of the devoted husband, and her love was his guardian angel until remorseless death gathered her to her eternal home. Then a change came o'er the spirit of the sorrowing ones, and a shadow more terrible than that of death brooded over the home hearthstone. The grief-stricken father sought to drown his misery in drink, and, despite the pleading of his motherless children, he soon developed into a confirmed drunkard. In the course of human events, the trio located in Racine, where the daughters grew to womanhood; but their pure, guileless lives, their devotion, and love, and prayers, could not reform the besotted wretch who gave them being. As his moral perceptions became more degraded, he added cruelty and neglect to his other vices, so that one of the daughters was compelled to say farewell to the roof-tree and seek shelter elsewhere. But hunger, and cold, and curses, and drunken blows could not lessen the love of the younger child for her miserable parent, and she watched and waited, and yet had faith. Another scene opens on another act. A new character is now introduced. A lover comes upon the stage, and tenders his protection to the heart-broken daughter; but the sunlight that steals into her heart betimes only makes the grief that is there harder to bear. The seasons came and went; the hopes of the spring reached no fruition in summer, nor when melancholy autumn dawned. The dreary winter passed away as cheerless as the last, until six years of love and misery had gone. No entreaties on the part of the young man could induce the devoted girl to leave a home that was a hell to her. But at last whisky accomplished the climax, and the drunkard became a raving maniac. The poor wretch is now confined in jail on a charge of attempting his daughter's life,—the daughter who nearly sacrificed her own chances of happiness in this world to watch over him, who, for a dozen weary, miserable years, has suffered almost every conceivable agony, that he might still have a home. But the curtain drops on the final act, giving promise of a reward for noble sacrifices to one and rest in the grave to the other.

SOME MORE "WESTERN ENERGY."

Blake, Beebe & Co., are out with a rather clever lithograph poster "recomending" the "Champion" to the consideration of Grangers. In the background stands Byron himself with a red flannel shirt and "bay window." His partner is trying frantically to blow his junior's brains out with his index finger. A clerical looking duffer, who has evidently taken an emetic and wears a ghastly expression on his face, backs sadly against an open door. Starkweather gleefully turns the crank and awakens a sleeper in an adjoining room who rushes upon the stage with his pillow over his shoulder. A superannuated pup has finished a can of oysters, and, the weather being warm, has lain down disgusted, while under all is a rampant *partridge* crowing over the dead body of a woodpecker. With a passing mention of the horse that is trying to "chaw up" an oblivious rooster, a correct idea has been given of the sketch.

CENTENNIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This evening there will be a meeting of the Centennial Decoration Committee at the house of Mr. H. S. Durand for the purpose of devising means for the proper beautifying of our city during the present year. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE gladly comes to the rescue with a few suggestions that may not be amiss. Assuming, however, to start with, that the enthusiasm of our millionaires and capitalists of lesser note is unimpaired, that they will contribute as cheerfully now as they promised to do when the matter was first agitated, those having the disposal of the funds in hand would confer a benefit on the city and undying glory upon themselves by paving Main street from the extreme northern business portion as far south as possible, grading and leveling the balance so that a vehicle may be driven over it without endangering the lives of the occupants. The unsightly rubbish can well be dispensed with from the centre of East Park, and a new and respectable fence would add greatly to its appearance. The trees that were broken by the ice last winter might be trimmed or replaced, and others planted. A fire under the basement of the old Court-House would enhance its beauty considerably; and swans and goldfish would be a source of pleasure and attraction in connection with the elegant fountain, now used exclusively by the street-sprinklers. The cows and goats that peacefully chew the cud of contentment and the grocer's greens unmolested might better be herded elsewhere, and the boisterous loafers who make night hideous with their obscene songs and ribald shouts every evening after nightfall should be corraled on the prairie beyond the city limits. When these well-meant hints are followed and exhausted, others of equal moment will be tendered.

AMUSEMENTS.

In spite of the terribly disagreeable weather we experienced at the close of the last week and on the opening of the present, amusements have been fully as plenty and entertaining as usual. The Clement Brothers and Forrester's parlor concert was given in Belle City Hall last Saturday night, and when it is considered that they had a paying house in spite of the fact that the rain fell in torrents, the deduction is simply in keeping with what they deserved. At the request of the entire audience, they repeated the performance at Turner Hall Monday night to a large and cultivated house. The boys have great musical and dramatic talent, and are popularly known to quite a number of our leading citizens socially, both reasons accounting for their splendid success. Forrester is immense in his Dutch and Irish delineations, and sings fully better than he can spin the yarn, "Give Her Line," which is saying a great deal. Mose Clement has a hankering after the sentimental, and renders the sweet old ballads gloriously. Endowed with a magnificent voice and a royal physique, he captured the turtle doves of the audience without an effort. His brother, H. D. Clement, has probably more histrionic genius than the others, and is also favored with a rich, cultivated voice; but it is as a down-East Yankee that he looms up without a peer. The horrible laugh of his gives one the nightmare, and conjures up visions of hyenas and hippopotami. Their success will undoubtedly induce their return to our city, which will be warmly greeted by lovers of such pleasing entertainments.

THE TROUBADOURS

visited our city again last Tuesday evening, and took our rather critical burg by storm. The audience was one of the finest of the season, and was kept in a constant state of merriment throughout. The performance opened with the cunning little play entitled "Sailing Under False Colors," and closed with the usual medley called "Patchwork." The suggestion made by the dramatic critic of THE TRIBUNE that imitations of Charlotte Cushman be left out of the bill is apropos, and should be heeded. The local hits also might very well have been dispensed with, but the entire performance, with the exceptions noted, was racy and enjoyable in the extreme, and we all are anxious for their return.

AMATEUR DRAMA.

The members of our local dramatic club render the plays they have been rehearsing so faithfully this evening at the Church of the Good Shepherd. The cast of characters is a strong one, and will undoubtedly add fresh laurels to those already modestly captured by the luminaries interested. A detailed mention will appear in next Sunday's TRIBUNE.

DAN CASTELLO.

Dan is a citizen of Racine, and is known in almost every hamlet in the United States as the most successful and entertaining showman that ever traveled. His "only original and classical circus and menagerie" exhibited in our city last Thursday to a crammed tent, as usual, and all the sturdy Grangers for miles around brought their Susans and reveled in peanuts and lemonade the entire day. In spite of the fact that the weather was very unfavorable, the streets were thronged with wonder seekers. Castello folded his tents and again started on his wanderings, well pleased with the benefit his neighbors tendered him.

ORPHEUS.

The next concert by the Orpheus Club will be given in the Academy of Music on Friday evening, May 19. An elegant treat is in store for those fortunate enough to hold tickets.

MATRIMONIAL.

C. H. Miner, Esq., a young genial bachelor connected with the establishment of J. I. Case & Co., left on Wednesday for Nashua, N. H., to take unto himself a wife for the three degrees of comparison, commencing with "comparitive good," as the guileless faith of the prospective Benedict will admit of no "worse" just yet. This is the result of the only redeeming characteristic of Congress Hall "hash;" it either kills off the crusty bachelors or drives them into matrimony. Charles sensibly adopted the latter alternative.

There is a well-founded rumor that a battle-scarred veteran will soon lead a blushing bride to the altar. The affair, however, has been kept a profound secret, but "murder will out" eventually.

BASE-BALL.

The mania for the national game has broken out in our city with a vengeance, and the boys lose caste unless they can show broken fingers or blistered hands.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Charles Jewett, of the Regular Army is in the city on a visit to his father-in-law, A. G. Knight, Esq.

Miss Jennie Huguenin, of Chicago, visited friends in Racine last week.

Frank Lovell has been on another "South Bender," and threatens soon to bring the attraction home with him.

Miss Fannie A. Field, the accomplished sister of the Hon. Norton J., is visiting the member from the classical "First," and will be greeted warmly by the many friends whom her unassuming graces won during former visits.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bull and daughter left on Wednesday for Batavia, N. Y., to visit the fledglings of the family who are there at school.

Miss Eva Ward has returned from an extended visit to her sister at Vassar College.

The Professor's "specks" scintillate again, now that he is assured of the principal star for the next Orpheus concert.

J. B. Pettit, Esq., of Kenosha, called on the School Commissioner last Thursday.

KENOSHA.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

KENOSHA, May 13.—The days lengthen apace, and each week as it completes its cycle shortens the period of time intervening between the present moment and the anniversary of our independence. Our citizens fully alive to the importance of the day and to the necessity of a celebration commensurate with the prodigious results of a hundred years of freedom, have resolved to unite with our country cousins in a celebration worthy of the city, the county, and of the day itself. Meetings have been held in the city and suburban towns, committees formed to perfect plans for a proper observance of our first Centennial Fourth, and money appropriated to defray the expenses of the grand expression of patriotism that is expected to blaze itself forth in a magnificent display of fireworks, the booming of cannon, and the "crack" of the Centennial firecracker. The suburban towns, with one exception, have united heartily with the city in this movement, and seem possessed of even more enthusiasm on the subject than the citizens of this place, if such a thing were possible. Tuesday afternoon the delegates from the different towns in the county met with the City Committee at the Court-House for consultation. Bristol, Somers, Brighton, Paris, and Salem, were each represented by three delegates. After canvassing the matter in all its bearings, the meeting adjourned to convene again at the Court-House May 28 at 1 o'clock p. m.

TEMPERANCE.

This subject is still the prominent one before the people of this burg, and bids fair to hold its place as such until something is done to mitigate the evils of intemperance in this city. Monday evening a citizens' meeting was held at Simmons' Hall to consider plans for promoting the cause of temperance in this place. Speeches were made apropos to the occasion, and a committee chosen of the first people of the city, ladies and gentlemen, to make arrangements for a temperance mass-meeting at Simmons' Hall next Tuesday night. There will be good singing as an attraction, and the mere fact that this meeting is to be held for the purpose of devising ways and means for saving the youth from the drunkard's fate, ought to fill the hall to overflowing. All are invited, ladies and gentlemen, temperate and intemperate, to join in this rally for temperance.

A RUNAWAY.

Last Sunday morning, in the Town of Wheatland, a few miles from here, a team belonging to Mr. B. Smith ran away, overturning the wagon and throwing the occupants out. There were seven persons in the wagon, all of whom were badly bruised. One lady had both arms broken, another had one arm badly fractured, while Mrs. Smith escaped with a severe jolting and some painful bruises. The runaway was caused by the horses becoming frightened while descending a hill. They became wholly unmanageable, and the accident was the result.

MARTINO,

the boss magician of the West, gave one of his admirable performances Wednesday night. The wish to receive one of his valuable presents was, probably, the motive power that drew the crowd, and, without doubt, the articles received gave as great satisfaction as the recipients anticipated. One fair representative of "Erin's Green Isle" exclaimed, as she took the miniature album her ticket entitled her to, "Did ye's iver say the bate of this! Sich a miserable album!" and the fond hopes she had cherished of astonishing Paddy and the children with a large family album, were scattered to the four winds of heaven along with the remains of the little paper album she had torn in pieces in her wrath. The tricks of legerdemain afforded much amusement for the audience, especially for the boys, who expressed their admiration with staring eyes and mouths wide open.

IN GENERAL.

A concert for the benefit of St. Matthew's Church building fund will be given at the Grant House next Monday night, commencing at 8 o'clock. Vocal and instrumental music constitute the programme for the evening.

At the meeting of Kenosha Lodge, No. 47, A. F. and A. M., held May 8, resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. George, a brother of this Order, and of sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased, were passed, and a copy presented to the family. These resolutions were also published in full in the local papers, and recorded in the minutes of this Lodge.

The case of Williams vs. Williams was called Tuesday at the adjourned term of Circuit Court, and dismissed, there being no appearance for the plaintiff.

Services as usual at the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Catholic churches.

Alf Griffin exhibited his skill as a walkist last Saturday evening to a large audience at Simmons' Hall. For an amateur he made fast time, walking 25 miles in 4 hours 38 minutes and 50 seconds.

The Rev. Mr. Hitchcock will preach at the Congregational Church Sunday. Morning service at 10:30 a. m., and evening service at 7:30 p. m.

The "calico hop" at Kimball Hall Wednesday night was a success.

The North Transit Company's line of propellers have made arrangements to stop at this port the coming season, and the shippers of this place will now have the benefit of cheap transportation.

The "Fly Aways" gave an elegant *soiree dansante* at the residence of Mr. P. Wood, on Kenosha street, Friday evening. A goodly number were present, the regular members of the Club, together with invited guests. The music and refreshments were first-class, and the party a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Messrs. Mayo & Porter have organized a circus company, and will leave this city with their trick ponies and other attractions in about two weeks for a summer's tour through the Northwest.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Lawrence, formerly a resident of this city, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. N. Grosch has so far recovered from his late accident as to be able to resume business in a short time.

Mrs. Maryatt, who has been visiting in Chicago, returned to the water-cure last Friday.

Mr. A. B. Allison, formerly a telegraph operator in this city, is visiting relatives here.

Adin Ely has returned to his old home to engage in the boot and shoe business.

Mrs. S. Y. Brande is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mr. John Pettit started Monday for a business trip in the South.

Mr. Will Hallowell, of Waukegan, was in the city Wednesday.

Miss Irwin, of Green Bay, left this place for home last Saturday.

Mr. Frank Lee is home from Yale College for a vacation.

Miss Nellie Hatch leaves this city for a visit in the northern part of the State next week.

Mrs. Charles Jilson, of Chicago, is visiting the family of J. B. Jilson, on Market street.

M. Pennoyer spent Sunday at the Water Cure.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA.

THE COW QUESTION.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

AURORA, May 13.—Last week little else was talked of except the running at large of cattle. Through the efforts of the Improvement Association most property-owners had become imbued with a desire to improve and adorn their premises to the extent of their means, but as a general thing the effort was considered useless so long as three or four hundred cows were permitted to roam at will through our streets, and a petition largely signed was consequently presented to the Council asking that body to pass an ordinance prohibiting this nuisance in future, which was done. Judge Parks promptly announced himself as the champion of the poor man, and with all the eloquence at his command sought to inflame the worst passions of the German and Irish element in opposition to the enforcement of the ordinance. As a result of his crazy harangue, the Council was petitioned to submit the question to a vote of the people, and in accordance with the prayer of the petition an election was called for Saturday last. The result was most satisfactory, and settled the matter beyond the possibility of future cavil. There were 1,789 votes cast—641 for and 1,148 against permitting cattle to run at large. The ordinance will be rigidly enforced, and since our streets may no longer be converted into a cow pasture the work of improvement has become very general in all parts of the city, the transformations in some localities seeming almost magical. On the West Side, a liberal subscription has been raised to aid persons too poor to pay for pasturage, and a similar course will be adopted upon the East Side, so that no loss or damage can result to any from the enforcement of the change.

THE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

is composed of a large number of our most solid and energetic men, and they are at present endeavoring to devise ways and means for advancing the business interests of the city. As the first step in this direction, a strong effort is being made to secure the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to this city from Batavia, 7 miles up the river, that we may have a competing line and be relieved from the outrageous extortions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company in the way of freight charges. The Engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern, in company with a committee from the Association, last week carefully examined the line run by our City Surveyor, and was agreeably surprised with the feasibility of the route and the small expenditure necessary to construct the road. A proposition, I understand, will be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company at their June meeting, and we are sanguine that the extension will be made before the close of summer. With a competing line, it is believed we shall have no difficulty in securing the location of manufacturing enterprises which shall give employment to several thousand additional hands, and correspondingly add to the prosperity and importance of our beautiful city.

INCENDIARY FIRES

form the principal topic of conversation just now. Two weeks since two fires occurred in one night,—a barn and valuable contents in each case being totally consumed,—while on Wednesday night last a third was reduced to ashes. This latter structure belonged to Mrs. David Hill (the mother of Mayor Hill), residing on New York street. The supposition is that these fires were started by tramps, either by accident or with malice aforethought, and thereby hangs a tale. The country is overrun with tramps, many of whom, no doubt, are scoundrels of the worst stripe, and during the past winter it has been the custom to furnish all who applied with lodgings and breakfast in the calaboose. At times, ten or a dozen of these fellows per night would avail themselves of this privilege, and the expense finally became so great the Council considered it their duty to abolish the system, and instruct the Marshal to admit no more such characters without an order from the Supervisor, that the bills might be collected from the county. Usually they are not a class of men who would be apt to sleep in the open air on a cold night if shelter could be found; in preference they select a barn, which promises comfortable quarters, smoke a pipe of tobacco before resigning themselves to slumber—and perhaps accidentally set the building on fire. It is quite probable that the order debarring them from admission to the jail will have to be rescinded; assuredly it is unwise to pemit them to wander at will throughout a sleeping city guarded by so meagre a police force.

A CLOSE CALL.

Speaking of fires, reminds me that we yesterday came near having a blaze which might have resulted in a conflagration of extensive and disastrous proportions. A spark from a passing locomotive lodged upon the roof of a barn belonging to, and situated just north of, the Empire House (Ben Bisbey's), on LaSalle street, and in a moment was fanned into flame. Very fortunately it was discovered in time to be quickly extinguished. In this section is a large mass of old wooden buildings of an unusually combustible character, among which are Van Vleet's livery-stables, with Allen & Co.'s warehouse, sash-factory, lumber and coal yards, and the Tremont House just opposite, and a fire once under headway here would sweep over a large extent of territory, in spite of our three steamers, Holly Water-Works, and most efficient Fire Department.

DECORATION DAY

will be appropriately observed, under the auspices of Aurora Post No. 26, G. A. R. After visiting the various cemeteries and strewing the graves of our soldier dead with flowers, the programme will conclude at Spring Lake Cemetery with an oration by Comrade Rev. Seth Paine, pastor of the Galena Street M. E. Church,—a gentleman who served as a private soldier in the British army during the Crimean War, and who, having made this the land of his adoption, gallantly commanded a Maine battery throughout our own recent war.

THE FOURTH.

Extensive arrangements are being made for a grand Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July. All the requisite committees have been appointed and will report at a public meeting on Thursday evening next, when a programme will be presented for adoption. One feature of the occasion will be a chorus of 1,000 singers, this portion of the exercises being under the direction of Messrs. G. W. Fickinsher and Eugene Bowen, who have been engaged in conducting rehearsals for a couple of weeks past. It is intended that the celebration shall be very much in advance of anything of the kind ever attempted in this section.

THE WEATHER

continues extremely cold, and the season is very backward. Up to the present time we have had quiet heavy frosts about every second night, but I do not learn that fruit has been materially damaged as yet. Farmers are very busy with their spring work, and but little is doing in the city, though merchants courageously hope that business will brighten up soon. The tornado of last Saturday passed high above us, the only damage done here being the shattering of the Court-House flag-staff by lightning, and the ripping open of a few sections of stovepipe in Dr. Higgins' office on Fox street. One of the Doctor's coat sleeves was singed from wrist to shoulder, and he was considerably paralyzed for a few days from the effects of the shock.

PERSONAL.

R. R. Northam is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

E. T. Prindle, of Washington, is spending a few weeks with his family in this city.

Dr. E. H. Kilbourne was the only Aurora representative at the annual meeting of the State Dental Society held in Galesburg this week.

Michael Reinert died suddenly on Sunday morning last of heart disease.

Frank Harrell has engaged extensively in the manufacture of the Star churn.

Martine, the illusionist, drew a good audience on Thursday evening, at the Opera House.

Mrs. S. M. Farwell is at Fitchburg, Mass., in attendance upon her mother, who is dangerously ill.

Prof. J. P. Oben, the prestidigitator, is home, after a six-month professional tour through the South.

William Dykes has sold his sash factory at Wilmington, N. C., and returned to Aurora.

The Rev. E. W. Lounsbury, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is spending a short vacation at Syracuse, N. Y., and will visit the Centennial before his return.

Cole Sutherland, a former typo in the *Herald* office, but who has been roughing it in Nebraska for some months, is back on a visit.

Dan McDonald, the boy who was run over by the cars at Leland, one night last week, and had his left arm amputated close to the shoulder, is recovering.

Miss Ella Fridley, 24 years of age, a daughter of B. F. Fridley, of this city, died of pulmonary consumption on the 5th inst. at Jacksonville, Fla., whither her friends had taken her last fall in the hope of restoring her to health. She was of a peculiarly amiable disposition, winning the hearts of all with whom she came in contact, and her loss will be sincerely mourned by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The remains are expected to arrive in this city to-day for interment.

WAUKEGAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, May 13.—The Old Folks' concert took place at Phoenix Hall on Friday night. It was conducted by Dr. R. W. Clarkson in a faultless manner. He was indeed the star of the evening, and as such shone forth in all his brilliancy. The singing of "Home, Sweet Home" by Mrs. Durfee was particularly well rendered, and won rapturous applause from the audience. All the performers did themselves much credit, and practically illustrated that Waukegan possesses an abundance of home talent. The affair was also a financial success, and, such being the case, a repetition would perhaps not be asking too much. Come, ye old folks, don't grow weary in well-doing; make known your intention of ere long repeating the performance, and you may depend upon being greeted by a large assemblage.

In last Sunday's issue a mistake was made that I wish to correct at this time, viz.: The name of a club, an account of whose party was duly recorded, should have been W. I. P., instead of "Will I Propose." Of course, it means just the same, but then—it sounds better.

Bosco's entertainments at Phoenix Hall on the first three evenings of this week were largely attended. The last evening was very annoying to the young-lady portion of the audience, as each of that number expected to be chosen as the prettiest of her sex, and hence be entitled to the silver cup; but, alas! disappointment rested upon the countenances of many of Waukegan's "fair" ones, as a bright little brunette was declared the happy possessor. Ladies, cheer up; let not your hearts be troubled. Remember that all people do not judge alike.

There will be a Congregational sociable at the residence of H. B. Partridge, Esq., on Thursday evening. A good time is assured.

Mr. Kaiser accomplished the feat of walking 50 miles in less than twelve hours at Phoenix Hall on last Saturday evening. When the gentleman got through he felt rather tired, of course, and appeared a little pale, but rest was all he needed, and, in fact, all he got, as it required all the receipts to pay expenses.

Whilst at the Old Folks' concert, on Thursday evening, Mrs. C. B. George lost a valuable gold watch; also her wallet. A pickpocket is supposed to have been the immediate cause thereof.

The Rev. Mr. Stoughton will lecture on Temperance at Phoenix Hall on Tuesday evening. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Temperance Union. Admission free.

GENERAL.

The south approach to Genesee street bridge has about all disappeared. Gentlemen of the Council, remember that a "stitch in time," etc.

As Mrs. James Milner was returning from Phoenix Hall on Thursday, seated in a carriage, accompanied by some friends, one of the wheels of the vehicle suddenly broke, precipitating Mrs. Milner upon the ground, and breaking her right arm a little below the elbow. Dr. Bullock was immediately summoned, who dressed the injured member. The unfortunate lady is doing as well as can be expected.

Dr. P. P. Sprague, for many years a resident of Waukegan, died at his home in Onalaska, Wis., on Monday last.

It was voted as the sense of the meeting of the old settlers, held at McHenry on Wednesday last, that the Hon. H. W. Blodgett, the Hon. E. P. Ferry, the Hon. E. R. Bishop, the Hon. T. D. Murphy, the Hon. E. M. Haines, and the Hon. George Gage, should be invited by the proper Committee to take part in the reunion on the 7th of June.

At the Republican caucus held at Firemen's Hall on Friday evening the following-named gentlemen were elected as delegates to attend the County Convention held at Libertyville on yesterday: Daniel Brewster, E. P. Porter, A. C. Bowen, J. A. Watson, S. H. Flinn, A. C. Berry, W. J. Lucas, C. A. Murray, Arthur Moulton, C. A. Partridge, Philip Blanchard, R. H. Morrell, W. H. Dodge, Homer Cook, F. Stoltz, E. B. Phillips, Charles Whitney, C. G. Buell, Charles Miller, J. R. Welch, and J. Y. Cory.

OAK PARK.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Just now Oak Park and the surrounding country are putting on their gay attire. The polish of the slough has departed with returning spring, and the prairie is bespangled with myriads of wild flowers, and the blossoming fruit-trees load the air with choice perfume. It really seems as if the people of Oak Park and surrounding towns were determined to realize the Byronic idea of a "boundless contiguity of shade." If it be true that "The leaves of the trees shall be for a healing of the nations," the coming generations need have no apprehension of a scanty supply of the verdant panacea. Some weeks ago the work of tree-planting began, and it still goes on with unabated vigor. It is creditable to the good sense of the people that the white elm enters so largely into their tree-culture. No tree can surpass this in the beauty of its proportions. The cultivated taste of the people is shown by the annual call for and the setting out of a large number of evergreens, as well as fruit-trees and vines.

But in the midst of all this enterprise and life, Death, true to his mission, has laid his icy fingers upon one of the oldest residents, and the citizens are called to mourn the loss of Mrs. H. C. Hale, wife of Dr. A. T. Hale. The Doctor and family have been identified with the growth of the Park for the past eight years, and have won many friends, who truly sympathize with them in this great sorrow.

Burglars are still on the march, and the residents will do well to get their "fighting tools" in order. Several houses have been entered recently, and, as the Town Board do not see fit to protect the citizens by a police force, it will be necessary that each house be well guarded.

Last Tuesday evening in the lecture-room of the Congregational Church, a large audience were entertained and well pleased while listening to the young elocutionist, Miss Jessie Couthoui, of Englewood. Several of the pieces were remarkably well read. The music was furnished by the Misses Lyons and Case, with Miss Nellie Wood as organist.

Friday evening an entertainment was given to the scholars of the mission school in the new chapel, under the management of Mr. George Sharp. The Rev. A. J. Scott, Mr. Blackstone, and Mr. McClure of Chicago, addressed the children, Miss Lyons sang in her sweetest way several songs, and the children were much delighted with the refreshments furnished by the ladies of the Park.

Union meetings will be held in the Congregational Church this morning and in the Methodist in the evening. The services will be conducted by representatives from the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. Addresses will be made by J. V. Farwell and Mr. Rockwell. Bible lesson this afternoon.

EVANSTON.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

The M. F. Society gave a very enjoyable party Friday evening at the residence of Gen. A. C. Ducat, and the members have occasion to remember the hospitality of Gen. and Mrs. Ducat and Miss Ducat. Johnny Hand was on hand with able assistants, and, under his supervision, dancing was indulged in with unusual spirit and evident enjoyment. Among the members and invited guests present were Misses Helen Williams, Bradley, Winne, White, Hurd, King, Blaney, Burke, Shuman, Wilmarth, Green (Chicago), and Messrs. Lunt, Blaney, Carter (Winnetka), Cutler (Chicago), Smith (Chicago), Webster, Ullman, Carson, Bradley, White, Richards, Winne, Appleton, Paul, and Wyman.

UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

Mrs. J. D. Easter has endowed an annual prize of $100, which will be presented to that member of the senior class of the Northwestern University who shall compose and deliver the best English oration. It will be known as the Easter prize, and will be competed for in June of each year. An athletic and gymnastic exhibition will be given at the Gymnasium during the week, which will be well worth attending.

The fine showing made by the University nine Wednesday in the opening game of the season was a genuine surprise to those unacquainted with the material of which it is composed, and the faithful practice had this season. The display of fielding was especially fine, the nine being credited with but five errors, most of them excusable ones. The Fairbanks are a strong amateur nine, and the fact that they were defeated by a score of 15 to 1 reflects great credit upon the collegians.

The game arranged for yesterday afternoon with Chicago University was not played, the latter having asked a postponement. An attempt was then made to play Racine College, but the boys of that institution replied that their nine was not yet fully organized. The nine is talking of visiting Milwaukee and Oshkosh.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Trustees meet Tuesday evening.

Beveridge Post, G. A. R. will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for Decoration Day.

The Social Club will close its season of entertainments Thursday evening with a calico party.

The Eclectic Club meets at Mr. Pitner's to-morrow evening.

The annual opening of the Evanston Greenhouse will occur Thursday afternoon and evening.

The ladies of the Baptist Church are preparing to give a strawberry festival at an early day.

There will be religious services in Union Hall every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

A Republican caucus will be held at the Town-Hall Thursday evening to select four delegates to the Republican County Convention.

The new Swedish Methodist Church will be opened for service on the first Sunday in June.

The annual meeting of the Evanston Bible Society will be held in the First Methodist Church this evening. The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

Mr. J. P. Easter has removed to Freeport.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Phelps have just arrived from Florida.

Mrs. Potter's claim against the Government has finally been allowed.

The Rev. J. S. Smith will hold services at the North Evanston school-house at 4 p. m. to-day.

Dr. Wentworth will return early this week, when some disposition will probably be made of the Hurd-Brown case for the present at least.

Dr. H. M. Bannister, Dr. T. D. Hemenway, and Prof. Oliver Marcy have been appointed a committee by the Philosophical Association to prepare a history of Evanston, in response to the request of the Centennial Commissioners.

The Davis street sewer will soon be extended to Ridge avenue.

OTHER SUBURBS.

LAKE FOREST.

Dr. Willard, of the Chicago High-School, gave the third of his course of lectures on history before the Academy Friday evening, his subject being "The Crusades." The liberal manner in which Dr. Willard treated the subject was according to the facts which the critical labors of modern historical writers have developed. If these facts reflect severely on the fanaticism of the Middle Ages, they at last give tardy justice to the leaders of the Saracens, and convey a very important lesson to students of history. A large number of citizens were present at the lecture, and joined in the hearty applause which followed upon its conclusion.

Capt. Sabin has arranged another entertainment for next Friday evening. Mr. Burbank, of Chicago, will read, and a quartette from the city will furnish the music. A committee of ladies—Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. Dr. Henderson, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Calvin Durand, and Mrs. Bernum—has been designated to send out the invitations, and a large attendance is expected.

The friends and neighbors of he Hon. C. B. Farwell are glad to welcome him home again. Their appreciation of him is higher than that of the Confederates.

The Williamses and Johnstons are expected home in a few days.

JEFFERSON.

The new Board of Trustees met Monday evening and elected the following officers: Dr. D. B. Fonda, President; Edwin Dymond, Treasurer; S. J. Hanna, Attorney; A. F. Bradley, Engineer; John McDonald, Street Commissioner, District No. 1; James Stockwell, District No. 2; Michael Moran, District No. 3; James Vanatta, District No. 4; Captain of Police, H. H. Sheetzer; Village Collector, Julius W. Kimball.

The following business of general interest was transacted. The report of the Commissioner estimating the cost of graveling Powell avenue, between Milwaukee and Fullerton avenues, for $1,568, was read and approved.

The petition heretofore presented for opening California avenue was allowed to be amended so as to include graveling the same.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of replanting trees on the Humboldt Boulevard were empowered to make a final settlement of the matter. Hotel and saloon licenses were fixed at $50 per annum. License was granted to the Lake Side Glue Works for one year. Bills were audited to the amount of [illegible].

The recent death of Mr. Alexander Primrose, at his residence on the North Branch, deserves mention. He was 76 years of age at the time of his death, and was one of the pioneers of this section of the country. About fifteen years ago he met with a painful accident, since which time he has been an invalid. He was highly respected by the community in which he resided for many years for his many excellent qualities. His funeral was held at the Congregational Church last Sunday. The remains will be taken to Rosehill for burial.

DESPLAINES.

Much is anticipated from the present Board in legislating for the permanent interests of the village. Its members are composed of some of the most intelligent and best business men of Desplaines, and it is expected that they will favor a liberal policy in the administration of village affairs, and especially as to public improvements. They are too far-sighted not to know that, taking in view the heretofore neglected state of such matters here, every dollar thus spent now will return hundreds into the pockets of the citizens by way of increased business and the advanced value of property. It is rumored, and it is to be hoped that this time Dame Rumor is correct, that they are soon to commence graveling the streets throughout the village, there being a large balance in the Treasury which can be used for that purpose. It is also stated that they will co-operate with the Town Commissioners and the citizens specially interested in graveling the road which runs north along the Desplaines River to its intersection with the present gravel road, and also the road to the city to the corporation limits of Park Ridge, to which point it is already graveled. They are wise in so doing, as, after all, Desplaines is more deeply interested in these improvements than even the farmers along the line of these roads.

The exercises at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening were of a very interesting character. The church was crowded. The Rev. Mr. Krantz, pastor of the church, is doing a good work, and he has the confidence and support of his parish as well as of the community in his labors.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The concert given under the auspices of the Baptist Church Tuesday was well attended, and proved to be one of the finest entertainments of the season. The reading of several choice selections by Mrs. Dainty was especially enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Preston have again returned to their summer residence on Prospect avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Layhee are spending the summer with them.

Mr. W. G. Hall has recently left for Kentucky, where he will spend several months.

Frank H. Plummer has returned from Oberlin, where he has been for some time. His arrival gives great satisfaction to his numerous lady friends.

During this Centennial year unusual interest centres around all historical places, and the legends and traditions connected with them. This town, although seemingly new, is far from being devoid of such places of interest. Not far from the new hotel stands what is called "the old Catholic Church." This is an ancient building, standing in the centre of a small cemetery. Its old white cross can be seen from the trains. The building was made of slabs, and is now almost a ruin. The old confessional is still there, together with other portions of the ancient church furniture. This is said to be the oldest standing church in Illinois, and is supposed to have been founded by Marquette as a mission station.

Further south, between Glencoe and Highland Park, is another cemetery, which is said to be over 200 years old. There are undoubtedly others equally as interesting, and during this year more may be learned about them than at any other time. Let some one, therefore, interview "the oldest inhabitant," and find out how much of the interesting may be found at home.

LAKE.

Condit's absence on a visit to his relatives in Champaign, Murphy's fractured leg, and Muirhead's attendance at the meeting of the County Board, prevented a meeting of the Lake Trustees yesterday.

The annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the Cook County Normal School occurs Friday evening, May 26. The opening address will be delivered by Prof. Wentworth, the Principal of the Normal School, which will be followed by a sociable and music. On the Saturday morning following the literary exercises will take place, which will include addresses, poems, readings, and music, by the scholars of the different classes. In the afternoon the December class of 1875 will plant its class-tree with appropriate ceremonies.

The Terpsichorean Club of Englewood are considering the advisability of giving a closing party some time next week.

An entertainment will be given by the Universalist Society of Englewood in the High-School Hall Wednesday evening. The exercises will consist of readings, tableaux, and music, and will be followed by a soiree.

The Governing Board of the Englewood Library Association will hold a meeting at the residence of Mr. H. P. Goodall, on Wentworth avenue.

A fine chorus of singers is being trained by Mr. George W. Murray, of Englewood, for the purpose of assisting the Hilliard Post, G. A. R., of Englewood, in the decoration ceremonies at Oakwood Cemetery on Decoration Day.

The ladies of the Englewood Presbyterian Church gave a supper, with tableaux and music, in the basement of the church Friday evening.

PALATINE.

A sad accident occurred at this place Monday which cast a gloom over the entire community. The young son of Mr. William Jahnke, aged only 2 years, was playing about his father's mill, and unknown to him climbed the stairs leading to the platform outside of the mill tower. Being missed, his father, making search for him, found him lying insensible on the ground at the foot of the tower. He undoubtedly had fallen over the railing of the platform, a distance of some 15 feet, to the ground. Drs. Mergler and Zohn were sent for, and did all in their power for the little sufferer, but all in vain, as he died about three hours after the accident.

A farmer near this place sold 100 bushels of potatoes last week for 5 cents a bushel. For low prices that may be considered hard to beat.

Mt. Prospect, a new station between Arlington Heights and Desplaines, has been promoted to the dignity of a milk station. This will be a great convenience to the farmers in that vicinity.

It is understood that the Chicago Quartette Club are soon to favor the citizens of this place with some of their fine music.

PARK RIDGE.

The ladies and gentlemen connected with the Society of the Congregational Church gave a dramatic entertainment Friday evening, which in point of excellence far surpassed anything which they have previously given. The proceeds are devoted to the church building fund, and, as the number in attendance was only limited by the capacity of the church in which the entertainment was held, a generous sum must have been received for this laudable purpose. The principal piece on the bill was the beautiful domestic drama in two acts entitled "Down by the Sea." The piece has been in rehearsal for several weeks, consequently the actors were well up in their parts, and everything passed off smoothly, which cannot always be said of an opening night. Besides the drama, the audience were favored with several recitations, and the cornet band made an excellent orchestra and discoursed some really fine music during the evening.

Instead of the regular services at the M. E. Church this evening, Judge Lee will lecture upon the "Life of St. Paul," illustrating his subject by reading selections from the great Apostle's letters and speeches.

BARRINGTON.

The temperance agitation is being revived in this place, and the people are being aroused in the cause. The Rev. Mr. Hoover, of the M. E. Church, seems to take the lead in the matter. A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at the M. E. Church Friday evening, presided over by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Le Roy Powers has been improving the appearance of his residence. It has been repainted and the inside adorned with a new set of furniture.

The friends of Mrs. Homer Willmarth will be gratified to learn that she is recovering from her recent severe illness.

Among the arrivals in town the past week were noticed Mrs. William Lyttle, of Palatine; Dr. La Grange, formerly of this place, now of Lake Forest; and the Rev. J. T. Cooper, of McHenry.

LYONS.

Mrs. Judd has returned from a visit to her daughter, who lives at Morris, Ill.

Mrs. Dr. Congdon is recovering from a severe illness.

Mr. D. Cassidy is going to the Centennial. And now all the young ladies smile on Mr. C.

Miss Nettie McClintock left her situation as teacher in the public school about two weeks ago. She had been here almost two years, and was much respected in the school-room and elsewhere.

Dr. J. L. Congdon still heals the sick in this neighborhood.

Mr. Holmes and bride have taken up summer quarters in this place.

AFTER.

"It is not in the storm, nor in the strife,
We feel benumbed, and wish to be no more;
But in the after silence on the shore,
When all is lost except a little life."—*Byron.*

Across the gulf which separates our lives,
Over the dreary chasm, deep and wide,
I gaze with eager, yearning eyes, and see
That all the happiness staid on thy side.

The words which severed us forever, left
Their withering blight upon my heart alone;
Your life felt not a ripple of the waves
That, with the power of Fate, engulf'd my own.

I cast my all on you, and—it was wrecked!
All fearless, for I thought your heart so strong,
So staunch, so brave, that naught could harm me there;
And now my whole life answers for the wrong.

I know "God chastens those He loves;" but yet
'Tis hard to have to bear the cross alone;
'Tis hard to see you smiling over there,
Happy as though your heart were made of stone.

Yet, as I look, you fade in misty tears;
My eyes grow dim and heavy with their weight;
I lose you from my sight, as well as life,
And all before looks dark and sad as Fate.

I ask not care not what the coming years
May bring; I know at last Death's icy hand
Will find me out, and so 'twill end! Ah, well!
There's much in life that's hard to understand.

EMMA.

XANTIPPE.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen" or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Athenæum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug-Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR
271 South Clark-st.

DR. FRITZ is meeting with unbounded success in the treatment of chronic diseases. Cases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians yield readily to his treatment with roots, herbs, and barks. Though he has scarcely reached the middle age of an ordinary lifetime, yet by his extensive practice in this and other cities he has brought his specialty to a perfect certainty of success. In diseases of the Eye and Ear, Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, etc., etc., he seldom fails of a speedy and permanent cure. He tells disease as soon as he sees the patient without asking any questions. Persons from a distance are invited to write, and city patients to call for examination. Office 271 South Clark-st., hours from 8 to 10 for the poor gratis, and for those able to pay from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. and from 7 to 8 in the evening.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 6:00 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
aMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 5:40 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:25 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:05 p. m.	[illegible]

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:50 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	[illegible]

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 8:50 a. m.	[illegible]
Fast Express	§ 5:05 p. m.	[illegible]

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

PASTIMES

The White Stockings [...] Another Handsome Victory.

Louisville's Club [...] Time Their Victims.

St. Louis, Boston, and [...]ford Also Capture Games,

But the Scores Show a [...]ing Number of Errors.

Some Suggestions About [...] and Fair-Foul Hits.

The Dexter Park Trotting Me[...] the Pedestrian Tournament.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. LOUISVILLE.

The League this year is composed o[...] with the single exception of the Louisv[...] zation, which presents its claims this [...] first time. This Club was formed on [...] Devlin and Snyder, with some other go[...] indifferent talent, such as was obtain[...] time the nine was gotten together. T[...] far played by the Club show that it [...] fielding team, with a decided inability [...] first two games with Chicago were won [...] ter's pre-eminence with the stick. Th[...] of the nine was entered upon when th[...] Cincinnati Reds, against whom they h[...] dependent on the respective cities. T[...] one game each, therefore, settl[...] as between Cincinnati and Louisv[...] cities have a mortal strife, co[...] which the Montagu-Capulet war [...] the Roses would have been but mil[...] But nevertheless the Louisvilles made [...] Chicago, and yesterday met for the th[...] year the Spalding team, who, being W[...] take pride in maintaining the pennant [...]sentative city. Some 3,000 people [...] the Twenty-third street grounds to [...] game, and the fair, clear, cool day gav[...] an exciting contest. Spalding having [...] as is usual with him of late, sent B[...] front, and in a few minutes the nine [...] Anson being the only striker to rea[...] that on Snyder's pass of a third strike [...] opened play by taking first ba[...] and staid on the bag in [...] Snyder hit ineffectually at [...] ball and went out on strikes. Hastin[...] time to steal second, but was neatl[...] Barnes off White's throw, the latter [...] for a double play. The one-two-thre[...] observed on both sides in the second [...] fielding being marked by excellent catc[...] and Peters. In the third inning Peters [...] real business of the game by getting [...] error, and going at once to second on a [...] Glenn then hit to Devlin, and the ball [...] in time to make an out. Peters having [...] third, Gerhardt threw to that point to [...] the combination of a high throw and H[...] ure to stop the same, let in the run [...] first run, amid much applause. Th[...] on the inning resulted in nothin[...] White Stocking score in the fourth [...] the same. The visitors pulled up a little [...] inning, and, by a lucky streak of ba[...] for the only time in the game. After [...] gone out to White, and Snyder by B[...]vey, Devlin hit a slow roller toward [...] and by fast running saved the hit. Ha[...] with a long hit to right centre for tw[...] Devlin proceeded calmly toward home [...] the ball in reasonable season, and sent [...] but the latter, in throwing to White [...] runner, made a wild shot—the only [...] game—and permitted Devlin to score, [...] to get to third. Gerhardt then came in [...] hit, letting the man on third home. [...] ended with Glenn's fine catch of B[...] It seemed to behoove the home cl[...] an effort, the game standing 2 to 1 a[...] and White accordingly opened busines[...] which Fulmer made a good try for, [...] get. Peters hit hard, but scored not[...] out. Glenn hit to Fulmer, and he, h[...] of time, faced to second to cut off Whi[...] a bad throw to Somerville, and both me[...] Barnes, coming then to bat, hit a fa[...] which Devlin rushed for and picked up [...]ly, but, being in a hurry to catch Barne[...] making the best kind of time, he o[...] first, and White came home, while Gle[...] third and Barnes to second. Wit[...] on bases, it was a fine c[...] a batsman to distinguish hi[...] Anson grabbed his bed-post wit[...] hold as he remembered how he had don[...] necessary trick in St. Louis. Getting [...] high ball, the young man from the Far [...] it clean and swift between Hague and [...] went away to first, while Glenn ran sl[...] and Barnes, coming from second at full [...]ed in from third and made the last qua[...]ingly less time than it ever was made [...] was a lucky hit, or a well-planned one [...] in the nick of time to save two runs; [...] event proved, the game, for without th[...] at least a tenth inning would have b[...] From this point to the end of the game [...] could score, the Louisvilles never gett[...] first, except in the sixth inning, w[...] made a clean hit. Hines hit hard [...] inning, and Glenn in the seventh, whil[...] a high two-baser to centre in the ni[...] of these gentlemen were properly back[...] for runs, and the game ended with th[...] 2, which were marked at the end of the [...] The performances of the players ma[...] from

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	[...]
Barnes, 2 b.	[...]
Anson, 3 b.	[...]
McVey, 1 b.	[...]
Hines, c. f.	[...]
Spalding, p.	[...]
Addy, r. f.	[...]
White, c.	[...]
Peters, s. s.	[...]
Glenn, l. f.	[...]
Total	[...]
Louisville.	
Hastings, c. f.	[...]
Snyder, c.	[...]
Devlin, p.	[...]
Hague, 3 b.	[...]
Gerhardt, 1 b.	[...]
Chapman, r. f.	[...]
Fulmer, s. s.	[...]
Somerville, 2 b.	[...]
Ryan, l. f.	[...]
Total	[...]

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	[...]
Chicago	0	0	1	0	[...]
Louisville	0	0	0	2	[...]

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	[...]
Chicago	0	0	0	0	[...]
Louisville	0	0	0	1	[...]

Two-base hits—White, 1; Hague, 1.
Total bases on hits—Chicago, 6; Louisv[...]
Bases on errors—Anson, 1; Peters, 2; Gl[...]
Left on bases—Anson, 2; Glenn, 1; Wh[...] 1; Gerhardt, 1; Devlin, 1.
Bases on called balls—Hastings, 1.
Passed balls—Snyder, 2.
Time of game—One hour and fifty min[...]
Umpire—M. Walsh, Louisville.

FACTS.

If one wants to read the history [...] game in a nutshell, it may be found [...] wild throw by Barnes lost the game [...] inning, and Fulmer and Devlin [...] back in the fifth inning, so that Anson [...] lucky, hard hit, won the game. It w[...] a moment, and won and lost by a [...] wrist. The visitors played a sharp ga[...]ly surpassed the gentlemen from Cinc[...] fielding work. Somerville carried [...] a fielder, making the extraordinary [...] stops and throws, beside putting [...] Anson maintained his reputation as [...] baseman of the year, and pla[...] hard game from beginning to end wit[...] This wonderful fielding, together wi[...] hit, entitle him to the credit of th[...] showed up at the head of the out-fi[...] catch of Gerhardt's hit was the best [...] has been seen in Chicago this year. I[...] play of the game, with White's run[...] Snyder a good second. The audience [...] hope understand as well as the [...] difficulty of batting Spalding's deliver[...] and are disposed to cavil at the [...] when in fact they are totally unable [...] "Great American Puzzler." It is [...] he is pitching better in 1876 [...] before. Another danger to [...] Chicago grows out of the [...] perfect fielding games which the Whi[...] playing now-a-days. It is too much [...] any club to play games where hard hi[...] with one and two errors. The Whit[...] doing this, but their friends must ex[...] season through. THE TRIBUNE [...] the audience will not expect that kin[...] season through. It can't be done, [...] therefore, when a game is played with [...] mistakes or so,—say half as many [...] clubs indulge in,—the public will [...] with the same grace as the exhibition [...]

THE EAST VS. THE W[...]

THE TRIBUNE is very glad to be ab[...] the question about games between [...] Western clubs has been satisfactorily [...] has been noted that it was expected [...] Eastern clubs play first in the West [...] also been said that the Eastern club[...] jected to this arrangement, and [...] the Western men come East. It [...] there might be a dead-lock over this [...]

PASTIMES

The White Stockings Score Another Handsome Victory.

Louisville's Club This Time Their Victims.

St. Louis, Boston, and Hartford Also Capture Games,

But the Scores Show a Shocking Number of Errors.

Some Suggestions About Umpires and Fair-Foul Hits.

The Dexter Park Trotting Meeting and the Pedestrian Tournament.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. LOUISVILLE.

The League this year is composed of old clubs, with the single exception of the Louisville organization, which presents its claims this year for the first time. This Club was formed on the basis of Devlin and Snyder, with some other good and some indifferent talent, such as was obtainable at the time the nine was gotten together. The games so far played by the Club show that it is a strong fielding team, with a decided inability to bat. The first two games with Chicago were won by the latter's pre-eminence with the stick. The real work of the nine was entered upon when they met the Cincinnati Reds, against whom they have a grudge dependent on the respective cities. The score of one game each, therefore, settles nothing as between Cincinnati and Louisville, which cities have a mortal strife, compared with which the Montagu-Capulet war or that of the Roses would have been but mild ill-feeling. But nevertheless the Louisvilles made their way to Chicago, and yesterday met for the third time this year the Spalding team, who, being Western men, take pride in maintaining the pennant of its representative city. Some 3,000 people assembled at the Twenty-third street grounds to witness the game, and the fair, clear, cool day gave promise of an exciting contest. Spalding having lost the toss, as is usual with him of late, sent Barnes to the front, and in a few minutes the nine went afield, Anson being the only striker to reach first, and that on Snyder's pass of a third strike. Hastings opened play by taking first base on balls, and staid on the bag in safety until Snyder hit ineffectually at the third ball and went out on strikes. Hastings took this time to steal second, but was neatly nipped by Barnes off White's throw, the latter taking credit for a double play. The one-two-three order was observed on both sides in the second inning, the fielding being marked by excellent catches by Ryan and Peters. In the third inning Peters opened the real business of the game by getting his base on an error, and going at once to second on a passed ball. Glenn then hit to Devlin, and the ball went to first in time to make an out. Peters having started for third, Gerhardt threw to that point to nip him, but the combination of a high throw and Hague's failure to stop the same, let in the runner with the first run, amid much applause. The last half of the inning resulted in nothing, and the White Stocking score in the fourth was exactly the same. The visitors pulled up a little in the fourth inning, and, by a lucky streak of batting, scored for the only time in the game. After Hastings had gone out to White, and Snyder by Barnes to McVey, Devlin hit a slow roller toward right field, and by fast running saved the hit. Hague followed with a long hit to right centre for two bases, and Devlin proceeded calmly toward home. Addy got the ball in reasonable season, and sent it to Barnes, but the latter, in throwing to White to catch the runner, made a wild shot—the only error of the game—and permitted Devlin to score, and Hague to get to third. Gerhardt then came in with a safe hit, letting the man on third home. The inning ended with Glenn's fine catch of Bechtel's fly. It seemed to behoove the home club to make an effort, the game standing 2 to 1 against them, and White accordingly opened business with a hit which Fulmer made a good try for, but couldn't get. Peters hit hard, but scored nothing but an out. Glenn hit to Fulmer, and he, having plenty of time, faced to second to cut off White, but made a bad throw to Somerville, and both men were safe. Barnes, coming then to bat, hit a fair foul one, which Devlin rushed for and picked up handsomely, but, being in a hurry to catch Barnes, who was making the best kind of time, he overthrew to first, and White came home, while Glenn went to third and Barnes to second. With two men on bases, it was a fine chance for a batsman to distinguish himself, and Anson grabbed his bed-post with a firmer hold as he remembered how he had done the same necessary trick in St. Louis. Getting a shoulder-high ball, the young man from the Far West drove it clean and swift between Hague and Fulmer, and went away to first, while Glenn ran slowly home, and Barnes, coming from second at full speed, turned in from third and made the last quarter in seemingly less time than it ever was made before. It was a lucky hit, or a well-planned one, and came in the nick of time to save two runs; and, as the event proved, the game, for without these two scores at least a tenth inning would have been needed. From this point to the end of the game neither side could score, the Louisvilles never getting a man on first, except in the sixth inning, when Snyder made a clean hit. Hines hit hard in the sixth inning, and Glenn in the seventh, while White sent a high two-baser to centre in the ninth, but none of these gentlemen were properly backed with hits for runs, and the game ended with the figures 4 to 2, which were marked at the end of the fifth inning. The performances of the players may be learned from

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b.	4	1	0	2	2	1
Anson, 3 b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
McVey, 1 b.	4	0	0	12	0	0
Hines, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Spalding, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Addy, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
White, c.	4	1	2	3	1	0
Peters, s. s.	4	1	0	2	3	0
Glenn, l. f.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Total	36	4	5	27	11	1
Louisville.						
Hastings, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	5	1	5
Devlin, p.	4	1	2	0	2	2
Hague, 3 b.	4	1	1	0	2	1
Gerhardt, 1 b.	3	0	1	15	0	1
Chapman, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	3	0	0	0	2	2
Somerville, 2 b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan, l. f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Total	31	2	4	27	10	11

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—White, 1; Hague, 1.
Total bases on hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 5.
Bases on errors—Anson, 1; Peters, 2; Glenn, 1.
Left on bases—Anson, 2; Glenn, 1; White, 1; Peters, 1; Gerhardt, 1; Devlin, 1.
Bases on called balls—Hastings, 1.
Passed balls—Snyder, 2.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—M. Walsh, Louisville.

FACTS.

If one wants to read the history of yesterday's game in a nutshell, it may be found in this: A wild throw by Barnes lost the game in the fourth inning, and Fulmer and Devlin kindly put matters back in the fifth inning, so that Anson, by a nervy, lucky, hard hit, won the game. It was all over in a moment, and won and lost by a twist of the wrist. The visitors played a sharp game, and fairly surpassed the gentlemen from Cincinnati in their fielding work. Somerville carried off the palm as a fielder, making the extraordinary record of nine stops and throws, beside putting out two men. Anson maintained his reputation as the best third baseman of the year, and played a strong, hard game from beginning to end without an error. This wonderful fielding, together with his winning hit, entitle him to the credit of the game. Glenn showed up at the head of the out-fielding, and his catch of Gerhardt's hit was the best field-play that has been seen in Chicago this year. It was the best play of the game, with White's running-catch off Snyder a good second. The audience do not perhaps understand as well as the ball-players the difficulty of batting Spalding's deliveries this year, and are disposed to cavil at the opposing club, when in fact they are totally unable to get at the "Great American Puzzler." It is safe to say that he is pitching better in 1876 than ever before. Another danger to the game in Chicago grows out of the abnormally perfect fielding games which the Whites are playing now-a-days. It is too much to expect of any club to play games where hard hitting prevails with one and two errors. The Whites have been doing this, but their friends must not expect it the season through. THE TRIBUNE only hopes that the audience will not expect that kind of games the season through. It can't be done, gentlemen, and, therefore, when a game is played with half-a-dozen mistakes or so,—say half as many as the other clubs indulge in,—the public will please accept it with the same grace as the exhibitions of last week.

THE EAST VS. THE WEST.

THE TRIBUNE is very glad to be able to say that the question about games between Eastern and Western clubs has been satisfactorily arranged. It has been noted that it was expected to have the Eastern clubs play first in the West, and it has also been said that the Eastern clubs seriously objected to this arrangement, and wanted to have the Western men come East. It looked as if there might be a dead-lock over this question, and Old-Man-of-the-Sea Chadwick gloated over the prospect, and exulted openly over the hope that the League would not work well, and that perchance it might break up and let him in again. But it was fated not to be, and when the best ball authority in the United States (being at the time in Cincinnati) made up his schedule for the first six games by which the wish for June games was accommodated in both sections, he did a wise thing for the East as well as the West. The arrangement was that all four Western clubs should go East at one time, and play games on the same days in Boston, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. The arrangement was for a three-game trip, or that number of contests, extending over a week in each city. In order to avoid the appearance of unfairness, the places were to be drawn for by lot, and the well-known probity of Mr. Haldeman, President of the Louisville Club, led to his selection to make the drawings. This was done yesterday, and the result was to give the Chicagos No. 4, or the Hartford Club, to open with. It is therefore settled that all four of the Western clubs will leave for the East next Sunday night, and will play a game each the following Tuesday, or May 23. The Mutuals open with the St. Louis, the Cincinnati with the Boston, the Louisville with the Athletic, and the Chicago, as before stated, with the Hartford. The full dates for the Chicago Club games for the four weeks of their absence will be as follows:

	Tuesday.	Thursday.	Saturday.
Hartford	May 23	May 25	May 27
Boston	May 30	June 1	June 3
Athletics	June 6	June 8	June 10
Mutuals	June 13	June 15	June 17

It is of course understood that a change of the other clubs takes place every week from city to city. At the end of the four weeks named the whole League comes West in a body, and the Western clubs, assuming their own grounds, receive the Eastern clubs for one week, or three games each. This arrangement gives the West the best games of the season during June and the early part of July, which will be duly appreciated by the patrons of the game. It is worth something to have a head to the business this year.

ABOUT UMPIRES.

America's national game seems to differ from the bold Britisher's cricket in being a thoroughly progressive institution, but whether that element of its existence is in its favor only time can tell. It is entirely within the memory of ball fanciers that the only organization for the game was the indiscriminate one of a lot of boys on an open field, where the rules were carried in the heads of the players. Comparing this state of things with the present League under which the game has progressed so well this year, and the observer has an opportunity to judge the progress made. But yet there are other things to suggest, and other subjects to be treated by this same League. It would be too much to expect of that organization that it could spring at once into an existence impossible to be perfected or bettered. Justice demands that it be said that it has so far done its work well; expediency invites suggestions for the future.

First, then, among the subjects for the League to consider is the question of umpires. The present code commands the visiting club to send to the home club the names of five competent men for the position at least five days before the game, and directs the recipients to answer within forty-eight hours. As a matter of exact fact, these conditions are not often fully complied with, and in a goodly proportion of the games the umpire is selected on the field or during the morning before the game, the result being that he is a local player (which he should never under any circumstances be), or an unknown who botches up an otherwise fine game. This year's code on the subject is the best one that ever existed, and yet it hardly works as it should. It is not equally perfect with the rest of the machinery.

The remedy is not difficult, and since it lies in the hands of the League it is proper to suggest it to them now, in order that they may think it over and talk it over and maturely make up their minds about it before the full League meeting in December. The scheme that is here suggested is, then, a corps of salaried officers to be called League Umpires, to be elected by the League clubs at the beginning of the season, to be paid by a tax equally levied on all League clubs, and to be absolutely at the control of the League Secretary, under such rules as should be made.

The points to be considered are the following: First, the cost of the system as compared with that now in use. At present the clubs jointly pay the umpire's car fare, hotel bills, and other expenses, and give him from $10 to $20 for his work or his time. All these items foot up perhaps $10 when a local man is taken; perhaps $20 when the man lives a little way off, and maybe $40 or $50 when he comes from a distance and stays over more than one game. It would probably be a fair medium to fix the sum at $25 per game as an average for the year. The League clubs play 280 games a year, if all series are concluded, and therefore will probably pay not far from $7,000 from their gross receipts for umpires and expenses therewith connected. This would pay a good comfortable salary to four good men, and give them an ample sum for traveling expenses beside. Yes, more than that, it would pay all expenses and save the League $2,000 a year.

The suggestion of four men above named is on the basis of the supposition that the eight clubs would at some time be all playing at once; otherwise, perhaps three men could cover the ground. With two good men from the East, and two from the West, all the work could be not only easily but well done.

The primary objection, and perhaps the one most likely to be urged against the scheme, is, that it gives a chance for corruption, and allows betting men to know who is to umpire a game in time to bring their inducements to bear on him. Let us see how this would work: Suppose the four umpires elected, and that they were up to the average of honesty at that time. They would naturally be under the control of the Secretary, and when Manager Spalding notified the last-named officer that he wanted an umpire present for May 10 for a game with the Louisville, he would telegraph some one of the four to go, and the betting-men or the club management would be utterly in the dark as to whether the man was to be Smith, or Jones, or Brown, or Robinson, and as to whether he came from the uttermost East or the farthest West.

The greatest point gained by the clubs would be their freedom from the present trouble and vexation of selecting proper men, and the worry and annoyance that comes of an incompetent or biased selection. If it were more expensive than the present system (which it would not be), it would still be a saving of trouble which every manager will appreciate.

The general idea is thus briefly sketched for the purpose of getting a thorough discussion of the matter before the meeting of the League.

BOSTON VS. ATHLETIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, May 13.—The wind did it to-day—at any rate that is the Athletics' only excuse for letting the Bostons making nineteen runs, eleven earned, and twenty-two first bases, and the Athletics eleven runs, with fifteen first bases. "They say," also, that both pitchers were lame. The fielding was quite sharp, in spite of the errors recorded, the heavy batting tending to make errors plenty. Hall's fielding was very fine, and Leonard's second-base play also excellent. Following is

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Wright, s. s.	4	1	0	4	1
Leonard, 2 b.	3	3	5	5	0
O'Rourke, 1 b.	2	3	9	0	2
Murnan, l. f.	1	1	3	0	1
Schafer, 3 b.	3	3	2	2	1
McGinley, c. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Manning, r. f.	0	2	2	1	0
Morrill, c.	2	2	4	1	4
Josephs, p.	4	4	1	3	5
Totals	19	22	27	16	15
Athletic.					
Force, s. s.	1	2	1	3	2
Eggler, c. f.	3	3	0	0	0
Fisler, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Meyerle, 3 b.	1	1	2	3	2
Sutton, 1 b.	1	2	10	0	0
Coons, c.	1	0	1	1	3
Hall, l. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Fowser, 2 b.	1	1	6	7	3
Knight, p.	2	1	2	1	3
Totals	11	15	27	15	13

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	3	3	4	1	0	2	5	—19
Athletic	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	—11

Earned runs—Boston, 11; Athletic, 5.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes.
First base on errors—Boston, 6; Athletic, 9.
Double plays—Force and Leonard.
Total bases—Boston, 23; Athletic, 18.
Umpire—Mr. White, of the Lowell Club.

HARTFORDS VS. MUTUALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—The third game between the Hartford and Mutual Clubs was played here to-day in the presence of 1,500 spectators. It was the heaviest batting game ever known by the Hartfords, who forced Mathews to retire after the fourth inning, when Booth pitched for the remainder of the game. The Hartfords played finely in the field and the Mutuals loosely, especially in the fourth inning, after the Hartfords had earned five runs. Following is

SCORE.

Hartford.	R	B	P	A	E
Burdock, 2 b.	2	5	1	3	0
Remsen, c. f.	2	5	3	0	0
Higham, r. f.	2	4	0	0	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	2	1	1	2	1
Carey, s. s.	4	5	0	3	2
Bond, p.	3	2	1	6	0
York, l. f.	4	3	3	0	0
Mills, 1 b.	4	3	12	0	0
Allison, c.	3	4	5	0	0
Total	28	30	27	14	3
Mutual.					
Craver, 2 b.	0	0	6	5	2
Start, 1 b.	1	1	8	2	3
Treacy, l. f.	1	2	0	0	3
Hallinan, s. s.	0	0	1	5	1
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	1	4	1	1
Hicks, c.	0	0	3	1	4
Booth, r. f.	0	0	2	1	1
Mathews, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Nichols, 3 b.	0	0	3	1	0
Total	3	4	27	16	16

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hartford	1	2	0	15	3	2	2	0	3	—28
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Runs earned—Hartfords, 11.
First base on errors—Hartfords, 8; Mutuals, 3.
Two-base hits—Allison, 2; Burdock, Remsen, Higham, Carey, Bond, and York, one each.
Umpire—Charles Daniels.
Time of game—Two hours.

ST. LOUIS VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Thirty-five hundred people witnessed the game played here to-day between the St. Louis and Cincinnati Clubs. In the first inning Pierson, catcher of the Reds, hurt his hand so badly that he was compelled to retire, necessitating the sending of Willy Foley behind the bat. The result was a series of damaging errors, principally passed balls and wild throws, which told disastrously on the visiting club. The fielding of the Browns was splendid. The following is

THE SCORE.

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Gould, 1 b.	0	0	13	0	1
Booth, 3 b.	0	0	0	2	1
Jones, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Clack, r. f.	0	0	1	1	1
Snyder, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Sweasy, 2 b.	0	0	1	1	2
Kessler, s. s.	0	1	2	7	1
Foley, c.	0	1	2	2	12
Fisher, p.	0	0	3	0	0
Total	0	2	27	13	18
St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Clapp, c.	1	1	10	0	2
McGeary, 2 b.	1	0	0	3	1
Pike, c. f.	3	3	1	0	0
Battin, 3 b.	3	5	3	1	0
Blong, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Bradley, p.	0	0	2	2	1
Dehlman, 1 b.	1	1	9	0	0
Mack, s. s.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	11	12	27	7	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	2	1	—11
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs earned—St. Louis, 1.
Time of game—Two hours twenty minutes.
Umpire—Jimmy Wood, of Chicago.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The clubs are now ranging themselves in line for the pennant, Chicago still having the lead, Hartford close up, with St. Louis a good third. Next week may make some changes in their relative positions:

CLUBS.	Chicago	Hartford	St. Louis	Athletic	Boston	Mutual	Cincinnati	Louisville	Games won.
Chicago	..		1				4	3	8
Hartford		..		2	2	2			6
St. Louis	1		..				1	3	5
Athletic				..	1	3			4
Boston				2	..	2			4
Mutual		1		1	1	..			3
Cincinnati							..	1	3
Louisville			1				1	..	2
Games lost	1	1	4	5	4	7	6	7	35

FAIR-FOUL HITS.

A gentleman who dates his letter at St. Louis writes to THE TRIBUNE a ferocious communication against what he calls "the cowardly, idiotic, and foolish habit of 'bunting' balls down near the home plate, and then claiming base hits on them." From the tone of the communication it would appear as if the writer had lost certain sums of money on the first Chicago-St. Louis match, which was won by that sort of hits coupled with errors. A postscript to the letter also states that the papers of his own city refused the letter admission. So much of the letter is given for the purpose of introducing the writer's remedy, which is of a novel order, and worthy of being considered. He proposes to change the lines from home to first and home to third bases from straight lines into curves, with the bent inward toward the pitcher, so that when a "bunt" or "fool hit" was struck it must go foul; and only "the straight-out, decent, manly hits" be given to the player. The quotations are, of course, in the words of the writer, who evidently feels deeply on the subject. While THE TRIBUNE does not approve of any subterfuge, or baby play, to escape hitting the ball, it is not quite sure that the curved line would work well. What do the players think?

BASE HITS.

A statue of a base-ball player sculpt for the Centennial Exhibition was rejected. It had four straight fingers and a sound thumb on each hand, and its nose wasn't bent a particle, and no court-plaster on the ears. No wonder the fraud was not admitted.

The Boston *Courier* accidentally drops the following "police note" into its base-ball column, and it's rather rough on the famous short-stop: "George Wright was arrested last evening for the larceny of thirteen hens and one rooster, valued at $14."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of Willy Foley: "The Cincinnati Red Stockings have engaged Foley, of the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, Canada, to catch for them. It would have been a good idea to have engaged the whole of the Maple Leafs while they were about it. They might have secured a run or two more against the Chicagos."

The Boston *Herald* says—meaning O'Rourke: "It will do no harm to mention it, because it is being generally remarked. One of the Boston Club outfielders does not seem to 'play the game for all it is worth.' A little more activity in the field, not so much folding of the arms during play, and hard running to first base under all circumstances, would be more acceptable to those who pin their faith on the Boston team."

The Chicago Ball Club house, which is now open to the public, is the finest edifice of its kind in the United States, and the White Stockings can boast the finest house in the world over which to hang the whip pennant, provided they can win the same. The mansion is on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-third street, and is furnished in the most gorgeous style of the furniture dealer's art. The membership embraces some of the best men in the city, and is rapidly increasing.

Chadwick, who generally has an eye to turning around in time to support the winning club, has the following in the New York *World*: "Reviewing the play in the League arena up to yesterday it will be found that the present champions—the Boston Red Stockings, who are entitled to fly the pennant until Nov. 15—have been obliged to take a back seat, as it was generally expected they would. It is not possible to present a professional team in the field capable of doing its best work, until the nine have been trained to play with each other in just such a manner as the old Atlantic nine did in the early days of the game; as the Cincinnati Red Stockings did at a later period, and as the Boston Red Stockings have done for the past four years. The advantage possessed by the new Chicago nine over the other newly-organized League nines lies in the fact that the new White Stocking nine has in its in-field players who have worked together in the same positions long enough to have become thoroughly familiar with each other's play. It may be said that the existing Hartford team is one which has had a year's training together, but unfortunately for them this advantage is offset by an entire lack of harmony in the team, and until this barrier to success is removed all their other advantages will not yield them what the one essential lacking would. All the other nines may be said to be experimental teams, and it therefore depends greatly upon the success each meets with in working its nines into a thoroughly-trained and united corps, as to which will come out best in the struggle."

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK TROTTING.

The trotting heretofore announced in these columns for Friday next promises to be one of the interesting turf events of the season, and the entries in the two classes which filled indicate a day of rare sport. At the close of the entries which took place last evening, the following were found in the 2:25 class:

M. Colvin, Terre Haute, Ind., enters g. g. Gen. Mack.
T. Slattery, Onarga, Ill., enters bl. m. Lady Byron.
J. S. & Ira Howell, Beaver Dam, Wis., enters g. m. Badger Girl.
William Darling, Chicago, enters b. g. Frank Davis.
H. H. Yates, Chicago, enters b. m. Kate Hazard.

In the 2:33 class the following were found:

Amos Miller, Chicago, enters b. g. Young Princeton.
M. Colvin, Terre Haute, enters b. m. Belle Berkley.
William Darling, Chicago, enters ch. g. Hoosier Boy.
Ray Rush, Beaver Dam, Wis., enters b. m. Countess.

The purse offered for the 3 minute class did not fill.

A very pleasant matinee was held at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, with a fair audience present, notwithstanding the ball match. The conditions of the trot were mile heats, best two in three, to harness, and the following is the summary:

Charles Reed's b. g. Ray Dan	1	1
J. Peavey's ch. g. Hoosier Boy	2	2
John Smith's b. m. Countess	3	3

Time—2:33¼; 2:36.

LEXINGTON, KY., RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—The weather was fine and the track fast. There were three races.

The first race, mile heats, resulted:

S. J. Salyer's Carrie Anderson	2	1
R. K. Richards' Redman	1	0
H. P. McGrath's Chesapeake	3	0
Robinson and Morgan's Gypsy	4	0

Time—1:42½; 1:43.

Chesapeake won the second heat, he and Carrie Anderson distancing all the others, but Chesapeake rode foul of Carrie, and the heat and race was given to her without winning a heat.

The second race, dash of 1½ miles, purse $350, resulted:

T. J. McGill's Nouty	1
A. K. Richards' Monmouth	2
A. R. Murphy's Bob Wooley	3
Salyer's Minnie T. Morgan	4

Time—2:39¾.

Bob Wooley was largely the favorite.

The third race, dash of 2½ miles, purse of $650, resulted:

H. P. McGrath's Aristides	1
A. K. Richards' Bazaar	2
T. McGibbon's Elemi	3
James Murphy's War Jig	4

Time—4:27½.

The fastest on record by a second.

Bazaar is a 3-year-old. He made the running the whole way, and made Aristides stretch himself.

COMING RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—More than 200 horses are at the grounds of the Jockey Club, and crowds of people from New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans are arriving every hour. There are sixteen starters for the Derby, eleven for the mile-and-a-quarter dash, and three for the mile heats. Six are selling in the pools almost even. An invitation has been extended to Dom Pedro, who will arrive this week en route to Mammoth Cave.

Govs. Porter, Hendricks, and McCreary are to witness the great Derby contest—another Wagner and Gray Eagle struggle. John Morrissey & Co. are selling the pools.

TURF ITEMS.

Turf architecture is usually neglected in the United States, and by no one more than H. P. McGrath. He has, however, atoned for many shortcomings in this direction by very aptly naming a foal of his mare Jury, Verdict.

McGrath's stable will not race at Louisville, but will go East directly.

Fordham, the great English jockey, has been dangerously ill, and will not be able to ride before the fall.

Aristides ran his 2½ miles at Lexington last week in 3:45¾, the best time on record, Mate's being 3:46¾, and Monmouth's 3:48¼. The last 2 miles were run in 3:31. Mr. McGrath backed him heavily and won a big stake.

The National Jockey Club, at Washington, D. C., holds a three-days' meeting, beginning Tuesday. The programme is a fair one, and the races will attract a considerable number of horses of the second class from the New York stables, but the interest in them or the running is not sufficient to warrant an extended notice.

John Morrissey has bought the pool privileges at Louisville for two years, and built the necessary "auction" and "mutual" stands. It's part of the agreement that he is to attend in person and bring his full staff with him. He also looks after the order of the place, and will rigidly enforce the famous rules which are maintained at Saratoga, no smoking by the gentlemen on the stand, no open parasols by the ladies, and no standing up.

Tam O'Shanter, who won the Chester cup last Wednesday (and, by the way, that famous handicap is no longer the "Tradesmen's Cup," but the Trades' Cup"), is a 5-year-old horse, by Blinkhoolie out of Miss Hawthorn, by King Tom. He ran three times as a 2-year-old without success; as a 3-year-old he won one race out of nine, the Belgrave Cup, running second for the Prince of Wales stakes at Epsom, the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood, and the great Lancashire Handicap at Liverpool, and third for the Lambton Stakes at Durham. Last year he won the Prince of Wales Stakes at Epsom and the Liverpool Cup; ran second for the Ayrshire Handicap and Ayr Gold Cup, and third for the City and Suburban and Great Cheshire Stakes. He only carried 95 pounds, so that he was turned loose. Freeman, aged, with 114 pounds, who won the race last year, was second; Grey Palmer, 4 years, 99 pounds, was third; and Organist, 4 years, 107 pounds, who won in 1874, and John Day, 3 years, 86 pounds, were not placed. Eighteen horses ran.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE EXPOSITION TOURNAMENT.

This week's feature in the sporting world addicted to walking will be the grand pedestrian tournament which commences at the Exposition Building a few minutes after 12 o'clock to-night, and continues until next Saturday night at the same hour. This walk has been pretty thoroughly canvassed in sporting circles here and abroad, and the magnitude of the prizes, amounting in total to $4,000, has received a very large entry. Chicago is represented by James Smith, John Ennis, Edward Davis, S. P. Russell, M. Connors, Hy Hill, W. F. Stowell, and D. Roach, while the arrivals from abroad are Alvin S. Fifield, of Jackson, Mich., George Guyon, of Milwaukee, and Wm. Anderson, of Richland, Ia. W. E. Harding, of New York City, also entered. Up to last night he had not arrived, but will doubtless be on hand this morning. With such a number of men starting, there seems to be no reason why the special purse of $500 offered to the man who beats the best time on record for 500 miles should not be won. The arrangements made for the pedestrians are very good, and the track is pronounced by them to be the best ever laid down anywhere. The long-distance track is an exact one-sixth of a mile, while that for short-distance walks and the bicycle performances in seven laps to the mile. The short-distance walks and the bicycle riding by Mr. David Stanton, of London, England, the champion of the world, will be additional features of the week's programme. Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, a race of 5 miles for boys under 17 years of age will take place, the prizes being $20, $10, and $5. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged. Mr. Stanton then follows with an exhibition on the bicycle. In the evening a 10 mile race, open to all residents of Illinois, will be started at 7 o'clock; the prizes are the same as the lads' race, and the entrance is $2. The last event is one that will be sure to attract visitors. Mr. T. A. Allcock, of this city, well known as a pedestrian of considerable ability, has been matched against John Oddy, of Philadelphia, the conditions being that Allcock receives one mile start in ten, for $100. Oddy is a good walker, but Allcock's friends think they have the best of the match.

For the accommodation of ladies, a grand stand, with a seating capacity of 1,500, has been erected at the south end of the track, in full view of the track and tally-board. This board is erected at the north end, and in front of the elevator, at the north side of the judges' stand, which will be reserved for the referee and his two tally-keepers for the time being.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. David Stanton's 60-inch bicycle was placed on exhibition in Tom Foley's window, and underwent an immense amount of scrutiny from curious passers-by, whose remarks on the spidery-looking machine were flattering to the man who could preserve his equilibrium at such an elevation from the ground.

Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company to have a wire in operation at the building, and base-ball scores will be announced as each inning is received.

THE TRIGGER.

THE GAME LAWS.

Charles E. Felton, President of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, has issued a call to all subordinate clubs and sportsmen generally asking their active co-operation in enforcing the Game laws.

SHOOTING AT DEXTER PARK.

There will be trap-shooting at Dexter Park on Wednesday, at which time it is probable that Messrs. Price and Sherman will contend for the Kennicott Club superiority badge.

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.

The Chicago Rifle Club shot yesterday afternoon at 250 yards, off-hand, for a revolver presented by Mr. Alford for first prize, and a quantity of powder for second. Mr. Shaffer won the revolver with 82 out of a possible 100.

The following will give full particulars:

Three sighting and twenty scoring shots at 250 yards, off-hand.

J. A. Shaffer	44445444444455444534	—82
S. W. Burnham	43344443434443543444	—77
G. Beuttenmiller	24443344345354353453	—75
Geo. Willard	23433433335334333433	—65
C. Burnham	33240033304445342340	—54
— Roberts	20084300240434444343	—48

AT EVENING.

The children sit in the firelight,
The daylight is fading away;
I, all alone in the shadow,
Am watching my darlings at play.

My daughter is playing she's princess,
Her bonny face all full of glee,
As she nods and laughs at her brother,
And says that a great prince is he.

The boy is grasping at shadows
That dance around his bright curls of gold;
Even the shadows are rosy
That creep into his baby world.

They prattle and laugh in the firelight,
While I sit and watch in the shade;
Their prattle to me is as music,
The sweetest that ever was made.

This hour of peace and of quiet,
The link 'twixt the day and the night,
While shadows are growing longer,
And fainter is growing the light,

I sit in my cozy corner,
And think of the busy day,
With its pleasures and its duties,
And its trials now passed away.

Whenever my cross seems heavy,—
It is made up of little things,—
A look at my little darlings
Such comfort and such solace brings.

Their bright faces dance before me
Whenever my heart feels faint;
I hold my lips close in silence,
And dare not utter complaint.

I pity the quiet houses
Where there are no girls or boys,
Where the floors are never littered
With a baby's books and toys.

I pity those lonely women
With never a babe to kiss,—
Whose hearts are never made happy
Or gladdened by sights like this.

But far more than all I pity
That mother just over the way,
Who weeps in her darkened chamber;
Her baby was buried to-day.

Ah! I have my darlings near me,
Both full of sweet life and of joy;
Under the snow, in the churchyard,
Is hidden her beautiful boy.

Come to me, son and daughter!
Together let's earnestly pray
That God will comfort that mother
Who's weeping, just over the way.

FAITH WALTON.

A CENTENNIAL HYMN.

O Nation! whelmed with sin and grief,
Thy happy life has been but brief;
What power can bring to thee relief
From all thy woe?

A sword hangs o'er thee even now;
'Neath it all guilty souls must bow;
Return, I pray,—fulfill thy vow
To serve the Lord.

Thy strength was great in days of yore,
When men had faith in sacred lore;
Thy fathers left an open door
Of Truth and Right.

Hast thou grown faint amid thy toil?
Have dropped thine arms in life's turmoil?
Pray then for help,—leave hallowed soil
To Freedom's sons.

Let all true patriots seek this end:
To Church and State forever blend,
While Justice, Mercy, both attend:
God bless our land!

G. A. D.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Good Negotiable Paper in Demand at the Banks.

Increasing Movement of Currency to the Country—Exchange Firmer.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Quiet and Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The rise in wheat and the release of the farmers from the more pressing duties of farm work have stimulated the movement of grain to this point. This was shown yesterday by the heavier orders from the country for currency. The total was not large, but it was sufficient to indicate a renewal of the long-suspended marketing of produce, to be followed by an improvement in collections, and a much easier loan market here.

The business of the day was not active. The supply of paper was inadequate to the demand. The resources of the banks have increased, and their discount lines have been decreasing. Their surplus of loanable resources is sufficient to make them ready to extend accommodations to borrowers of desirable character.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Inside rates are made to good, desirable borrowers.

On the street there is a large amount of unemployed capital seeking investment in good negotiable paper. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange was firmer between the banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,362,766.89	$332,852.89
Tuesday	3,062,637.95	330,517.01
Wednesday	3,262,196.97	300,873.23
Thursday	3,619,753.87	361,654.54
Friday	3,360,882.57	328,400.63
Saturday	3,095,246.93	300,548.28
Total	$20,457,521.18	$2,024,949.58
Corresponding week last year	23,761,929.54	1,906,337.70

The clearings of the banks in the various centres of trade are a good measure of the volume and activity of trade, and the general industrial condition of the country. The following comparison shows how the volume of bank transactions has declined in the eighteen weeks of 1876, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875:

	Eighteen weeks of 1876.	Eighteen weeks of 1875.
New York	$7,334,147,368	$8,364,375,825
Philadelphia	814,926,180	772,827,487
St. Louis	198,021,436	202,422,223
Chicago	391,934,307	405,809,366

NO MORE SILVER FOR GOVERNMENT CHECKS.

The order, which never reached Chicago, that the Sub-Treasurers should pay out silver on checks against the Government, has been suspended in New York. The reason for this step is said to be the desire of the Government to check the export of silver to the West Indies, South America, and to California, and to put a stop to the practice of the New York banks of taking the silver out of local circulation by sending it to their correspondents in other States. The immediate effect of the suspension of this order was the reappearance of the premium on silver, which rose to 1 per cent at the brokers' offices, and 2 per cent to the public. The fooling of the Treasury Department with the public in this matter of silver does not furnish any new and good arguments for a benevolent system of government. The projected silver dollar is already, according to the New York quotations, worth 1 cent less than the greenback dollar. But a slight change in the price of silver, bringing it back to the place it has held within a year, would lead to the exportation of our silver coin as bullion,—that is, if the London price of silver should rise 2 or 3 pence, the Secretary of the Treasury might sell bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 to buy silver, and still the country would be short of change. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says about the silver change:

As a sanitary measure, the substitution of silver for fractional notes is perhaps defensible; as a financial measure, there is little of justification or excuse for it, at least so far as public considerations are involved. When we can have a full resumption of specie-payments, begun at the right end, by redeeming in gold the issues of the Government, that the Government is bound to redeem on demand, it will be quite time enough to talk about increasing the legal-tender limit of silver.

NEW MINING COMPANIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Four new mining companies have recently filed articles of incorporation at San Francisco, to-wit: The Mollie Stark Silver Mining Company, to do a general mining business, with $10,000,000 capital; the Laederichburg Gold Mining Company, to operate in El Dorado County, with $5,000,000 capital; the New Era Gold and Silver Mining Company, to work in Alpine County; the San Francisco and Calapiico Gold Mining Company, with $1,000,000 capital, to work in the Province of Ligua, Chile.

CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY.

The following from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the currency changes to May 6, 1876:

Legal-tenders deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation from May 1 to May 6, inclusive	$677,850
New circulation issued during same time	82,490
Circulation redeemed and burned during same time, under act Jan. 20, 1874	223,500
Outstanding circulation May 6, 1876, currency	336,583,122
Outstanding circulation May 6, 1876, gold notes	2,086,380

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122¼	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of '65	114½	[illegible]
5-20s of '65—January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67—January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68—January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	118¼	118½
United States new 5s of '81	118¼	117½
United States currency 6s	127½	[illegible]

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112@112½.

Greenbacks were 89¼@89⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	105*	106*
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	105*	106*
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	105*	106*
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (short)	104*	105*
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (long)	105½*	106½*
West Park 7 ℘ ct. bonds		97*
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		95*

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	142	....
City Railway, West Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 ℘ cent certificates	102½*	105*
City Railway, North Side	121	123
Traders' Insurance Co.	127	130
Chamber of Commerce	76	78
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co.		130
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Gold opened at 112⅜, advanced to 112½, and later reacted to 112⅜, closing at that price. Carrying rates 1, 1½, 3, and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments dull and steady.

Railroad bonds quiet.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

The stock market, which was weak at the opening, was characterized by extreme dullness later, and closed dull and steady. In some of the active stocks there was a fluctuation of ½ per cent, but most of the list remained stationary. Throughout the afternoon, speculation seemed to have come to a complete halt, and there was a general indisposition to operate. Some idea of the dullness may be obtained from the fact the total transactions for to-day reached only 60,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, and 6,000 Michigan Central.

Money, 2 per cent on call. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6. Customs receipts, $177,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $872,000. Clearings, $19,000,000.

Sterling, 488@489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅞	New 5s	117¾
Coupons, '65	115¾	10-40s, reg	117¾
New	118	10-40s, coupons	118½
Coupons, '67	120½	Currencies	127½

STOCKS.

Western Union	[illegible]	New Jersey Central	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Rock Island	102¾
Quicksilver pfd	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Mariposa pfd	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	110	Fort Wayne	102½
Wells-Fargo	[illegible]	Terre Haute	3½
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	14
U. S. Express	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	Del., L. & Western	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	A. & P. Telegraph	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Union Pacific stock	[illegible]	Chicago, B. & Q.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Central Pacific bonds	107
Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	U. Pac. land-grant	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	[illegible]	U. Pac. sinking-fund	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	[illegible]	Virginia 6s, new	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $1,206,800; specie, decrease, $822,400; legal-tenders, increase, $3,481,200; deposits, increase, $3,291,800; circulation, decrease, $58,900; reserve, increase, $1,970,975.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls.	10,469	9,221	8,068	7,978
Wheat, bu.	63,670	65,465	80,445	18,152
Corn, bu.	108,030	73,842	228,189	137,339
Oats, bu.	43,800	27,610	67,190	22,767
Rye, bu.	1,840	....	737	....
Barley, bu.	8,211	4,400	2,158	1,813
G. seed, lbs.	119,945	22,620	187,803	88,372
F. seed, lbs.	128,970	460	22,400	494
B. corn, lbs.	20,000	28,000	....	20,000
C. meats, lbs.	24,000	38,390	1,304,408	100,837
Beef, tcs.	....	....	....	....
Beef, brls.	....	....	67	20
Pork, brls.	....	210	712	202
Lard, lbs.	....	20,500	557,348	60,600
Tallow, lbs.	14,720	21,560	....	....
Butter, lbs.	67,427	13,894	26,200	27,570
L. hogs, No.	11,487	7,724	6,450	8,200
Cattle, No.	4,251	1,419	2,000	4,086
Sheep, No.	765	864	194	....
Hides, lbs.	221,345	171,620	180,734	118,536
H. wines, brls.	65	187	125	59
Wool, lbs.	262,272	408,354	277,505	419,630
Potatoes, bu.	275	3,338	377	2,425
Coal, tons	6,009	....	412	....
Hay, tons	110	....	40	....
Lumber, m.	2,447	5,457	2,562	2,150
Shingles, m.	1,675	2,380	394	873
Salt, brls.	3,545	25	2,454	2,279
Poultry, lbs.	5,235	14,682	....	....
Poultry, coops	8	124	....	....
Game, pkgs.	....	12	....	....
Eggs, pkgs.	393	1,745	419	590
Cheese, bxs.	2,922	1,107	483	880
G. apples, brls.	26	275	140	105
Beans, bu.	1,700	60	31	203

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 10,293 bu wheat, 651 bu oats, 438 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 5 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 18 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 8 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars and 2,200 bu No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (50 wheat); 27 cars high mixed corn, 86 cars and 7,600 bu No. 2 do, 12 cars and 14,400 bu new mixed do, 43 cars rejected do (188 corn); 6 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 car and 700 bu No. 2 do; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do. Total (246 cars), 123,000 bu. Inspected out: 118,323 bu wheat, 184,605 bu corn, 15,698 bu oats, 1,880 bu rye, 891 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	May 13, 1876.	May 6, 1876.	May 15, 1875.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls.	59,905	66,661	65,158
Wheat, bu.	199,185	228,390	532,205
Corn, bu.	539,762	804,405	581,562
Oats, bu.	247,335	348,840	126,150
Rye, bu.	3,620	20,497	2,708
Barley, bu.	33,446	20,846	16,550
Live hogs, No.	53,316	68,688	50,471
Cattle, No.	28,236	23,524	18,493
Shipments—			
Flour, brls.	58,015	64,691	57,890
Wheat, bu.	553,801	701,435	415,021
Corn, bu.	1,151,406	1,018,001	822,277
Oats, bu.	547,388	287,546	289,707
Rye, bu.	7,335	44,185	1,475
Barley, bu.	18,686	40,677	11,557
Live hogs, No.	24,083	30,172	25,450
Cattle, No.	22,156	20,952	15,150

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	May 13, 1876.	May 6, 1876.	May 15, 1875.
Flour, brls.	16,885	10,750	8,800
Wheat, bu.	668,520	780,136	117,500
Corn, bu.	387,755	118,270	253,425

The following table shows the receipts of wheat at this point for the week ending May 13, in comparison with the corresponding weeks for the past two years, and the averages for previous years as indicated:

	Bushels.	Price.
Last week	199,185	$1.01
Same week 1875	532,205	1.02
Same week 1874	532,190	1.22
Average, 5 years	318,831	1.21
Average, 7 years	283,750	1.19
Average, 10 years	242,699	1.43

The leading produce markets were again irregular Saturday, the feeling in wheat being very variable, which was followed by some of the other grain markets, while provisions were steadier than usual. The weather was fine, and the war-news was less warlike than the previous day, other markets not indicating that they were affected materially by the rumors which had caused such an important advance here. The principal feature of the day's trading was, however, in wheat circles. A gentleman who has for several months past been one of the heaviest operators in wheat here was short, for himself and others, to the extent of fully 1,500,000 bu. He decided to fill in, and actually covered the whole quantity, some of it having been bought Friday afternoon, and some in the offices before the commencement of Saturday's trading. It was found, too, that some of his brokers, "scenting the battle from afar," had partially covered previously at 2@3c less than the price at the time they received the order to buy in, and he received the benefit of that. But there was still a vast quantity of wheat to be purchased early, and that fact caused considerable excitement, which, however, soon subsided. Mr. Broughton is entitled to credit for manfully facing the music where not a few others would have "laid down" on finding the market so strongly against them.

In most departments of the dry goods market quietude prevailed. In bleached and brown cottons, prints, and summer dress fabrics there were signs of activity, but the general market was without animation. The grocery market presented no new points of interest. A fairly satisfactory demand existed, and the tenor of prices, not only for the leading staples but for side goods as well, was firm. The tea trade still drags, and the quoted prices are not very generally adhered to. Tobaccos show increased strength. At the East there has been a considerable advance, and the market here is really a shade higher though the quotations remain as before. Butter was in good demand and was unchanged. Cheese remains dull and unsettled, with new quoted at 9@10½c. In the bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets little change was observable, trade continuing very quiet at generally weak prices. Oils were in moderate demand and steady, excepting carbon, which was held a ¼c higher.

The wholesale lumber market was quiet Saturday, the offerings being small and buyers scarce. Piece stuff sold at $8.00, and other qualities were unchanged. The yard trade continues light, but dealers look for an improvement as soon as the farmers have finished planting. Iron was firm at the late advance, which now makes the local rate $2.70 on common bar. Nails were steady at $3.10. Seeds were dull and easier, and hay steady under a moderate inquiry, chiefly for the better grades, which were wanted for local use and shipment. Wool remains dull. Broom-corn is selling fairly in a retail way at uniformly steady prices. Poultry and eggs were slow and easier, with the offerings slightly increased. Green fruits and vegetables were in request and firm. Potatoes were in demand at former prices.

Lake freights were more active and weak at 2¾c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Rail cars were in fair demand; quoted at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs, with some hints at cutting under these figures. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 60c via Boston or Philadelphia, and 63c via New York, both in specie, per 100 lbs. The freight engagements include 150,000 bu wheat, and 210,000 bu corn.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and steadier, at a slight advance from the improvement in prices which occurred Friday afternoon. Hogs were firmer, with a moderate supply, but there was no material change reported in provisions at other points. The June deals are believed to be mostly settled up in all departments.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending May 11, and other times as noted:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	S'ld's, tcs.	M'ts, tons.
Week ending May 11, '76	4,662	9,012	1,356	478	2,339
Same week 1875	2,957	1,291	2,294	513	1,134
Since Nov. 1, '75	142,111	172,146	39,408	13,844	103,516
Same time '74-5	126,940	181,182	50,351	13,609	88,330

MESS PORK—Was very quiet, but firm, at an advance of 5@10c per brl, very little being offered, and not much wanted. Sales were limited to 70 brls cash at $21.00; 1,000 brls seller June at $20.90@20.95; and 1,250 brls seller July at $21.10@21.15. Total, 2,370 brls. The market closed firm at [illegible] cash, [illegible] seller May; [illegible] seller July; and nominally at [illegible] seller August. Seller the year was nominal at $17.75@17.87½.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $19.75@20.00, and extra prime at $15.50@15.75.

LARD—Was rather more active, and about 5c per 100 lbs higher, under a fair demand, with moderate offerings. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs seller June at [illegible], and [illegible] tcs seller July at [illegible]. Total, 14,000 tcs. The market closed firm at [illegible] cash or seller May; [illegible] seller June; and at [illegible] seller July.

MEATS—Were quiet and a shade firmer at former prices. There was only a light demand and that limited to short ribs for future, but holders were strong in their views, in sympathy with pork and lard. Sales were 400,000 lbs short ribs at [illegible] seller July. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short ribs.	Short clear.
Cash, loose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boxed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Long and short clears at 11c cash, and 11¼c seller July, boxed; [illegible] Cumberlands, [illegible] long-cut hams, [illegible].

GREASE—Was quiet at [illegible].

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.50@10.75 for mess, $11.50@11.75 for extra mess, and [illegible] for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8@8½c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, but quoted strong at former prices, some lots being marked up 10@12½c per brl, without finding buyers. Shippers held off, and local dealers only took hold sparingly. Sales were reported of 300 brls winters, partly at $5.50, and 600 brls spring extras at $5.35@6.00. Total, 900 brls. We note that one Canadian buyer has taken 25,000 brls within the past few days. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.50@7.80; common to good do, $5.50@7.50; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; good do, $5.00@5.25; choice do, $5.50@5.75; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.00; spring superfine, $3.50@3.75; rye flour, $4.25@4.50.

BRAN—Was active and weak, the offerings being rather large, on a moderate demand. Sales were reported of 90 tons at $10.50 on track, and $10.50@10.75 free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $11.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 400 brls (Calorie) at $2.25. Coarse was nominal at $17.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active, and at times excited, but generally weak after the first half hour, during which a large line of shorts were filled, as noted above. The market for next month ranged from 1c to 2½c below the closing price of Friday, with a considerable shrinkage in the July premium, the difference between the two being only 1c at one time. Liverpool was unchanged, and New York was dull, with buyers holding off, from which it was inferred that operators in those places do not take much stock in the theory of higher prices as due to Turkish difficulties. It was rumored, too, that New York operators were selling freely in this market, and reports from the wheat-growing country were generally favorable. It was asserted that applications have been received both here and in Milwaukee for a rather large number of cars, and for more money, to be sent out to the wheat regions, whence a good many operators anticipated a material increase in our receipts, as by the middle of the coming week grain can be received here for delivery on June sales with only the first storage charged. All these things tended to weakness, in addition to that due to the clearing up of an extensive shortage; but the market was partially steadied by a continued fair demand for shipment, and the knowledge that our stocks in store have decreased to less than 1,600,000 bu of all grades under the liberal export movement of last week. Seller June opened at $1.06@1.06½, fell off to $1.04½, advanced to $1.06¼, and declined to $1.04¼ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.05@1.06½, closing at the inside. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at $1.03½@1.05, closing at $1.04⅛, all the sales having been made before the latest decline. There was little or no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 46,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03@1.05¾ (chiefly at $1.04); 10,000 bu No. 3 do at 93@95c; and 2,800 bu rejected do at 84@84½c. Total, 87,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, and sold higher than the preceding day, but weakened in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 2,600 bu No. 2 at $1.06@1.07½ (closed at the inside); 400 bu by sample at $1.07 on track; and 2,800 bu do at $1.09@1.16 free on board cars. Total, 6,000 bu.

CORN—Was active and unsettled, declining about ½c per bu in sympathy with wheat, though the situation otherwise continued its element of strength. Liverpool and New York were only quoted steady, but there was really a good demand for shipment, both to New England points and direct to Europe, which will further reduce our stocks—already diminished to less than 600,000 bu of all grades by the liberal outgo of the past week. The weather was fine and the receipts moderate. Advices were received from several points in the corn belt to the effect that a good deal of planting has been done, and the rest is expected to be finished speedily, though some of the land has yet to be plowed. The present weather is very favorable to planting, and an increase in our receipts is probable within a few days, as a great deal has been sold for delivery in June. The corn comes forward in much better condition than was expected by most, grading up well, and that fact, with low freights, stimulates a better demand for shipment. There was a fair inquiry from the short interest on Saturday. Seller June opened at 46¼c, declined to 45¾c, advanced to 46c, and closed at 45⅞c. Seller July sold at 47@47⅜c, closing at the outside, and seller May sold at 46½@46¾c, closing at 46¾c. Cash lots for shipment commanded a slight premium over the month, closing at [illegible]. High mixed closed nominally at 47½c, there being an unexpected widening of the premium under a sharp inquiry. Cash sales were reported of 45,000 bu high mixed at 47¼@47½c; 3,800 bu new mixed at 43¾@45½c; [illegible] bu do at 44½c afloat; 88,600 bu No. 2 at 46@46¾c; 2,600 bu do at 47½c afloat; 8,800 bu rejected at 42@42½c; 10,400 bu by sample at 42½@45c on track; and 15,000 bu at 44@46c free on board cars. Total, 189,100 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, the trading being chiefly in cash which was wanted for shipment, and ruled a shade firmer, while futures were quiet, June being ¼c lower. The receipts were light, and the reported shipments large. The shipments for the past week were nearly 550,000 bu, and the stock of all grades left in store is now not far from 300,000 bu. New York was steady. Seller June opened at 31c and sold down to 30⅞c, closing at [illegible]. May was steady at 30¾c. Cash No. 2 sold at [illegible], which was the average price of the day. Rejected brought 28½c. Cash sales were reported of 51,600 bu No. 2 at 30@30¾c, chiefly at the inside; 12,000 bu rejected at 28½c; 5,400 bu by sample at 30@35c on track, and 1,800 bu do at 27@35c free on board. Total, 66,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand and stronger. The offerings were small and firmly held above buyers' limits, hence few sales were made. Car lots of No. 2 sold at 63½c, and round lots were quoted at 62c. Rejected was quoted at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 63c.

BARLEY—Was again dull, though there was more doing than on Friday, and the market ruled steadier at a decline of about ½c. The receipts were again fair, and the fact caused shorts and other operators to hold off, though early there was some trading in May at 67@68c, the market closing at the inside. June was offered at 58½c, and sold in settlement at 56c. Cash No. 2 sold at 67@68c. No. 3 was in better demand and easier at 40@41c. Rejected was nominal at 30@31c. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 1,800 bu No. 3 at 40@41c; 1,200 bu by sample at 57@70c on track. Total, 8,600 bu.

ONE O'CLOCK CALL.

The following sales were made on the call:

Wheat—10,000 bu at $1.04¾ for June and $1.05@1.05½ for July.

Mess Pork—1,500 brls at $20.90 for June and $21.12½ for July.

Lard—2,250 tcs at $12.50 for June and $12.60@12.62½ for July.

Late Saturday afternoon there was a good demand for lard, and in the offices sales were made of 1,500 tcs at $12.50 cash or June and $12.62½ for July.

Wheat was quoted at $1.04½ for June.

The sales of the new Stock and Grain Call Board last week amounted to $2,463,598.50. The sales of provisions for the week were $875,263.75, and of grain $1,537,329.75.

CROP PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., May 10.—I notice in your market reports and among the doings and sayings of the Board of Trade, that they expect to see this year's crops on the markets in a few weeks at the farthest. They do not seem to know that the farmer has been put back by the wet weather of the past six weeks, so that it is impossible for him to catch up, or his crops either. There is very little small grain in sight in Northern Illinois and Iowa, and no ground yet ready for plowing, where we ought to be able to see the corn-rows across the fields. I have farmed it in the West for the last twenty-five years, and I must say it is very seldom that all kinds of crops are as backward as at this time. On the 10th day of May, I think the prospects of a good wheat or corn crop never was more doubtful than at this time. The wheat is hardly in sight, and the corn ground very little of it plowed; and it is so wet that it cannot be expected to plow, and what they have got plowed is a mere porridge bed, and in many places will have to wait for them to be finished.

My experience is that to get a good crop of wheat it must be got in in March; and to get a good crop of corn it must be put in the ground by the 10th or 15th of May, and neither of these could possibly be done this year.

I have been traveling a little for a few days, so it was so wet I could not work my corn-ground, and I must say I have seen more corn-ground under water than I have that would do to work. Now, with a short crop of wheat, and a much shorter one of corn this year, and the prospects of the West [illegible], the farmers [illegible] haste to get rid of their little surplus wheat and corn. As the corn is poor, what little there is left there is not a two years' crop on hand as there was last year. In many places, they will want every bushel at better prices before fourteen months come around,—and it is about that time before the new crop can be marketed, with everything favorable. But that is not the case. The weather is very wet, cold, and backward; it is better for wheat than corn, if the wheat could have been got into the ground in season. But, as it is, wheat looks sickly and yellow, what little is in sight, and the storm of Saturday and Sunday ruined hundreds of acres in Iowa, and along the western part of Illinois, by skimming it from the ground and taking it no one knows where.

FARMER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 26s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—Evening.—BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 9s 5d@9s 9d; do club, 9s 10d@10s 2d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 10d@9s 4d; do winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 26s 3d@26s 6d. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s@36s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 63@68s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 82s 6d. Prime mess beef, 87s. Lard, 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 50s 6d; short clear, 53s.

TALLOW—41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8s@8½s; refined, 11s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—23s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 15s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s 6d.

LONDON, May 13.—CONSOLS—For money and account, 96 5-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 104¼; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 14½; preferred, 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—21s 9d@22s.

PARIS, May 13.—Rentes, 105f 12½c.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—New 5s, 102¾.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum, 27s 6d.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market quiet, without material change in prices. The Continental demand is less active; sales 45,000 bu at $1.05@1.09 for rejected spring; $1.07@1.11 for ungraded spring; $1.09@1.12 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.12@1.13 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.20@1.23 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.21@1.23 for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.23@1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.29@1.32 for No. 1 spring; $1.30@1.33 for winter red Western; $1.30@1.40 for amber do.; and $1.35@1.45 for white Western. Rye steady; sales 5,500 bus Western, to arrive all May, at 79½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn without decided change; sales 49,000 bu at 57c for no grade mixed; 60½c for steamer mixed; 62@63c for graded mixed; 58@60c for ungraded new Western mixed; 64c for white Maryland; and 71c for fancy white North Carolina. Oats steady; sales 42,000 bu at 39@40c for mixed Western and State, and 39@44½c for white Western and State, including No. 2 Chicago at 40½c.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 11½@11¾c for long clear. Lard firmer; sales 300 tierces at $12.90 for prime steam. At the first call, for May, $12.75 bid and $12.90 asked; for June, $12.85 bid and $13.00 asked; for July, $12.95 bid and $13.00 asked; for August, [illegible]; and for September, $13.15 bid and $13.25 asked.

WHISKY—Market a shade firmer; sales 150 brls at $1.11½@1.12 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market firm, with fair demand; fair to good refining quoted at [illegible]; prime at 8c; white Havana [illegible]. The market continues quiet and firm. Rice quiet at [illegible] in gold, and [illegible] in gold.

TALLOW—Rules quiet and unchanged; prime city quoted at 8 9-16@8⅝c.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ALL Murphy is lying very ill from bilious fever, at his residence.

The monthly report of the Good Samaritan Society shows the receipts by cash to have been $231; from Industrial Department, $26.60; admitted to the Home, 23; assisted, 54.

Kissing in the hall or porch has very generally been abandoned in the semi-suburban streets for gum-bartering across the gate.

The time of the setting of strawberry shortcakes has come, the sherry cobbler giveth forth a pleasant smell, and the voice of the peddler of "ice-ceam" is heard in the land.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 68 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 10 a. m., 56; 12 m., 66; 4 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 49. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.36; 1 p. m., 29.36.

About this time the Coroner, as he passes along a residence street, smiles to see guileless little girls trying to see how many hundred times they can skip without stopping, for he knows that the fees are the same, no matter what the size of the corpse.

"Long hair," said a married man, reflectively, the other morning as he held up a hair-brush surrounded by an aurora-borealis of feminine curls, "long hair is a glory to a woman except when she hangs it over the back of a chair or leaves it in her husband's brush."

"Would my Ebenezerie lovey like to grow up and go to be a missionary to the heathen?" said a fond mother on Ada street, the other day, to her little and the ingenuous youth replied that he wouldn't mind if he couldn't make his pa's old pants over into a new vest for him.

The Fire-Marshal's report for April shows a marked falling off in accidental fires caused by hot stoves kept in bed at the feet of old maids; and there is a very considerable decrease in the loss from explosions of coal-oil lamps turned down very low in the front parlor on nights when the old man from Hoosierdom stays.

Judge David Davis was in town yesterday, at the Pacific Hotel. Judge Drummond, Marshal Goodell, Mr. Noonan, Mr. Hise, Perry H. Smith, Leonard Swett, and other prominent gentlemen, called upon him during the day. Politics were eschewed, and Judge Davis entertained his guests with a graphic description of the opening of the Centennial. He left last evening.

The Sheriff yesterday morning received a dispatch from Deputy-Sheriff Bonfield, who had been sent to Pittsburg, stating that three of those who recently escaped from jail had been captured, namely: Frank Tally, "Crab" Boyle, and John Thomas. The parties were the principals in the escape, and when they arrive may have something to say.

Leoped Wirth and Louis Rindskopf, two of the prominent members of the Milwaukee Whisky Ring, were in the city yesterday afternoon. They came down on a flying trip, paid a visit to the Government Building, listened to some of the proceedings in the Mann case, and returned home in the evening. They both declined to be interviewed on the Jonas case, which is now on trial in Milwaukee. They had no opinion whatever on the question.

At a meeting of the Laborer's Benevolent Association, held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, Nos. 77 and 79 Dearborn street, the following should of labor rates for 1876 was unanimously adopted: For wheeling coal, 10 cents per ton; for shoveling hard coal, 10 cents per ton; for shoveling soft coal, 8 cents per ton; for dumping soft coal, 3 cents per ton. These rates average pretty nearly the same as those of last year.

The Chicago Flower Mission has commenced the third year of its good work in distributing flowers among the sick poor of the city hospitals. Flowers for this charity are mostly sent in from suburban towns, the express care carrying them free of charge. The florists in and around the city are very generous in contributing their best and sweetest. The flowers are received and arranged at the Athenæum, No. 65 Washington street, every Wednesday morning from 9 until 12, and ladies who are willing to help are requested to be present.

A young man at the Palmer entertained a country friend at the dinner on Friday night, and when he left for the train with him and consign him to the tender mercies of a handsome lady clerk without taking the wise precaution of taking down the number of the hack, so as to be able to identify it in case the friend should be kidnapped, robbed, or made away with. Yesterday morning he whanced up with a mouth like a lime-burner's, had not a book on, and having ordered the bell-boy to let down the windows and get him some soda and ice, consulted his note-book to be sure that he had the memorandum all right, found the following: Plumb—numbers of hock—1376384276.

The Forwarding Committee of the Ladies' Centennial Association will meet Monday afternoon at Room 9, No. 170 State street, to pack and send all articles now in hand. They wish all ladies who have articles, or books, literary works, and the like for exhibition, to present them at 2 p. m., when they will be received, and, if approved by the Committee, forwarded at once to the ladies' agent, who will obtain space. Some articles have been left at the rooms without the name and addresses of owners attached, which are necessary to insure their return. These parties are urged to call and give information. Further communications for the Association may be addressed to Mrs. Harriet F. Willard, 327 Fulton street.

The Rev. James S. Fletcher, Rector of St. Barnabas Church, Dublin, Ireland, and the Rev. James Fleming, of the United Presbyterian Church of the same place, in the city as a delegation from the Committee formed in Dublin at the erection of a Young Men's Christian Institute. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher will preach this morning in Mr. Moody's Church, corner Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, and in the evening in Bethany Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson will preach in the morning in the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington and Ann street, and in the evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

A liberal clergyman on the West Side proposes calling a convention of practical Christians, by which he is convinced it will be possible to achieve more for the salvation of poor, fallen humanity in a month than could be done by a whole score of high-priced preachers in a year. He proposes that practical Christians shall fix door-handles so that people can shut doors without skinning their knuckles and perilling their eternal salvation; and that political economy in the dark passages shall be removed by united Christian endeavor; and that ashes shall philanthropically be placed on slippery places where the wicked may stand but the righteous will move on their own pretty heavily; and that people shall never leave their doors without matches in them at night, and, in fine, that he many of the aggravations of life as may be shall be removed, in the hope that a Christian walk and demeanor be rendered possible to the average man.

A couple of days ago the cashier of an extensive business establishment in this city went home at night, packed his satchel, kissed his wife fondly, said he was going into the country for a day or two, and left. He did not returned yesterday morning, and she, becoming anxious, visited the store and had an agonized interview with his employer, to whom she suggested that Bertram might have committed suicide. With tears of pity in his eyes the old merchant, frequently cynical and hard, said that she would do well to have the lake and river dragged, and added that the firm would be responsible for the expense; then, when this humane work had been done, he felt satisfied that it was being prosecuted vigorously, he just went through the cashier's accounts himself. The inspection did not last long, and, coming out of the office with his eyes suffused with sympathetic tears, he remarked to the weeping wife: "Ma'am, you needn't set your blamed old lobster-pots for him; he's not drowned at all." Then, turning abruptly to a clerk, he added: "Skip down to Pinkerton's, and tell him to send me up a detective on the half-shell, lively."

A young man from New Jersey has for some weeks past been lying at the point of death at the house of a friend on West Adams street, and his fatal illness was rendered more sorrowful by his constant and pitiful longing after the home he was destined never to see again. On Wednesday evening it was plainly seen by the grief-stricken watchers that the end was near, and they asked him if they could do anything to smooth his pathway to the tomb. The dying man, in a voice that was scarcely audible, replied: "O, if I could only taste sand once more!" What was to be done? There were no sands attainable in the Chicago market, and the dying man's pillow was promised to be unsmoothed by the only attention he coveted, when suddenly one of the mourners, with the remark of "I'll go, Reuben and Jacob on the case," rose, and hastened from the apartment, and securing a paper of pins fried it in batter and lard. Reducing almost immediately he placed the dish before the dying man, who gratefully put a layer of pins between his lips and feebly chewing at the fried paper said in a low voice, while a ray of ecstatic glory and peace filled his face: "It is shad! I feel the bones," and immediately relished the golden stair.

A young man whose countenance betrayed deep emotion went yesterday to the Police Headquarters, and, in a hoarse and hollow voice, asked for detectives for one. A guardian of the public peace having been indicated to him, he said to the official, in a tone which left no doubt of his earnestness: "Mister, I want to be arrested, or somebody to the Grand Jury, found a true bill against, arraigned, pleaded, counsel, tried, convicted, sentenced, refused a new trial, and hanged. Why so, Cap?" replied the unmoved detective. "Because," said his conscience-stricken interlocutor,—"because I killed a man." "Well!" continued the officer, with a faint show of interest, "that's all right; what did you kill him for?" "O, I will tell you a thrilling story of my guilt," said the man, eagerly. "I had a happy home up on the Bowery, with garden-sass in the front-yard, and the blessed presence of children around. That house, sir, was frequented by (here a dark look of demoniac expression contorted his features in a momentary spasm) by a villain!" "Ah, who were after your wife?" said the detective delicately out of respect for the man's too apparent grief; "and so the old woman skipped out with him? Want the guilty pair arrested and all the points given to Tom Dunlap?" "No, sir, no!" answered the man, "but there was one man with a pair of pistols under his arm that went down to call on the purest double-re-

RESTITUTION.

THE HON B. H. CAMPBELL DOES THE SQUARE THING.

As will be seen from the correspondence below, United States Marshal Campbell has done the honorable thing by Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, May 12, 1876.—*Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent, Chicago, Ill.*—Very soon after the fire of 1871, Mr. David Blakely asked me to loan a loan of $5,000, or my indorsement of his note for that amount, upon which he could raise the money. As I had the money at the time, I did guarantee the payment of his note for that amount, which was discounted at bank for his benefit. At the present time I desire to leave with me satisfactory collateral security for the same, which he failed to do. The matter was a pure matter of accommodation to Mr. Blakely personally, and done from the very general feeling of sympathy which pervaded our people after the great suffering and loss consequent upon the fire. Mr. Blakely has repeatedly promised to pay it, and I have no doubt he is desirous to do so. He agreed, some time during the year of 1873, to commence paying it in installments, and up to the spring of 1874 he had reduced the principal by payments according to his agreement to $4,250, when he came to me and stated that he had decided to remove to Minnesota, that he had arranged with the Pension Agency, and to have you to succeed him. He made the first intimation I had of the contemplated arrangement. He said he had made business arrangements with you, by which the payments on the amount due on the note would be continued the same as if he had remained here, and that he would make these payments through you. He stated at the time that I desired any assurance from you that such was his arrangement with you, he would send you to me to confirm his statement. You very soon after called upon me and reiterated said conference, and I then informed Blakely, and then offered to put the obligation on paper in writing, if I desired it, to which I replied your word was sufficient. Yes afterwards, between April, 1874, and April, 1875, I paid me in the aggregate $2,106 for Mr. Blakely's account, for which I receipted to him through you, and which amounts were paid by me into bank and indorsed on Mr. Blakely's note, on the days the respective payments were made by you. Up to that time, to-wit, April, 1875, I had not been requested to use any influence, political or otherwise, in your behalf recently, for you. Neither do I remember of having done anything in that direction, as I never had a suspicion that there was any necessity for so doing. Mr. Blakely representing to me upon the first interview touching this matter that your appointment was all arranged, and would be consummated at once. These payments, amounting to $2,106 in the aggregate, as they were made by you, were indorsed on Mr. Blakely's note. I had no suspicion or thought

turn. Treachery lurks in every movement that Colvin makes. Even his own supporters dare not trust him out of their sight. He has time and again betrayed them all, and would betray them again if he had the chance and power. The old Council had to watch him, and put their foot on him, before they learned how to hold him to his promises, which, for a long time, he habitually broke. The gamblers, however, got a good hold upon him, and that hold they retain to this day. And if the people can trust gamblers and blacklegs, they can implicitly trust their political leaders. B. R.

HOLD THE FORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Say to your thousands of readers that the noble Mayor Hoyne, with his faithful band of twenty-six, are holding the fort. True as steel. No wavering, no compromising with traitors. Light from the Eternal Mind is dawning upon the darkness, an outraged, overtaxed and down-trodden people are waking up to their true condition. The Colvin rule, with his bummer gang of gamblers and thieves, is drawing to a close. The good and true of all classes demand that Hold-On and his crew step down and out. Thousands upon thousands are watching the contest between right and wrong. The people's cry is, Hold the Fort! T.

Prices in England.

New York Times.

In the two years between April, 1874, and April, 1876, the wholesale prices of the principal commodities have fallen about as much in England as they have in this country. Scotch pig-iron has dropped in this interval from 71 shillings a ton to 58 shillings; coal (for household use in London) from 25 shillings to 21 shillings; tin from 93 pounds to 71 pounds 10 shillings; wheat from 60 shillings the quarter to 45 shillings; cotton from 8 pence for middling uplands to 6¼ pence, and raw sugar from 17 shillings per hundred weight to 14 shillings. The principal articles which have maintained their prices are beef, as also in New York, copper, wool, and coffee. Upon this exhibit the *Economist* makes its usual comment: "As wheat has not risen in price, notwithstanding last year's bad harvest, and everything has long favored the consumer, we should have expected before this a return to animation, which will, no doubt, come in due course." The *Economist* does not call on the Ministry for a "measure of relief," nor does any Englishman, so far as our knowledge extends, demand an expansion of the currency.

BIRTHS.

TOUHY—Wife of Mr. P. L. Touhy, of Roger's Park, of a son, on Saturday, May 13.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—SEAVEY—In this city, May 11, by the Rev. H. B. Dean, Mr. Henry K. Smith and Miss Helen M. Seavey, both of Chicago.

FREDRICKSON—STOCKER—By the Rev. I. A. Helberg, at No. 585 West Superior-st., May 4, 1876, Mr. Harold A. H. Fredrickson and Miss H. Emilie Stocker, both of Chicago. No cards.

INDERRIEDEN—HARIG—Wednesday, May 10, by the Rev. Father Chappelle, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md., August Inderrieden, of Chicago, and Miss Maggie C. Harig, of Baltimore.

SMITH—MUNSILL—Thursday evening, May 11, at the residence of the Rev. S. H. Adams, Mr. Charles T. Smith, of Cincinnati, and Miss Marion F. Munsill, of Madison, Wis. No cards.

BUCHANAN—EYSTER—May 18, 1876, by the Rev. Edmund Belfour, James Buchanan and Miss Cora Eyster.

DEATHS.

SCHMIDT—May 13, at Oak Park, Ill., of consumption, William H., aged 21 years and 2 months, second son of John Schmidt, of the firm of Gerts, Lumbard & Co.

Funeral on Monday, May 15, at 9 a. m., from parents' residence, Oak Park, by cars to Wells-st. depot and carriages to Graceland.

SPILLARD—May 13, Mrs. Susan Spillard, aged 58 years, of liver complaint.

Funeral will be held from the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. Henshaw, 279 Sedgwick-st., Monday, May 15, by carriages to the Chicago & Pacific R. R. to Elgin, where the remains will be carried for interment.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

MELVIN—Asel Melvin, May 12, of pneumonia, at 901 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

Services at house, 2 p. m., Sunday, May 14.

THEISK—May 13, Frank T., son of Thomas T. and Alice Theisk, of diphtheria, aged 4 years.

O'CALLAGHAN—Saturday, May 13, at 5 a. m., Ellen, beloved wife of Patrick O'Callaghan.

Funeral from residence, 9 Clark-st., at 10 o'clock, Monday, May 15, to St. Mary's Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary.

REDMOND—In Brooklyn, May 8, Willie R., youngest child of James B. and Mary A. Redmond, aged 3 years and 8 months, formerly of Chicago.

FISHER—Mrs. Minnie A. Fisher, the beloved wife of August Fisher.

Funeral from residence, 28 South Desplaines-st., Monday, 15th inst., at 10 a. m. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

REICHELT—At his home, near Fort Madison, Ia., May 10, John A. Reichelt, aged 50 years, father of John A. Reichelt, of this city.

POSTHAUER—May 13, at his residence, 21 North Green-st., M. F. Posthauer, aged 65 years.

Requiem mass at St. Boniface Church, Monday morning at 9 o'clock; thence by cars to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REYNOLDS—May 12, R. Annie Reynolds, of typhoid septicæmia, aged 17 years 5 months, youngest daughter of William H. and Hannah E. Reynolds, sister of Mrs. Dr. T. D. Williams.

Funeral at late residence, No. 253 Hermitage avenue, Sunday, May 14, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

☞ Rutland (Vt.) papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the French-speaking Republicans at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at 183 Clark street, Room 18. There will be an election of officers of the French Republican Central Club, committees organized, and other questions will be discussed. All speaking French are invited.

INDEPENDENTS.

The Independent Greenback party will hold a ratification meeting at Farwell Hall immediately after the announcement of the result of the proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention to be held Wednesday. This meeting will take the place of that announced for Monday evening.

FOURTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club is called for the evening of Tuesday, for selection of a delegate ticket, to the County Convention, to be submitted to the voters at the primaries on the 20th inst. As this is business of importance there should be a full attendance. J. L. HIGH, President.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Eighth Ward hold a meeting Wednesday evening for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention. All the Republicans of the ward are expected to attend.

ELEVENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club at Martine's Hall, Monday, at 8 o'clock. Selecting delegates to the County Convention and other business will be discussed. JOHN H. HAMMOND, President.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Republican meeting this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, to perfect the reorganization of the Republican Club, to adopt a constitution and elect officers. All Republicans are invited to be present.

GROCERIES.

The Cheapest

GROCERY HOUSE.

Cut Loaf Sugar, ℔ ... 11 c
Powdered Sugar, ℔ ... 11 c
Granulated Sugar, ℔ ... 10½ c
A Standard Sugar, ℔ ... 10 c
A Sugar, ℔ ... 9¾ c
B Sugar, ℔ ... 9 c
New Orleans Sugar, ℔ ... 8 c
5-gallon kegs Table Syrup ... $3.00
German Mottled Soap, 60 bars, per box ... 3.75
Kirk's Plain German Soap, 60 bars, per box ... 3.50
Kingsford's Starch, 6-pound box ... 60 c
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch, ℔ ... 11 c
15 pounds best Carolina Rice ... $1.00
New York Cheese, ℔ ... 12½ c
Mackerel, 15-pound kits ... $1.25
Whitefish, 15-pound kits ... 1.00
Soda Crackers, best, 3 pounds for ... 20 c
Pitted Cherries, ℔ ... 20 c
Chow-Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, Qts ... 60 c
Corn, 2-℔ cans, per dozen ... $1.50
Tomatoes, best, 3-℔ cans, per dozen ... 1.50
Pie Peaches, 3-℔ cans, per dozen ... 1.75
Raspberries, per dozen cans ... 1.75

FLOUR:

Minnesota Spring Wheat, best, per brl ... $6.00
White Winter Wheat, best, per brl ... 7.00
Minnesota Patent, per brl ... $7.75@8.50

TEAS:

Japan, ℔ 25c, 50c, 60c ... standard, 70c
Gunpowder, ℔ 50c, 60c, 60c ... standard, 90c
Young Hyson, ℔ 50c, 60c, 75c ... standard, 90c
Oolong, ℔ 35c, 50c, 60c ... standard, 70c
English Breakfast, ℔ 50c, 60, 75 ... standard, 75c

Full weight. Standard Quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Delivered free in all parts of the city.

J. HICKSON,
116 East Madison-st., just east of Clark-st.

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday-School Assembly at Lake Bluff.

Elder Evans States the Creed of the Shakers.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly This Week.

Dedication of the Monument to the Wesleys in Westminster Abbey.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad---Church Services To-Day.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE ASSEMBLY AT LAKE BLUFF.

The advisability of holding an Assembly for the purpose of promoting the Sunday-school work in the Northwest has for some time been under consideration, and Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Superintendents of the Sunday-schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city and vicinity was held, that some definite action might be taken with that end in view.

At that meeting it was decided to hold such an Assembly, commencing July 18, and continuing eight days. The place selected was the Lake Bluff camp-ground, which is situated near Lake Forest, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The grounds are located on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, and are conveniently accessible from all points of the west and northwest, via Chicago and Milwaukee cars and steamboats, landing visitors on the grounds.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the support and co-operation of the schools represented; also cordially inviting the pastors, Superintendents, and Sunday-schools of their denomination to take part in the Assembly, and meet on the common ground of Christian fellowship.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Harvey, Lindsay, and Thompson were appointed to confer with the Sunday-school workers of other denominations.

The intention is to conduct the Assembly on the plan inaugurated with such success at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., three years ago, with such improvements as time and experience may suggest. Dr. John H. Vincent, of New York, who contributed so largely to the success of the Assembly at Chautauqua, has kindly consented to lend his valuable aid in conducting the Assembly at Lake Bluff, and, with the presence of many other prominent Sunday-School workers of all denominations, the event cannot fail to be of great interest and profit.

THE SHAKERS.

WHAT THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

The Brooklyn *Argus* has the following interview with Frederick W. Evans, the recognized head of the Shaker people:

Elder Evans is 67 years old. He is fully 6 feet in height, his eyes are bright, there is a ruddy glow on his face, the grasp of his hand is warm and cordial. He was dressed in the quaint Shaker garb of gray-blue homespun. The traditional wide-brimmed Shaker hat covered his head, and the coats, capes, cloaks, furs, and wrappings which the Elder wore, suggested comfort in the coldest weather.

"I see you are to speak in the Academy of Music to-night."

"Yes, we come to Brooklyn to try a little experiment."

"What is your object, Elder, in visiting Brooklyn at this particular time?"

Elder Evans—Converts to Shakerism generally come on the heels of a revival. The great Kentucky revival, in 1808, helped us materially.

"What is the object of the Shaker fraternity?"

Elder Evans—We claim that Shakerism is the best fruit of the tree of humanity.

"But you are a celibate order, and if your views should prevail everywhere, the tree of humanity would bear no fruit."

Elder Evans—We believe in the existence of two orders—the reproductive, the natural order, and the spiritual order. These are as distinct from each other as the sun and the moon are. The light of the moon is from the sun, but they don't mingle together after the fashion of our Church and State establishments.

"Have the Shakers political aims?"

Elder Evans—Oh, yea; we believe that woman is a citizen—that she is eligible to office. We believe that the Government of this country should be left to an order of celibates. No married man or woman should hold an office. The work of the Government of a great nation,—the grandest of all problems—should be left to an order of intellectual celibates. Married men and women should take care of their families.

"Then, you do believe in matrimony?"

Elder Evans—Yea, yea. Why, our very idea of God is duality. We believe in a Heavenly Father and a Heavenly Mother.

"Do you accept the Scriptures?"

Elder Evans—We accept the Scriptures as so much literature of the Jewish nation, but we do not accept the writings as the Word of God. We believe that Jesus was a son of God in the same sense that Ann Lee, the founder of Shakerism, was a daughter of God. Jesus was a representative spiritual product of the Eastern World as Ann Lee was of the Western World. God is dual. Jehovah means he, she. We believe in the duality of Deity, the duality of Christ spirit, and the duality of the men and women whom the Christ spirit inspires on earth.

"But, believing in matrimony, it seems strange that you do not practice it."

Elder Evans—We refrain, believing that we cannot have generation and regeneration at the same time. We aim to elevate and improve. We aim to arouse the highest moral, intellectual, and religious elements of the race. But we can't serve two masters. It's like trying to be a man and a child at the same time.

"You spoke disparagingly of the mingling of Church and State?"

Elder Evans—Yea; and we regret to see the tendency in that direction in America. Church and State should be separate. There is a very determined effort on the part of such men as Moody and Sankey to subvert (or, as they call it, convert) our Government and bring in the Bible as the great ruler. When that is done, then good-bye to our liberties. The compounding and confounding of religion and civil law has created much distress and confusion in the past, and we believe the time has come for their complete separation.

"Do you take any practical interest in politics?"

Elder Evans—Nay; but we labor to bring about purer and better Government. As things exist now, we can hardly find good material with which to create Shakers.

"Do you have many applicants from outsiders desiring to join you?"

Elder Evans—Yea; occasionally we have several applications in a day, but we do not receive one-fourth of those who apply.

"What papers do you read in your families?"

Elder Evans—We read them all—from the most radical to the most conservative. Sometimes we read the New York *Sun*; then we read the *Tribune*; then we read one of Beecher's sermons; then we read Tom Paine; we read Talmage occasionally, and the other night we read one of Moody's sermons. Even our children shook their sides with laughter at Moody's theology.

"So you have children with you?"

Elder Evans—Yes, verily. When the parents join us they, of course, bring their children. We have a number of the young.

"I suppose that sometimes your youth have an anti-celibate tendency?"

Elder Evans—Yes, but rarely. A matrimonial tendency on the part of a young man would be observed immediately. We should discover it directly in his movements, in the erect way he held his head, in his walk, in many ways.

"Are they ever obstinate?"

Elder Evans—Not often. We labor and deal with them. We talk with them. We say to them the spirit you are under is not of our order. You see the sword must turn every way to guard the Tree of Life.

"How many Shakers are there in America?"

Elder Evans—About four thousand. We are self-supporting, and, compared with other religious societies, we have increased in encouraging proportion.

"What religious denomination did you leave in order to embrace Shakerism?"

Elder Evans—I was born in England. For five years I was a Materialist. I believed with Robert Owen and Fanny Wright. In 1830 I embraced the Shaker faith, and located at New Lebanon. We have been prospered materially and spiritually.

The famous apostle of Shakerism then went into a very able review of the political situation in this country, displaying great familiarity with our early history. Elder Evans is a man of marked ability. As a conversationalist his powers are superior. He is a scholar and a thinker.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ITS HISTORY FOR TWO CENTURIES.

New York Times, May 9.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 18. This body, which meets yearly, represents the largest and oldest branch of the Presbyterian family in this country. The Church has a history of nearly two centuries, for it is believed that there were Scotch Presbyterian organizations in Maryland as early as 1680. Some authorities assert that a Presbyterian Church was organized in Jamaica, Long Island, by settlers from New England as early as 1662. There were, however, only three churches in the whole country in 1700; the first Presbytery was organized in 1705, the first Synod in 1717, and the General Assembly in 1789. The great revival of 1741–'45, in which Whitefield was the chief evangelist, added greatly to the strength of the Presbyterian churches, but it also hastened the division of the Synod, and the old side and the new side parties had separate organizations until 1758. After their reunion the growth of the Church was steady until the War of the Revolution, in which it took too prominent a part to escape disastrous consequences. The Presbyterians were strong supporters of American independence, and their churches suffered severely at the hands of the British. Recovering slowly from the prostration caused by the war, the denomination began the present century in good condition and had an almost unequaled prosperity down to 1837, the increase in ministers being from 183 to 2,140.

Just ninety-six years after the old side and new side divisions, in which both doctrinal and ecclesiastical questions were concerned, the Church was again divided, and the Old School and New School parties were simply the revival of the Old Side and the New Side. The questions involved were much the same. The Old School party, holding most rigidly to the Calvinistic standards and opposing revivals, believed that New England divinity, as it was called, was making inroads in the Church; that Calvinism was threatened and that the ecclesiastical system was in danger of being adulterated with Congregationalism. The controversy was an exceedingly bitter one, and the separation was accompanied with every demonstration of hostile feeling. Before and during the Civil War both parties lost their churches in the South. Both Assemblies gave cordial support to the Federal Government. In 1866 they exchanged fraternal greetings, and expressed mutually "an earnest desire for reunion." The cordiality with which these first advances were made gave great hope to those who desired to see the two bodies again united. Negotiations were opened and brought (sooner than might have been expected) to a successful conclusion in 1869. Both bodies had approached a common and intermediate ground, and the reunited Church has manifested a remarkable degree of unanimity. The first Assembly after the reunion met at Philadelphia in 1870, when the Synods were reconstructed and directed to rearrange the Presbyteries.

One of the effects of the reunion was to make the General Assembly a very large and unwieldy body. It is composed of nearly 600 delegates, lay and clerical, and as it convenes every year it is no small tax on the hospitality of the places of meeting to provide entertainment for so many. Last year the Assembly adopted and sent down to the Presbyteries for ratification a plan for Synodical representation. Under the present system the 173 Presbyteries elect the Commissioners on the basis of one minister and one elder for every twenty-four members of the Presbytery. The Synodical scheme proposes that the thirty-six Synods shall elect Commissioners on the basis of a minister and elder for each fifty ministers, which would give the General Assembly about 224 delegates. Since the Presbyteries have begun to vote on this overture a strong and increasing opposition to it has been manifested. It is generally admitted that a reduction in the size of the Assembly is necessary, but it is argued that representation ought never to be taken from the Presbytery, which is the "fountain of power in the Presbyterian system. It organizes churches, licenses and ordains ministers, installs and removes them, creates, constitutes, and limits the General Assembly, makes and alters the Constitution of the Church." The latest exhibit shows that the Presbyteries have sustained this view. They have voted two to one against the change. It will, therefore, devolve on the present Assembly to devise some new scheme for reducing the representation. This will be one of the most important matters that it is to consider.

Another question of great interest is that of fraternal relations with the Southern Presbyterian Church. Negotiations have been pending two or three years, with little prospect of an early and successful conclusion. The Southern Church demands as a condition precedent to the establishment of friendly relations that the Northern Assembly shall disavow those acts of the Old and New School Assemblies during the War which imputed heresy, schism, and blasphemy to the Church South. The position of the Northern Church in regard to this is that, by the terms of the reunion of 1870, the Assembly is debarred from considering or annulling the acts of the previous Assemblies; furthermore, that whatever was said during the War was said in times of great excitement and under unusual circumstances, and that the declaration by the Cleveland Assembly of 1875 of confidence in the present Christian character of the Southern Church is as much as can be reasonably expected. It was understood, after the close of the Cleveland Assembly last year that, if the word present had been left out the Southern Assembly would have consented to the establishment of fraternal relations. During the past year some correspondence on the subject has been carried on between Northern and Southern men, and the tenor of this, together with the remarks of the Southern press, does not indicate that the differences between the two Churches will be easily or immediately removed.

Among other business that will claim the attention of the Assembly will be reports from the various benevolent boards and the theological seminaries. The collections during the year for home and foreign missions, education, sustentation, church erection, and for the freedmen have been more satisfactory than they were in 1875. The latest statistics of the Church give the following totals: Thirty-six synods, 173 Presbyteries, 4,706 ministers, 4,999 churches, and 506,034 communicants.

Last year preparations were completed for the holding of a General Conference of Presbyterians from all parts of the world in Edinburg, in July of the present year. The idea of this alliance originated with Dr. McCosh, and the General Assembly has taken a prominent part in making arrangements to carry it into effect. It has been judged expedient, however, to postpone the meeting of the Conference to next year, on account of the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. Many regard this as a mistake. Delegates from Australia and distant countries have already arrived in England to attend the Conference, and it is possible that the General Assembly may recommend that the Conference be held some time this fall.

The Assembly will be in session from ten to fifteen days. It will be called to order by the Moderator of the last Assembly, Dr. Morris, who will preach the opening sermon.

THE WESLEYS.

THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

London News, April 1.

Yesterday we described the interesting ceremony connected with the unveiling of a memorial tablet to the Wesleys, in Westminster Abbey. It indicates a marvelous revolution in public opinion, that any dignitary in the Church of England should, in the National Cemetery, vindicate the right of the apostles of Methodism to have their names inscribed on the walls of the Abbey. Nothing shows more clearly the abyss which separates the churchmen of to-day from their forefathers than this modest and ungrudged testimony to the memories of John and Charles Wesley. We are living, it is clear, in a totally dissimilar world to that in which they moved. Old names may be retained; party watchwords may be the same, and may be as effectual as before in rallying the faithful to the various ecclesiastical standards. But it is obvious that we have traveled far, and have put sea and land between us and some of our old positions, when it is possible to set up a monument in Westminster Abbey to those two brothers, and for the Dean to glorify and exalt their memory. We do not confound the sympathetic opinions of Dean Stanley with those of all his brethren, and we do not hold them responsible for what he has done or said. But the incident probably falls in, to a certain extent, with the temper of the times. It is in harmony with the entirely altered feeling towards the Wesleys and their work. What was thought of them when they were beginning their labors? We may answer this by recalling what happened to them at Taunton, a little more than a century ago. Scarcely had they given out their text and begun to preach at the chief inn, when the magistrates, with as much noise as possible, and with quite enough to drown the meditated sermon, proceeded to proclaim in the immediate vicinity of the preacher the story of the glorious victory of Dettingen. This was but an example of the general manner in which the labors of Wesley were at first met. People looked upon him in no much more friendly light than the Justices regarded George Fox. John Wesley was, in their eyes, a dangerous and pestilential innovator, who would put stable things upside down. Of course, as time went on, as his character revealed itself, and as the successful energy of his labors in England, Ireland, Scotland, America, and Germany became known, opinion slowly modified, and from reluctant lips came words of praise and admiration—praise on the part of religious men of a zeal apostolical in its fervor and self-denial, admiration on the part of many worldly men of his unrivaled powers of organization and government. But it is curious to note among the admirers of the Wesleys long adherence to a certain apologetic strain. Even Southey, their biographer, indulges in it, and when he wrote his temperate life of Wesley in 1820, his prediction was, "I shall be abused on all sides." He thought that the "religious public" would regard his book as too tolerant and philosophical, that the liberals of the day would esteem it too devotional, and that the Methodists would not endure censure of their founder and their institutions. He could find no common ground for all ecclesiastical parties in the life of his hero. He is content to recommend the career of Wesley to his readers as abounding in "curious physiological cases," and he attempts to gain over the prejudices by hinting that Methodism may cast off its extravagance and fall into the position of "an auxiliary institution" of the Church of England.

It is highly questionable whether all zealous churchmen would be content to view the career of the Wesleys in this light, or to accord them no higher praise than that which is accorded and claimed for them by their best-known biographer. Perhaps various authorities in the Church of England would admit that their mission, rightly seen, was even larger, though less militant, than many of the followers of Wesley believed or saw. John Wesley began his work at a time when the vitality of the Church of England had run low. There was little of the oil of zeal burning; and in rural parishes, where the Squire and the parson were bosom or boon companions, it was ten to one that the latter knew more of fox or otter hunting than of the mysteries of theology. He had indeed somewhat improved upon, and was no longer the type of, "the tame Levite," whom Macaulay describes as kept in the houses of the great in the seventeenth century. He was not, perhaps, as a rule, a simple boor of the type of Parson Adams. As a rule, he observed more or less scrupulously the conventional requirements of decorum. He followed the hounds on permissible days, and drank his bumpers in respectable company in no excessive quantities. On the whole, the provincial Rector of these days was anything but a wicked or flagitious citizen. Often cultivated and generally kind, he was pretty sure to preach short, innocuous sermons, and to distribute with unquestionable bountifulness flannels and port wine among the aged and sick. Perhaps he was not—indeed, probably he was not—filled with apostolic zeal. But he was almost always a gentleman. He leavened the life of the parish with foreign ingredients, which sweetened it and did it good. Now, it was into this sort of easy-going existence that the Wesleys came as disturbing and, in fact, revolutionary forces. They came to send a sword and discord among peaceful and slightly-sleepy ecclesiastics. Higher and more arduous ideals of duty, loftier aims, examples of self-denying perseverance in the face of wonderful difficulties, were held up by these new apostles to a drowsy generation. Quiet, respectable clergymen heard with amazement of this unwearied worker, who traveled 8,000 miles every year; who visited the New World in order to diffuse his teachings; who rose regularly at 4 o'clock to begin his round of labors; who is said to have preached 40,000 sermons; and who combined with Whitefield's powers as a preacher to the rude masses a statesman's power of organization. At first he was pronounced "an enthusiast,"—about the worst charge which could be brought against a man in the middle of last century, and almost the equivalent of an amiable lunatic. The country magistrates put their heads together; doubted whether it was at all Christian or seemly to preach outside a building, and then decided to leave things alone. Any one who reads the literature or looks over a packet of old letters of the time will be struck with the fact that the average country clergyman was at first not a little puzzled and put out by the sight of the wonderful works wrought by these strolling preachers. They could not but suspect that if the Wesleys had got the plowshare in the right furrow, they might be tilling the barren sand. The multitudes moved; the fire of zeal lighted in cold hearts; the sudden and marvelous spread of doctrines was undeniable and could not be hid. But it was not easy to convince men of the old school—and we pardon their reluctance—that the movement did no harm to them. They did not see, and perhaps some of their successors are still reluctant to admit, that the Wesleys gave new vitality to the Church. Another race of clergymen, very different from those whom we have described, by and by arose, and their ideal of their duty was widely dissimilar to that of the fox-hunting, wine-bibbing rector, not unknown in the last century. We are afraid that the new race do not always acknowledge sufficiently the degree to which they are indebted to the labors and examples of the Wesleys.

These men were much more than the founders of a new ecclesiastical community. It was not their chief wish to be regarded as such. Neither would it be right or sufficient to say that they merely labored with Whitefield in doing for England what the Haldanes did for Scotland, and that they awoke new life in the Church of England during what has been called, not inappropriately, its "iron age." They did all this and much more. Lord Macaulay has incidentally compared John Wesley to Richelieu in his capacity for scheming and organizing, and this compliment to one who declared himself "the veriest fool under the sun" in worldly matters, does not seem overstrained or exorbitant when we calmly think of the fabric he founded in his ministrations of fifty years. Other admirers, again, have borne testimony to the genuineness and sweetness of the Wesleys' poetical vein, especially of Charles, and have dated from them a new era in English hymnology. Perhaps this praise overshoots the mark as regards John Wesley. His poetry is not all that could be wished. It was a little too much in the dry, narrow vein of his father, the Rector of Epworth, who is contemptuously embalmed in the "Dunciad" as "worthy Wesley," and it was much inferior to that of his clever, though little known, brother Samuel, an usher of Westminster School. There is a sweet and tender intensity of feeling about Charles' hymns, which lifts them into a higher air. Of course, it may seem at first blush a curious freak of fortune that their labors should be commemorated by any record in Westminster Abbey, and no doubt their contemporaries would have scouted such an idea, had it been mooted, as preposterous. But the strangeness and incongruity are only superficial. They were indisputably among the foremost Englishmen of their day in point of influence; that influence still lives and works, and it may be that the Abbey contains the monuments of many more dangerous foes to the Church of England—some may think the monuments of no greater real benefactor to that Church—than John and Charles Wesley.

THE REAPER MISSION.

ITS CONDITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 11.—In your paper of Monday last you gave an account of the total destruction of the building in which the Reaper Mission and School on Twenty-second street held its meetings. Having been in charge for some time of that school, we ask your permission to present its condition to your readers.

The Mission is the only Protestant church and school in a population of about 10,000. Large factories are all around it, and it is the only place thereabouts where the children and people can secure religious instruction. A very worthy man, although poor, started the Mission two years ago, aided by the contributions of his friends, and in a similar manner it has been since supported. The school now numbers about 250 children, and a church is organized under the care of a very faithful friend.

This calamity has destroyed the organ, the books, and the furniture of the school; and the parties themselves who originally paid for these things are unable to do more, at present, than they have done. If their ability was only equal to their will, no one would be appealed to to help in what they consider a great privilege to any one. But they are now compelled to ask any of your readers to contribute any amount, however small, which will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

We refer to the Rev. Messrs. Parkhurst, Axtell, Adams, and others, and as to the use which may be made of their money, we ask them to come by and by and see for themselves. We hope to build a permanent, cheap building. Your obedient servants,

W. S. TEMPLETON,
Room 16 Merchants' Building.
W. H. MOORE.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCH IN GENERAL.

It is reported that the Ohio Open Communion Baptist Association has increased to 134 churches and 7,000 members.

Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, received eighty-three persons to membership in the Church of the Pilgrims last Sunday.

Thirteen new members were received by the Welsh Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, the Rev. David Harris, pastor, last Sabbath.

At Sixth Presbyterian Church, of this city, the Rev. H. T. Miller, pastor, five persons were received last Sabbath on profession, and seven by letter.

In honor of its founder, the officers of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, will observe the Commodore's birthday as a perpetual holiday. For the occasion a prize for oratory, called the Founder's Prize, has been established, for which there will be four competitors elected annually by the literary societies. Other exercises will be ordered by the Faculty. On the approaching 27th of May two addresses will be delivered—one by the President of the Board of Trust and one by the Chancellor of the University.

Toronto, Canada, is announced as the meeting-place for the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, to be held on the 12th of next July.

The eighty-first annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia will be held at Alexandria, Va., May 17. The Council will elect a Bishop to succeed Bishop Johns, whose death occurred recently.

St. John's Parish, in Detroit, is one of the strongest Episcopal churches in the country. During the past three months 104 persons were received by confirmation, and on Easter Day more than 700 communicants participated in the services.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore, Md., is to be consecrated during the present month. It was commenced seventy years ago, but has always been in debt until now, and the ecclesiastical authorities have sternly refused to act until the debt should be paid.

The union between the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the Free Church in Scotland will take place on the 25th of May. The accession to the strength of the latter church will be forty-two congregations, with a membership of about 7,500 and an annual income of about $70,000.

The First Presbyterian Church, in Morristown, N. J., being about to build a new edifice, have adopted the following resolution: "We solemnly pledge ourselves not to dedicate or occupy the new church until all the indebtedness upon it is paid or provided for by responsible pledges."

The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, a hard-working and devoted association of Christian women who have in charge St. Barnabas House in Mulberry street, New York, report their Order as consisting of three sisters, one assistant-sister, one probationer, three visitors, and twenty-four associates. They have had 1,602 persons under their care this year in St. Barnabas House, and have given 21,812 lodgings and 133,592 meals to destitute persons.

There is an alarming drought in Epirus and Thessaly. The Governor-General, with a freedom from bigotry unusual in that part of the world, telegraphed a message to all parts of the two provinces requesting Mussulmans, Jews, and Christians, to simultaneously pray for rain. They all gathered in their places of worship at an appointed time, and made supplications in their repective ways. The sky soon became clouded, but no rain fell; and each sect believes that, had the other two refrained from praying, its own prayers would have been answered.

The question of inviting the General Assembly to meet in Chicago next year is in process of being turned over in the minds of some of our people. The proposition is to secure Farwell Hall, and send the invitation in the name of the churches of the city. This will make the entertainment of the brethren but a bright and agreeable episode in our already happy lives. Oak Park, Evanston, Austin, and all the surrounding suburbs will be accessible. The fact is, we need the general stirring up which an enthusiastic assembly gives, and besides we need help in our missionary work among the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and the rest. The question will be decided next Monday.—*Interior.*

PERSONAL.

The Rev. R. H. Leonard has accepted the call to become pastor of the Orchard Street Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati.

The Rev. Lewis O. Thompson, formerly of this vicinity, has been installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Peoria.

The Rev. Robert McKenzie, of Decatur, Ill., accepts a call to the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette, Ind., and has already commenced the pastoral work.

The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Rome, is spending a few days in Chicago in connection with his evangelical and Sunday-school work. He will speak at the First Baptist Church this morning.

On May 21, 1877, fifty years will have passed since Pius IX. was appointed Archbishop of Spoleto by Pope Leo XII. In 1869 His Holiness celebrated his golden jubilee as priest; in 1871, his silver jubilee as Pope.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., has honored both itself and its pastor by giving the Rev. Dr. Halley, now over fifty years in the ministry, a salary of $1,500 a year, and relieving him from all pastoral duty.

The Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, who has been rusticating for some time in Texas, returned last week much improved in health. His people were glad to see him, and extended a formal reception.

The Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon preaches regularly at Geneva, where he has resided for about three years, and also edits and publishes the *Chronicle*, a semi-weekly paper, issued simultaneously at Geneva, Dresden, and Rome.

The Rev. Dr. Ingram, of the Isle of Unst, celebrated his 100th birthday April 3. He is spoken of as "Father of the Free Church of Scotland," and as being still a fine old man, with his faculties clear. Unst is the most northern of the Shetland group, and Dr. Ingram has been there since 1821; was licensed in 1800. The venerable pastor came of a stock remarkable for longevity, his father having lived 100 years, and his grandfather 105.

The Rev. Lewis Hurlbut, one of the oldest and best known Methodist preachers in Indiana, died May 3 at the residence of his son-in-law, Gov. Cumback, in Greensburg, in the 82d year of his age. He entered the ministry in 1834, and was for many years one of the most efficient and active members of the Southeastern Indiana Conference. His love for the Church, and his energy in working for it, knew no limit, and he continued to work so long as he had strength for service. About two years ago he became paralyzed, and since then has been an invalid. His wife, who was a devoted Christian, died about one year ago.

MAJ. COLE IN SCOTLAND.

The Rev. William Galletly, U. P. Minister at Tillicoultry, Scotland, writes as follows to the London *Christian* of date April 27:

We have had the privilege of a visit for ten days from Maj. Cole and family. Though needing rest after their lengthened and laborious work in Glasgow, the Major arranged to hold meetings in the United Presbyterian Church every evening, and Mrs. and Miss Cole were able to assist him at several of them. Large audiences were attracted to the services, and a profound impression was made by the word spoken and sung.

In a village like this, where everything is known and made the subject of remark in the public works, we have found by experience that the attendance at the second meetings for inquirers does not at all adequately represent the amount of spiritual interest that has been awakened in the minds of the people, many who are anxious requiring to be sought out and dealt with in their own homes. Greater numbers, however, have waited for conversation on the present occasion than we have seen for some years back, and we are encouraged to hope that not a few have passed from death to life. The blessing appears to have fallen most richly upon the young, so that the hearts of many parents and teachers are right glad to-day.

Brief as the visit was, the Major and his family have become very dear to us, and our prayers follow them to Crieff, where they have now gone.

To this the editor of the *Christian* adds the following note:

We sincerely trust that under the kind care and treatment of Dr. Meikle, of the Hydropathic Establishment, Crieff, Maj. Cole, as well as his wife and daughter, will soon regain the strength expended in their incessant labors since they came among us. Although resting partly, they are not idle; we hope to give some account of their meetings in Crieff in our next issue.

BREVITIES.

There was a prayer-meeting at the Marrowfats, the other night, and things went along quite merrily until Artaxerxes asked his father who was the author of the hymn commencing:

There's a time to cuss and a time to pray.

Although the old man took him up into the fourth story, his howls were sufficiently audible to embarrass the work of salvation in the parlor.

The pastor of an independent church in Nevada took occasion before his sermon to observe that complaints had been made to him reflecting upon the integrity of unknown persons attending divine service in that temple, and added:

"If any of these pickpockets are present now, may the Lord smite 'em right where they are." Thereupon some twenty or thirty members of the congregation in good standing promptly dove under their seats.

The Danbury *News* man is an usher in one of the Danbury churches, and on observing a gentleman come in with a lady he always whispers: "Married?" If the gentleman says yes, the usher seats the two as best he can, even if it is five rods apart. If the answer be in the negative, he gets both of them in one pew if he has to split some one in two to do it. Five years ago he was so kicked by an indignant young swain whom he inconsiderately separated from his affianced, that he has never forgotten it.

A Quaker having married for his wife a member of the Church of England, was asked, after the ceremony, by the clergyman for his fee, which he said was a crown. The Quaker, astonished at the demand, said if he could be shown any text in Scripture which proved the fee was a crown he would give it, upon which the clergyman turned to the twelfth chapter of Proverbs, verse fourth, where it said, "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." "Thou art right," replied the Quaker, "in thy assertion; Solomon was a wise man. Here is thy money, which thou hast well and truly earned."

New York *Commercial*: A good story comes from Rome, Ga., and is told by the *Courier* of that city. A party of gentlemen having sat down to dinner, one of them, Col. Waddell, was asked to say grace, and, bowing his head, said: "Lord, make us honest and rich." An editor who was present promptly responded: "Amen. Give the Colonel the former, and Thy humble servant the latter, as Thou seest we need, and do it quickly."

A teacher in a Sunday-school was explaining to his class of boys the meaning of "Jacob's ladder," when one of the number, more inquisitive than attentive, inquired: "If the angels had wings, what was the need of a ladder for them?" This was a poser, and while he was meditating a reply, and unable to answer, another boy exclaimed: "I'll bet I can tell what they used the ladder for." "Out with it, then," said the teacher. "Oh, I guess they were molting."

Chang, the Chinese giant, has been converted, and proposes to join the Baptists. This involves a more serious difficulty than the heresy of open communion. Before he can become affiliated he must be immersed. But who can immerse a man who is the rival of Anak in stature? Here arises a theological difficulty of the gravest kind. At least four ordinary ministers would have to be rolled into one in order to properly manipulate the amount of avoirdupois he carries round. The question will probably be settled by baptizing him in sections of 100 pounds each.

Norman McLeod was once preaching in a district in Ayshire, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation dispersed, an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor, "Did ye ever hear ony thing sae gran'? Wasna that a sermon?" But all her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak, woman! wasna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied her friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it," said the other, with indignant emphasis; "I wadna hae cared if he had whustled it."

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, will preach this morning in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Morning prayer, litany, and celebration of communion. Evening at 7:30, full Cathedral service, with anthems.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate morning and evening in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Elm and LaSalle streets. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan, S. T. D., Rector, will preach morning and evening in Trinity Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Morning subject: "The Sunday Question."

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will preach morning and evening in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. D. F. Warren, D. D., Rector, will preach morning and evening in St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach morning and evening in Grace Church Chapel, Wabash avenue near Sixteenth street.

—The Rev. Dr. Cushman, Rector, will preach morning and evening in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street between Taylor and Twelfth.

—The Rev. B. A. Rogers, Rector, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street between Monroe and Adams, morning and evening. At evening service there will be musical rehearsal.

—The Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Rector, preaches this morning in St. John's Church, near Ashland avenue. Subject: "Christ's Teachings Concerning the Mote and the Beam." During the morning the sacrament of adult baptism will be administered. the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren will officiate and hold confirmation service in the evening.

—There will be morning and evening services held in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Dearborn street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

—There will be regular morning and evening services held in the Church of Our Savior, Belden and Lincoln avenues.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach at All Saints' Church, corner North Carpenter and West Ohio streets, this morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Harris will preach at St. James Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. H. C. Duncan will preach at the Memorial Church, Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, morning and evening.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach this morning in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Bishop Cheney will preach this evening on "Christian Infidelity."

—The Rev. R. H. Barrett will preach at 3:30 this afternoon in the Baptist Church, Englewood. Sunday-school at 2:30.

—The Rev. Dr. Fallows will preach at St. Paul's, corner of Washington and Ann streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach at Emanuel Church, Hanover and Twenty-eighth streets, at 10:45 a. m., and the Rev. B. P. Reynolds at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Bosworth will preach at Trinity Church, Englewood, at 3:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. James Goodman, pastor, will preach in the Hyde Park Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Rome, Italy, will preach in the morning and the Rev. W. W. Everts, pastor, in the evening at the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street.

—The Rev. Dr. Ives will preach at 11 o'clock this morning in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. N. E. Wood will preach this morning and evening in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and West Jackson streets.

—The Rev. Lewis Raymond will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and West Monroe streets.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., will preach this morning in the Fourth Church (the Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D., pastor), corner of Washington and Paulina streets. The Rev. G. L. Wrenn will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. Robert P. Allison will preach at 7:30 this evening in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets. Subject: "Our Family."

—The Rev. W. S. Hamlin will preach at the Union Stock Yards Church at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach at the Open Communion Church, corner Loomis and West Jackson streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, formerly of the "Home for Little Wanderers," New York, and lately from Rome, will lecture upon "Bible Work in the Eternal City," at the Western Avenue Baptist Church at 2 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Burr will preach at the Immanuel Church, No. 932 North Halsted street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. T. B. Forbush will preach this evening in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. There will be no morning service.

—The Rev. T. B. Forbush will preach this morning in the Unity Church, on North Dearborn street, east of Washington Square.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Goodale, of St. Louis, will preach morning and evening in the Union Park Church, West Washington street and Ashland avenue.

—The Rev. George H. Pebke, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. James Powell will preach at Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 10:30 a. m., and will lecture at 7:45 p. m., on "The Slave Music of the South," illustrated by selections rendered by the choir.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach at the New England Church, corner Delaware place and North Dearborn street, morning and evening.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Willing, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Langley avenue M. E. Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street.

—The Rev. John Atkinson, pastor, will preach morning and evening in Grace M. E. Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets. Sacrament and reception of new members with morning service. A sermon to young men will be preached in the evening. Subject: "A Brilliant Outlook."

—The Rev. N. H. Axtell, will preach morning and evening in the Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street. Subject for morning: "The People's Priesthood." Evening: "The Rejected Corner-Stone."

—The Rev. R. S. Cantine, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Fulton Street M. E. Church at 10:30 a. m. Memorial service for the late Harry M. Lowry.

—The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-third street.

—The Rev. John Williamson will preach in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church this morning and evening. Morning subject: "Why Am I a Methodist?" In the evening the lecture on Nineveh will be repeated by request.

—The Rev. S. H. Adams, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Centenary M. E. Church, Monroe street, near Morgan. Subject for evening: "Nothing but Leaves."

—The Rev. R. D. Shephard will preach at the Western Avenue Church, corner Monroe street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—Bishop Cheney will preach at Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m., and the Rev. Dr. Tiffany will preach at 8 p. m. on the "Expediency of Christ's Removal."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Eighth Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D. D., pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

—The Rev. Henry T. Miller, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues. Morning subject: "The Old Paths." Evening: Informal lecture.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. Evening subject: "How to Make the Most of Yourself." A lecture to young people.

—The Rev. David J. Burrell, pastor, will preach morning and evening in the Westminster Church, corner of West Jackson and Peoria streets. Morning subject: "Orthodoxy. What Is It?" Evening: "The Right Observance of the Sabbath."

—The Rev. Jacob Post will preach at the German Church, corner Noble and West Erie streets, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. (Service in English.)

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach morning and evening in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Evening subject: "Egypt's Plagues."

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach of the Reunion Church, on West Fourteenth near Throop street, this morning and evening.

—The Rev. Charles E. Robinson, of New York, will preach at the Fourth Church, corner Rush and Superior streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. No evening service.

—The Rev. Sumner Ellis preaches this morning in the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Sangamon streets. Subject: "The Judgment Day."

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. Dr. Hibbard will preach at the New Church Hall, corner Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, at 11 a. m., and at the Temple, corner Ogden avenue and West Washington street, at 3:30 p. m.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edward Belfour will preach at the Evangelical Church, corner Erie and North Dearborn streets, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. Knowles Shaw will preach morning and evening at the First Church corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—At 3 o'clock this afternoon he will preach in Campbell Hall corner of West Van Buren street and Campbell avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. William Ravelin will preach at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Harrison Street Chapel, corner of Paulina street: Subject: "The Two Nations."

—Disciples of Christ meet at No. 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, the trance speaker, will lecture before the Spiritual Lecture Association, corner of Green and Washington streets, morning and evening. Evening subject: "Spiritual Significance of Ancient Symbols: Mystical Meaning of the Letter M." Seats free.

—The Rev. George H. Pecke, of the Leavitt Street Church, will preach at the Washingtonian Home at 3 p. m.

—Christians will meet at 280 Milwaukee avenue at 2 p. m.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets at Grow's Hall, 517 West Madison street, at 12:30 p. m.

—Adventists meet at the Tabernacle, 91 South Green street, morning and evening.

—Samuel Maxwell, the Quaker medium, will lecture before the First Society of Spiritualists at Grow's Hall at 7:30 p. m. Miss Douglass will recite.

—The Rev. Thomas Wilson will preach at the Church of the One Faith, corner Warren avenue and Robey street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

THE CALENDAR.

EPISCOPAL.

May 14—Fourth Sunday after Easter.

CATHOLIC.

May 14—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
May 15—St. Hermenegild, M (from April 13).
May 16—St. Ubaldus, B. C.
May 17—St. Paschal Baylon, C.
May 18—St. Venantius, M.
May 19—St. Peter Celestine, P. C.; St. Pudentiana, V.
May 20—St. Benardine of Sienna, C.

THE GAME OF CHESS

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB.—Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street; open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Chess players meet daily at the Tremont House (Exchange) and the Sherman House (Basement).

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, and indorsed "Chess."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. P."—If possible please furnish the name of the composer.

"E. S. W."—In Problem No. 23 if Black 1..Kt to Q B sq or Q B 3, Q takes Kt, etc. See answer to "S. B. B." in regard to Problem No. 24.

"S. B. B."—Solution to Problem No. 23 correct, but in No. 24 the answer to Kt takes B is Kt to Q 5, followed, if Q or Kt takes Kt, by Kt to B 4.

"J. S.," Raymond, Minn.—Problem No. 19 is perfect. If Black 1..P to B 3, White 2..P to B 3, ch, and 3..Kt mates. Solution to No. 23 correct.

"Dexter."—The best way of designating Rooks and Knights in the case you suppose is thus: R (or Kt) from — to —. Compare your solution of No. 24 with the one published.

Correct solutions to Problem No. 24 received from W. H. Ovington, G. S. Powell, C. Dreier, H. Powell, city; A. C. Miller, Aurora, Ill.; C. G., Columbus, O.

PROBLEM NO. 26.

BY MR. S. S. WORRALD.

Black.

White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 24.

White.	Black.
1..R to K Kt 2	1..B takes R
2..Q to K Kt sq	2..Any move
3..Q or Kt mates	

THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

The tournament at the Cafe International will close during the present week. Two "light weights" withdrew during the past week, and, their games being canceled, leaves the contest in a very interesting condition. The following table shows the relative positions of the contestants up to Thursday, May 11, as furnished by our New York correspondent:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Alberoni	15	5	4
Baird	1	12	6
Barnett	3	7	2
Becker	10	3	4
Bird	15	6	1
Brenzinger	4	8	2
Delmar	11	5	1
Dill	2	9	1
Ensor	10	5	1
Mackenzie	9	4	2
Mason	12	3	4
Perrin	5	14	0
Roser	4	7	2
Smith	2	15	0

NOTES.

In the London Divan Tournament Mr. Blackburne's chances for the first prize are the most promising.

The "controversy" between Messrs. Mason and Judd, which bid fair to culminate in an interesting match, is to be "indefinitely postponed," as Mr. Judd says Mr. Mason "insists upon certain arrangements to which Mr. Judd cannot possibly agree."

CHESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Played at the Philadelphia Chess Club between Messrs Bird and Martinez. The notes are by the chess editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic.*

CENTRE GAMBIT AGAINST KING KNIGHT'S OPENING.

White—MR. MARTINEZ.	*Black*—MR. BIRD.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..K Kt to B 3	2..P to Q 4 (a)
3..P takes P (b)	3..Q takes P (c)
4..Q Kt to B 3	4..Q to K 3
5..B to K 2 (d)	5..Q Kt to B 3 (e)
6..Castles	6..B to K 2
7..P to Q 4 (f)	7..P takes P (g)
8..Kt to Q Kt 5	8..Q to Q 3
9..B to K B 4	9..B to Q 3
10..B takes B	10..P takes B
11..K Kt takes P	11..P to Q R 3 (?)
12..Kt takes Kt	12..R P takes Q Kt
13..R to K sq	13..Kt to K 2 (h)
14..Kt takes Kt	Resigns.

(a) Weak, and seldom played. Mr. Bird, in his social games, likes to make moves that afford novelties to the opening, and disconcert the surprised opponent unacquainted with the combinations they originate.

(b) Better than taking the K P with the Kt.

(c) The variations arising from P to K 5 are not so advantageous for Black as those from the move made.

(d) The books advise here B to Q Kt 5 check, or P to Q Kt 3. Are they better than the move in the text? Mr. Martinez does not think so.

(e) We cannot approve of this move. Either B to Q 3 or P to K R 3 looks far better.

(f) Mr. Martinez from here takes all the advantages arising from the weak moves of Mr. Bird.

(g) He must take the P, and this is the natural result of Black's fifth move.

(h) K to K B sq, although better, would not have saved Black's game.

A pompous fellow was dining with a country family, when the lady of the house desired to take away the dish containing the fowl, which word she pronounced fool, as is not uncommon in Scotland. "I presume, madame, you mean fowl," said the prig, in a reproving tone. "Very well," said the lady, a little nettled, "be it so; take away the fowl and let the fool remain."

MILLINERY.

OPENING!

WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
May 17, May 18,

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PHILADELphia. All modern conveniences; on line of cars to Centennial. Use of china, linen, etc., from June 1 to Nov. 1. Rent, $200 per month. Address W. B. M., 913 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

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Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND traveler. One acquainted with the glue business preferred. Address with references H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 MAN TO FILL THE POSITION of cashier; must furnish good references, work hard, and have $1,500 ready money. Address P 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN DEUG CLERK. AD- dress C8, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN IN A GENERAL store; good chance to learn the business. Address G. PETTINGILL, Ottawa, Ill., P. O. Box 194.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN CLERK IN A grocery store. Call at 272 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT SALESMEN. "LONE STAR" SHIRT CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A GOOD hand and has some knowledge of bookkeeping to make himself generally useful around a bookbindery; must be willing to work; state wages wanted. Age, and full reference. H 58, Tribune office.

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Trades.

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WANTED—12 OIL-FINISHERS. APPLY, THIS morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, H. & M. HEINEMANN & CO., 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE WOODWORKER, BLACK- smith, and painter. Shops central and advantageous. Address, with references, A 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT 47 NORTH Jefferson-st. Monday morning. H. ANTHONY.

WANTED—GARDENER, ONE WHO CAN DO carpenter-work wanted. Must work low. 50 River-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FINISHER ON WOMEN'S or wool shoes at 570 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AMERICAN CARPEN- ters at 77 Eighteenth-st. Call between 9 and 10 or day's work cannot be had.

WANTED—GARDEN PRESS FEEDER, TO-MOR- row (Monday) morning, at Room 81 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and Lasalle.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TO CANVASS AND take orders for window screens. 25 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER. AD- dress M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS, AT 500 Wells-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS. 116 SOUTH SANGAMON- st.

WANTED—PAINTER WHO CAN PAINT COMMON signs. 35 Ohio-st.

WANTED—WHITE COOK AND COLORED HEAD waiter and dining-room boys at 36 East Washington-st.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS. Steady employment to work. HUNTER & COLWELL, 575 Archer-av.

WANTED—PAPER RULER AND A GORDON feeder at 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—2 CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT CAR- riage manufactory, 173 and 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD PAINTERS, MONDAY morning. Inquire at 113 East Randolph-st. HALE- BY & LUCE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOSE OR HAND silver plater, who can do all kinds of work. Address Silver Plate and Sheet Metal Works, 151 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO MAKE TURNED cacks, also one beeler on machine work. HALL'S Children's Shoe Factory, 107 Fifth-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STRAW HAT AND bonnet presser and blocker. Apply Monday morn- ing at 162 State-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HELPER. 280 West Fourth-st.

WANTED—SIX LATHERS AT OXFORD HOUSE, Madison-st. and Wabash-av. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER, AT 837 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUB IN FOR A GRAINER; one broke in preferred. Apply at southwest cor- ner Jefferson and Monroe-sts., between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 MEN ON GRAIN AT $1.50 PER day; board $5 per week. Also, tie-makers, saw- mill hands, farm and section hands. E. G. HAIGHT, 200 Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR SAWMILLS, RAIL- roads, and coal mines; free fare. A partner in a good saloon to pay 100 per cent. E. A. ANGELL, 234 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD TEAMS, 50 LABORERS, 5 saw-mill and farm laborers. B. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., in rear.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY HUMAN BEING WITH BRAINS can make $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. To prove our assertion we offer opportunity. Excelsior Company, 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AT Highland Park as first case for opportunity. E. A. MEARS, 44 and 47 Reaper Block.

WANTED—ENTERTAINMENT CANVASSERS TO travel through Michigan with Leeds' Centen- nial Exhibition, which is meeting with great success, and offers exclusive territory given. J. W. MARSH, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESMEN OF FIRST- class experience; none others need apply. Also 2 good boys of age and best of references, at 74 WASHINGTON-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO WORK for his board for a few weeks; will make him a present besides. Address D 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE PROVISION COMMIS- sion house. Must be reliable and experienced, and depend SOLELY on salary. Address U 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A photograph gallery; one who has had some ex- perience. Apply at photograph gallery, No. 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CITY CANVASSERS ON commission to sell an A 1 article needed by all good steam boilers. Address, with references, A 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AS SO- licitor to introduce our publications; salary or commission; references required. Apply at BASKIN, STEVENS & CO., 148 Lake-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY THAT CAN PLANE off sash and doors. 521 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY HOTEL RUNNER, one who can speak German and English, at 44 Sher- man-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for a staple article; ready sale; easily handled with other goods; liberal commissions paid. Call at 58 Dearborn-st., ground floor.

WANTED—A BOY TO STRIP TOBACCO FOR CI- gar-makers; must be able to read and write Eng- lish and German. A good chance to learn the trade. Apply Sunday at 118 North Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN FINISH IN SHIRT- ing linen; good wages. Call at 67 and 69 South Canal-st. KELLY & GRAHAM.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN FOR OF- fice work and the care of horse and cow. Apply at 70 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 men employment; we pay $3 a day to 4,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee three years $70 per week per year. Address, if unemployed, write to HAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STRICTLY TEMPERATE MAN TO sell an article to saloons on shares. Apply with references to 236 Hastings-st.

WANTED—MAN TO OPEN A BIRD AND DOG STORE and keep store at Highwood. J. ASHLEY MEADE, 46 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—MAN TO OPEN A FIRST-CLASS MAR- ket at Highwood. J. ASHLEY MEADE, Room 46 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN SOLICITOR ON shares, by a good commission house who want to increase business. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPI- tal to engage with first-class company. Call Mon- day, R. BATES, Room 6, 183 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AGENTS; ALSO A PARTNER WITH $250. 179 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A MAN OF FAMILY TO TAKE charge of a boarding-house 15 miles from Chicago, where there are from 10 to 100 laboring men boarding. Correspondence with reference and $200 required. 200 Kast Division-st., corner Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts. SWETT & GOUCH.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY SALESMEN TO sell the 10-cent Fruit Jar. The best-selling article in the market. Apply at 310 Lasalle-st., base- ment office.

WANTED—A DESCRIPTIVE WRITER, WITH references to ability; $200 be $300 required; se- curity given. Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN OF GOOD AD- dress, to canvass a leading Centennial Work, in Wisconsin and the State. Apply to MOONEY, Mc- GRATH & SMART, Room 13, 175 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG MEN WITH BRAINS, and $150 cash, to manage our branch business in Chicago; 84, Louis, Indianapolis and Balti- more. Call Monday, Room 66, Exchange Build- ing, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN BY A wholesale grocery house. Only those need reply who can give A 1 references and one show it. Will pay extravagantly. Answers confidential. Address C, 97, TRIBUNE.

WANTED—GOOD ENERGETIC MEN TO CALL at 148 Clark-st. the best thing in the market to make money. 148 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL SEWING- machine casters, novelties, chromos, photographs, Bibles, albums, books, and all the fast- selling articles in the market. C. M. LINGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CENTENNIAL NOV- elty tool, securing chromos, and jewelry. Amer- ican Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A FIREMAN AT WOODRUFF HOTEL, Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st. Steady job to the right man; reference required. Call in basement.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND LADY agents to canvass for a rapidly-selling article in the stationery line; large profits. Frankin Printing Company, 238 Wabash-av., under Matteson House.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER FOR a well-established weekly paper; salary and com- mission. Pilot office, 132 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT COLORED BOY for working about house, boots, &c. Apply at basement door of 1005 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 YOUNG MEN TO LEARN ELOCU- tion, acting, singing, clog, jig, and all kinds of dancing. Private lessons in boxing. Hours 9 a. m to 11 p. m. Gymnasium of opera rooms, 139 East Washington- st. LYNCH & PARSONS.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO MAKE HIM- self generally useful in a private family, at $45 Superior-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS TO SELL "Perfect Bucklage Bottle." Room 4, 139 Madi- son-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CASH. I WILL offer a splendid chance to make money. Business legitimate; big profits. Address A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO TRADE FOR A SHINY silver watch. 113 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF patent rights to assist in selling a valuable and well-tried invention; liberal salary and expenses paid to right party; territory, the whole United States; steady employment required. For particu- lars address H 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 YOUNG MEN TO GO TO THE CEN- tennial; wages $75 a month. For further particu- lars send at once to PEARCE, CLEMENT & CO., Chi- cago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR FURNITURE RE- pairing at 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, HOTELS and boarding-houses can be suited at once with reliable cooks and housework girls at the BAKER- ies, 69 Fifth-av., and 1 Sherman-st., Chicago. Fur- nish the best of help at the lowest rates. Also a first-class bakery for sale, and a good location for any kind of business. Also a good boy wanted. Apply as above. Also a good cook, washer, and ironer wanted at 1 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT housework in small family at 304 Twenty-third-st., corner Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 324 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work at No. 290 Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages and home. Apply at 124 Fulton-st., immediately.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Call any time in the morning on Drexel road on Dempster place, three blocks north of terminus of North Clark-st. limits cars.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Monday at 19 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 497 North Lasalle-st.

WANTED — AT 1774 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A German girl to do housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; German or Swede preferred. Inquire Mon- day at 305 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY UNDER- stands cooking, to go 16 miles in country for sum- mer months; good wages. Apply at office 189 East Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AMERICAN GIRLS AS cook and housework girls in the country. Call at 116 West Monroe-st. Good wages.

WANTED—AT 1063 MICHIGAN-AV., A THOR- oughly competent German second-girl, with good references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL (NOT IRISH) can find a permanent place, for general house- work in small family. Inquire at 54 Maple-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work for family of two. Apply at house, Forty- third-st., southeast corner Drexel Boulevard.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Must be neat and capable. 276 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 427 West Monroe-st. on Monday morning.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL, TO DO SECOND work or light housework. Address 272 West Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO FIRST-CLASS GENER- al housework in a family of six; German or Swede preferred. Apply Monday at No. 278 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT IRISH GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good wages and well recommended. Apply immediately at 524 Vernon-av., south of Douglas place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; one that understands her business. 568 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 584 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A girl for general housework; bring references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGLISH OR GER- man girl for general housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Call Monday at 1024 Michi- gan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST in washing and ironing. Apply at 558 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work in a small family. Call at 259 South Wood-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply in morning only, at rear door. 1094 In- diana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work; only those who mean business need apply. 196 Calumet-av.

WANTED—ANOTHER GIRL, AMERICAN PRE- ferred, who can do plain cooking, and understands hand sewing; steady employment, and $2.50 per week. Call at 623 Fulton-st., Monday.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO TO WASHINGTON Heights to cook, wash, and iron; none but compe- tent need apply; reference is at Room 19 Major Block, southeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., from 10 to 12 Monday morning.

WANTED—AT ONCE, TIDY GIRL TO DO HOUSE- work; must be a good cook and laundress; no Irish need apply; at the East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS AT 702 Wabash-av. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work. 618 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 271 EAST Indiana-st.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girls, one for dining room and one for second work; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 262 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED COOK AT RES- taurant 14 State-st. Apply between 9 and 12 to- day.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. German or Norwegian preferred. Call after 11 to-day at 555 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work at 48 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work. Call Monday with reference, 16 Depuys- ter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 17 FOR GENERAL housework. at 200 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENE- ral housework to go to Evanston. Apply at 156 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work in a small family. 130 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO GO TO the West Side, competent to take charge of general housework in a family of three persons. At 70 BISHOP, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 1174 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD girl for general housework; one of German girl for second work, with references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work at 681 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 1407 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework; can take music lessons if de- sirable. Call Monday at 1624 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work. Call Monday at 532 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENER- al housework in small family. References re- quired. Call Monday at 1407 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR Scandinavian girl to go to Evanston. If she is a good cook, washer, and ironer, has lived at least one year in a place, and can come well recommended, she can have a good home and good wages in a place where girls have staid from one to two, and three to seven years. Call at 108 Fifth-av. from 3 to 5 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl this afternoon at 46 Warren-av., opposite Union Park.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS. APPLY AT Sherman House.

WANTED—A COOK CAPABLE OF COOKING FOR forty persons in a first class boarding-house; good wages given and reference required. Apply at 220 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work. Apply at 186 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, AND Swede girls for general housework; and women with children wanting good homes in city or country may apply to the Good Samaritan Society, Room 16, 179 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. Apply at 1379 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework. First-class girl only need apply, for good wages, at 1184 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (MUST BE A GOOD cook and laundress) at No. 82 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY OF 3. Call at 24 Miller-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL ONE that is used to doing her own work thor- oughly. Call after 10 o'clock Monday morning at 804 Michigan-av. Must have good reference.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—AT 134 RUSH-ST., COMPETENT WOM- an to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a fam- ily of two, where up-stairs girl is kept. Call Monday at front door.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID WHO can wait on table, at the Nevada Hotel, 100 Wa- bash-av., near Monroe-st.

WANTED—CITY HOTEL, CORNER STATE AND Sixteenth-sts., wants dining-room girls, cham- ber-maids, dish-washers, and kitchen girls. Must be competent, and have good city references. Apply Monday at 640 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT GIRL IN SMALL family for general housework. Call Monday at 826 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK FOR RESTAU- rant; must have good references. Apply, be- tween 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday, at southeast corner Lake and Clark-sts., basement.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; a good place for a good girl. Apply at 244 West Congress-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work. Apply for two days at 385 Dayton-st., be- tween Webster-av. and Sophia-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; German or Scandinavian preferred. Ap- ply for two days at 628 West Congress-st., near Wood.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL TO DO GEN- eral housework, at 1139 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer at SHAW'S, 146 State-st.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE, CORNER CLARK and Michigan-sts., two good dining-room girls and two scrub girls.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. German or Norwegian preferred. 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, GERMAN or Scandinavian. Come to stay. 250 West Ran- dolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work in a small family. Apply at No. 85 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work for a small family, 1307 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work. Apply at 210 Oak-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; 5 in family; good wages. Apply at 1382 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a private family. Apply at 1049 Orchard-st. Take Lincoln-st. cars. North Side.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GIRL FOR GEN- eral housework with reference. 180 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work at 84 Ohio-st.

WANTED—AT 1014 MICHIGAN-AV. A SWEDE girl for general housework. Apply Monday be- fore 11 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, BOHEMIAN, OR Scandinavian girl for general housework in a pri- vate family. Apply with references on Monday morn- ing at 10 North Ann-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework; good wages. 1376 Prairie-av.

WANTED—ONE GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work and one to take care of children, at 44 Oak- av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 47 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, GER- man, or American girl for general housework. Inquire at 641 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WILL DO SECOND WORK IN A boarding-house at 197 Indiana-st.

WANTED—AT 262 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO GOOD girls, for kitchen and dining-room. Call for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR GEN- eral housework. Call early Sunday morning. 901 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work in a small family. Apply Monday at 1405 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work. At 410 Grange-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO AS- sist in housework. Call at 71 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. CALL 9 A. M. AT 109 South Halsted-st.

WANTED — A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman to do the washing and general work for a small family. Inquire Monday morning at 54 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR CHAM- ber work and waiting in a quiet private family; must bring good city references. Inquire Monday and Tuesday mornings at 355 North Lasalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; AL- so German waiter, paint cleaner, and dining-room girls at the Ogden House.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL house work. Apply at once at 1297 Ogden-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GEN- eral housework at 55 South Peoria-st.; no Irish need apply.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO DRESSMAKERS; ALSO TWO AP- prentices at 281 Thirty-first-st. Call Sunday or Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A GOOD SEWER preferred, who is alone, can find a good home by addressing A 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE, GOOD DRESSMAKER AT Highwood; a good chance. E. A. MEARS, 46 Reaper Block.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER AND two apprentice girls; none but good sewers need apply. Call at 247 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS AS apprentices to the dressmaking; must be neat sewers. 760 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTTON-HOLE MAKER AT 300 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—10 MACHINE HANDS AT STRAUSZ, SCHLESINGER & CO'S, No. 9 West Randolph- st., upstairs, to inquire Monday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN VEST-MAKING at 100 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN CUT AND fit and run a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply with references at 215 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—HANDS ON LADIES' UNDERWEAR. In to take them pay for first-class sewing ma- chines. IRA D. OWEN & CO., 212 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL, WHO THOR- oughly understands how to run the Wheeler & Wilson machine, to sew and have the care of a child. Call Mon- day, 854 Prairie-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS BY MACHINE AND 6 BY hand on shop coats. M. TUNGE, No. 79 West Fif- teenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO LEARN DRESS- making at 182 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 1.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS OVERALL-MAK- ers with machines. Steady work. 507 West Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN DRESS- making for her board at 121 South Desplaines-st. Apply Monday.

WANTED—6 GOOD SEWERS, FIRST-CLASS DRESS- makers; also one apprentice. Apply to Mme. RAPP, 108 State-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS; NONE BUT FIRST- class hands wanted; steady employment insured. DODD'S Shirt Factory.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a small child; one that is willing to travel; a young girl preferred. Call at 45 Adams-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years. Apply at 1235 Indiana-av.

WANTED—WET-NURSE FOR CHILD OF FOUR months. Call Monday, 9 to 2 p. m., office of H. C. O. Hallroad, 241 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO AMUSE CHIL- dren in day time; one who can go home nights preferred. Call Monday at 540 West Monroe-st.

WANTED — A WET-NURSE FOR CHILD 3 months old. Apply to DR. ELDRIDGE, 708 Michi- gan-av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND HELP WITH SECOND work; bring references. Apply at 605 Indi- ana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and to assist in setting table. 1 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PERSON AS CHILD'S nurse and seamstress; must come well recom- mended. Protestant preferred. Apply on Monday at 707 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STEADY RELIABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of lady nearly recovered from long illness, to take charge of child 2 years old, and make herself gen- erally useful. Call at 6 West 30 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WASHING AND LIGHT housework. 184 East Madison-st., up stairs.

Laundresses.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COLLAR-IRONER, shirt-ironer, and washer, at O K Laundry, 420 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND LA- dies' clothes ironers. 452 Wabash-av., French laundry.

WANTED—WASHERWOMEN, AT HENRY & CO.'S Eureka Laundry, 1309, West Madison-st. Call Monday morning, 7 to 9.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO WASHERWOMEN, AT the Sixteenth-st. Steam Laundry, M. MULVI- HILL, proprietor.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT 3092 Dearborn-st. Monday, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER. 80 SOUTH DEAR- born-st., in laundry.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, AT THE BAL- timore Laundry, two good washwomen, Swede; come ready for work. 10 South Union-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER. APPLY AT 2604 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A 'MILLINER; MUST HELP IN THE store. SIMON'S, 530 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER; A Swede or German preferred. Inquire at D. B. FISK'S—call for Mr. Norman.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS; NONE but those accustomed to finest city trade need ap- ply to Mr. COOLEY, 148 State-st., Room 3.

WANTED—SIX GOOD TRIMMERS AND EXPE- rienced saleslades; none others need apply, at METZER'S, 138 State-st.

WANTED — STRAW-SEWERS. APPLY TO Stein's Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 1368 Arnold-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS (ONLY those who are thoroughly competent). W. J. MILLS, 204 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER, ONE with some furniture preferred. Address C 98, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at Mrs. RUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES FOR private families, laundries, boarding-houses, &c. Have good situations. Call at 449 East Division-st., and 120 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TEND BAB AND RES- taurant, and look to my interest when I am out. 563 South Clark-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD LOOKING YOUNG LADIES. Call Monday at the Academy of Music.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A SMALL coffee-house. 136 East Harrison-st.

WANTED FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—TWO LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO act as canvassers; good business. Indispensable. Address B 76, Tribune office, three days.

WANTED—A LADY, ON SALARY OR COMMIS- sion, to solicit orders for a new illustrated work. Apply to BAKER, DAVIS & CO., 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE care of a residence in town during the absence of the family for the coming summer. Must be competent, and have good city references. Apply Monday at 640 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN MAKE herself agreeable and entertaining; a pleasant home is offered by a lady living alone in a good location. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO POWER LOOM-WEAVERS. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 50 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL CHROMOS, NEK- tie-books, perfumes, and polish. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PAPER-FOLDERS AT ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON Publishing Co., 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS. Inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HAYNE, & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO solicit telegraph; tuition paid after situation is secured. Gardner House Telegraph College.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; MUST be a first-class seamstress; middle-aged person preferred. Call at Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 118, between 9 and 10 and 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A WORKING GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework and coffee house; must have some ex- perience in the business and come well recommended; German preferred. Address G 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS COMPANION BY an old lady; a few furnished rooms to rent at 84 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR HAIR WORK AT 240 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 LADIES TO LEARN ELOCUTION, acting, singing, clog, and fancy dancing. Hours, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Call at new opera house, 139 East Washington-st. LYNCH & PARSONS.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE LADY AGENTS TO sell a new and useful article. Call or address L 14, 241 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN CAPA- ble and willing to take any position from porter to bookkeeper. Address F 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR BOOK- keeping assistant in a wholesale house, or insurance office, by a married man 34 years old, who has been 7 years in present position. Address H 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office or warehouse; is a good penman, and has had experience; salary no object at present. Address H 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, clerk, or in any respectable business; is a good penman and will work cheap; best city references. Address B 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$100 FOR A PERMANENT situation—By a hard working and energetic busi- ness man, who can give best of reference and recom- mendation as to habits, ability, and strictness to re- sponsible parties only required. G 1, Box 103 P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Best of references given. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 8 good family and experience, position as collector or salesman in wholesale house or large retail firm. Best of references given, and bonds if necessary. Address A 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT PRES- ent a bookkeeper in a National Bank of this city, to whom he refers, desires a situation in a wholesale house. Salary not so much of an object as prospect. Or would take a small set of books which would occupy about three or four hours' time per day. Address F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY GOOD BUSINESS House, by a young man of 20, to learn the business. Can furnish first-class reference, and will work cheap. Will give a trial. Is securing time a permanent situ- ation. Address E 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IF SUITABLE, AT $6 PER week. By lady, good scholar, a position as gover- ness; oriental and modern languages, in any office or store where writing, copying, bookkeeping, etc., is to be done. Satisfactory reference given as to ability and hon- esty. Please call within three days, or address with details, at West Ewing-st., 244, down stairs. M. Weinzel.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVING HAD YEARS OF business experience, I would like to engage with some respons

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS in private family by the day; can furnish Wilson sewing-machine. Inquire at 154 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY HAVING evenings and mornings unoccupied, would like to do plain sewing or housework in exchange for board. Address P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO go out by the day. 180 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker desires a few more engagements by the day in families; dieting a specialty. References given. Address Mrs. M. A. WOLFF, 48 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; good cutter and fitter, lately from New York, by the day or week; best references. Address P 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to sew in families. Call or address 820 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING and plain sewing at home. Call at 211 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl as nurse. Please call Monday at 194 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF ONE or two children by a steady, middle-aged girl; would go to the country with family of children; no objection to travel; good reference. C 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAINED MEDICAL and surgical nurse. Address I 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN to go with family to California as nurse to children. Address H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; attends ladies and gentlemen. R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIable person wishes to take charge of two or three children. Good references given. Address K 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INVALID LADY DEsiring a nurse can hear of one who can furnish the best of references by addressing F 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 15 YEARS old to take care of children. Inquire for two days at 95 Forquer-st., in rear. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl with a family going to Germany; willing to take care of children; can speak English and German. Address MISS B. PAASCH, 83 George-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take care of a baby; best of city references. Call at 553 Michigan-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO TRAVEL or go into the country, to take of children. Address I 81, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO TAKE care of children, or do light second work; reference if required. Call at 138 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and sew, or would do second work; quietly. Monday in South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced woman as nurse for a baby or invalid lady; best of city references; would travel. Call at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS WET nurse in a respectable family. Apply at 149 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF EXperience to attend ladies during confinement; best of references; to suit the times. Address H 18, M D, 15 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROT. estant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; best of references. Apply at 410 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to take care of a child and do second work; has no objection to travel. Address P 4, 15 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL IN AN American family; North Side preferred. Call at 53 Walton-place, corner Bush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE IN A respectable family. Call for two days at 284 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children or do light second work. Please call at address for two days. 111 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MONTHLY NURSE of long experience. Very best city references. Call or address 1 Calumet-av., Room 58.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse or second girl; best of reference. Call at 256 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan to go with gentleman's family; best of recommendations. Call at 168 Ashland-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY to take full charge of a house where there is a servant kept, and where she can be treated as a friend and companion. Best of reference given and required. Address R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A young lady; can keep books. 1413 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY who is thoroughly experienced and competent; as housekeeper, or would accept a position as governess. Unexceptional references furnished. Address P 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY JUST FROM the East, as housekeeper or seamstress in a gentleman's family. Call on Monday afternoon, or address Miss H. L., 943 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent young lady as housekeeper. Good references. Address F 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman widow with one child 4 years of age, as housekeeper, or to do general housework in city or country. Call at 270 West Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a some one intending to spend the summer months where good wages will be given. Address 24, care of MRS. E. E. ANDREWS, 234 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A middle-aged lady, with a little girl; no objections to the country. Address H 98, Tribune office; good references. Address or call at 350 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN AMERICAN woman with a baby, as housekeeper to go in the country, or would like to go with family that is going West. Call or address FRANK, 72 South Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A respectable family where one or more servants are kept. Reference, 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A refined and intelligent lady; one that has seen better days, and one that would know how to take care of a good home; a good home and family object. Call at 295 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW, NORWEGIAN by birth, 30 years of age, perfectly competent to keep house for American, widower or bachelor; first class of a house for a small family. Address F 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, as housekeeper; widower or bachelor preferred. Address H 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper; is a good worker; wishes one child's care; would go to the country. Address H 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable woman as housekeeper; is a good cook; would do light house-cleaning. Call Sunday, between 4 and 6, at 936 Butterfield-st.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO LEARN the millinery trade. Address I 50, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good servants can save themselves time and money by calling at Mrs. LAFLIN'S, 184 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING COMpetent female servants of any nationality remaining in Europe by the facilities for transportation offered on the North, South, and West Sides, where I will be thankful to receive all who will favor me with their patronage, and refer to those I have served, call on Miss CUNNINGHAM'S Employment Offices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily by two competent Swedish girls, for cooking and second-work; can be seen at 54 Illinois-st., employment office for women, Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF help will save money and trouble by applying to the Workingwomen's Home; help furnished city and country; fee $1 for two months; girls boarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES NEEDING competent help can always be promptly accommodated. Apply at MRS. WEBSTER'S, 344 Twentieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as business correspondent, copyist, governess or young child, or companion. Will leave city. Call or address Miss MORRIS, Forty-first-st. and Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to go home; satisfaction guaranteed; best of references given. Address R 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady to wait in a confectionery or bakery, or would go out and do plain sewing. Please call at 670½ State-st., up-stairs, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady as governess, who is well versed in all the branches. Address K 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, who can speak two languages, as clerks or some other respectable employment. Call or address for three days 108 Monroe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR lady's companion; would do plain sewing and wash if desired; reasonably useful. D 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOman as meat cook in a hotel or restaurant. A 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR SALESwoman; can give good city references; no objection to the country. VALESKA MILLS, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S COMPANION, housekeeper, nurse, or in some business capacity; good references. Address A 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED AND RESpectable lady widow; a position of trust; can be seen at her present residence, 46 Fifth-av. Enquire of the office, or as housekeeper. Address M 64, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$7 T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 160 MADison-st.

FOR SALE—A splendid two-story and basement, octagon-front residence, with all modern improvements; lot 66x120. Apply to or address 1170 Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—Two-story and basement stone-front residence, with all modern improvements; lot 22x100, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, two-story and basement stone-front residence, with all modern improvements; lot 22x100, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, two-story and basement 20-room stone-front residence, with all modern improvements; lot 22x100, south front, on northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st. Also, a handsome cottage, and lot 25x125, on Dearborn-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, two new brick houses, and lot 25x125, on Dearborn-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, two new brick houses, and lot 25x125, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, two new brick houses, and lot 25x125, on Wabash

AMUSEMENTS.

Where Daly Got the Material for Pique.

What Can Be Said in Favor of the Play.

Daly's Traveling Company—Benefit for Mrs. Dainty.

Gossip from the Green-Room—Anna Dickinson's Debut.

Madame Pappenheim's Concert—The Apollo Club—The Choral Union.

Organ Opening—Operatic Notes—New Edition of Mozart.

THE DRAMA.

IN CHICAGO.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF "PIQUE."

A closer examination of Mr. Daly's "Pique" reveals still another source from which he has drawn material. Just as the first two acts are taken from Florence Marryat's "Her Lord and Master," and the third worked over from the Charlie Ross case, the fourth is derived from Victor Hugo. Readers of "Les Miserables" will remember the powerful scene in the third book, where *Jean Valjean* is enticed to the den of *Thenardier* and his wife, and an attempt is made to extort a large sum of money from him. This scene contains the substance of the fourth act of "Pique." In the novel, *Marius* stands with a loaded revolver behind a thin partition, and watches the development of *Thenardier's* scoundrelism; in the play, *Sammy Dymple and Thornby Gyll* have a similar post of observation in an upper room, and they also have a big pistol, between 'em. *Marius* has a better excuse for not killing the chief ruffian than the college boys have. He believes that *Thenardier* saved his father's life on the field of Waterloo. In the novel, as in the play, the climax of the scene is reached when the leading robber says to the victim, "Don't you know me?" in both cases the confederates rush in with odd instruments of warfare, pole-axes, iron-bound cudgels, pick-axes, and enormous prison-keys; *Jean Valjean*, like *Matthew Standish*, calls his persecutors bandits; both characters make bold but unsuccessful dashes for liberty; each sends for his daughter, under compulsion; both are saved from death at last by the opportune arrival of the police.

Mr. Daly deserves credit for using this material discreetly, and incorporating it into the general plan of his play without incongruity. The conversation of the honest laboring man with the capitalist is barely suggested in the novel, and, unless Mr. Daly has taken it from still another author, he deserves credit for a bit of exceedingly clever satire. For instance, when *Matthew Standish* calls the ruffians about him thieves, and they spring at him, *Raymony Jim* stops them and calmly says: "You call us thieves; that's all you can do. We call you rich men thieves, and that's all we can do." There is also a delicate touch or two in the subsequent conversation. *Raymony Jim* claims that he and his companions are a committee appointed to represent the laboring class, and, as Chairman, he designates a member to search the capitalist. It will be observed that there is something inappropriate in the situation and in the dialogue, but there is, besides, something clever and witty in it. Perhaps the delectable *Raymony Jim* had obtained his education in a Communist school. He says he is called *Raymony* because he has no money, and, as the newspapers all tell him rag-money is no money, he thinks the name fits him pretty well. There is much else in the stage version of the story which shows good work on the part of the playwright, both as regards the freedom with which he has used the material and the few additions he has made for purposes of stage-effect.

The construction of the play, as a whole, shows a peculiar kind of knack on the part of the author, which should not be disparaged. No person will undertake, we hope to say that Mr. Daly in any of the plays that go under his name, has exhibited a high order of genius, or a poetic imagination, or a fine literary taste. But he does possess a faculty, which, for want of a better phrase, may be called dramatic instinct. He gathers material from all conditions, and works up the contents of his junk-shop into articles that will sell and please the public. Like Mr. Dion Boucicault, he is a dramatic chiffonier; he constructs plays of shreds and patches, and things considered, they are pretty good plays. They are better, a hundred times better, than the turgid and declamatory productions of the clergymen-dramatists in the last century. They are better plays, indeed, than the abuse showered upon them, than any other American can produce, just at the present time. They answer tolerably well the purposes for which they are made—namely, to please the public and put money in the manager's purse. It is hardly fair to criticise them at all as works of art; they belong to the school of what the New York *Nation* is pleased to call "chromo-civilization." Nobody imagines that they will have a history, or even a prolonged existence. From the very nature of things, they are ephemeral; and when they are dissolved into their constituent elements they will be used over again by a succeeding generation of dramatic chiffoniers. We have said thus much in simple justice to Mr. Daly. He has been hounded down and abused by a tribe of small critics because he has taken old material, and, by placing it in new surroundings, made it do service in successful plays. There is nothing criminal in this. There is something commendable in it. Not one man in 10,000 can do it as well as Mr. Daly. Yet he is accused by the New York critics of stealing material from books; they actually attacked him for getting the suggestion of a plot for two acts from "Her Lord and Master." Could anything be more unjust? If it is so easy a matter to write plays out of books, why do not more people undertake the work? The man who can write a play that can make such a success as "Pique" has enjoyed has a fortune waiting for him. The merit of Mr. Daly, to sum it up in one sentence, is that his work is good of its kind; and, if the kind is bad, it is still such as the American people seem most disposed to encourage.

It is not necessary to repeat at this point the catalogue of the imperfections in "Pique" already noticed in THE TRIBUNE. They are many and serious, but far from being fatal. The most conspicuous is the frequent jumble of incidents, which has the effect of producing a sort of lacuna in the action; and it is hit or miss whether the spectator catches the connection on the other side.

DALY'S TRAVELING COMPANY.

Not much can be said in praise of the acting in "Pique," and yet it is a good deal better than the home managers are accustomed to offer their patrons. There is a disposition in some quarters to find fault with this organization, as if it were traveling under false pretensions. It is doing nothing of the kind. The members of the company were regularly engaged as members of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. Any of them, or several of them, are liable to be cast in the next play produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The public understand perfectly well, or should do so, that Daly has two companies, the one serving as a tender to the other. Drafts are made from the one to the other as convenience or necessity suggests. The best company, of course, plays in New York; but the other is not, on that account, bad or unworthy of commendation. Such as it is, the traveling company is a good organization for the purposes of comedy and melodrama than Mr. McVicker has had within the memory of man. It is infinitely better than the company at Col. Wood's Museum. Yet persons who have frequently and systematically crowded the companies at these home-theatres attack the strangers at Hooley's as though they were attempting some game of fraud and deceit.

The acting of the traveling company, it must be confessed, is not altogether what it should be. Miss Lewis has at times a disagreeable and artificial manner, or mannerism, which is almost offensive. In the stronger scenes she is much better, and her rough talent is always within sight. It has been said by certain judges that she acts the part of *Mabel Renfrew* better than Miss Davenport, and it is not difficult to conceive of such a thing as possible. Miss Alice Grey as *Mrs. Renfrew*, the stepmother, is in some respects reminiscent of Miss Mary Wells. She has a fine presence, a good conception of the part, and artistic sense. Miss Fanny Francis plays *Miss Standish*. She is manifestly a novice, and not a promising

The lady who assumes the part of *Aunt Dorothy* is into ligent and flexible enough. The acting of Miss Gilman as *Rattich* is the best in the play. She has not only the powers of a comedienne, but excellent dramatic sense in melodrama. Her scene with *Mabel* on breaking the news of the child's recovery, in which there is no chance for comic action, is one of the truest and most delicately done in the whole representation. The little passage at arms with the Doctor is spirited and correct, and the love-scene with *Sammy Dymple* is in its way exquisite. Mr. Owen Fawcett, who plays this latter part, is the best of the male characters in the cast; and so it happens, by a curious chance, that the two comedy parts, thrown in by Mr. Daly to lighten up the play, really carry off, by the superior powers of the artists who represent them, the highest honors of the performance. The cast is particularly weak on the male side. The part of Ringrold, who represents *Capt. Standish*, is said to be a favorite in Boston; he will never be a favorite here. His motions are angular and spasmodic, his emphasis uncertain and wavering, and his manner cold and unsympathetic. Mr. Hardie as *Matthew Standish* has the star part of the piece on the male side, and acts it not well. He seeks his applause too much in the gallery, and is not artist enough to avoid claptrap. He has invented no good business for his part, as he might easily have done. His dependence is upon speech, not action—the reverse of the true role for the actor. Mr. George Parkes, of course, is a bad actor. This fact long ago obtained general recognition, and needs no enforcement. Mr. George Parkes as *Rapgood Jim*, and Mr. Chapman as *Thornby Gyll*, the companion of *Sammy Dymple*, are agreeable and faithful to the idea of the author.

The mounting of the play is generally admirable, every set being new and beautiful. Some minor defects may easily be suggested. It is scarcely appropriate, for instance, that a tropical growth should be seen outside the old Puritan home in New England, at a time, too, when everybody complains of the cold. Nor is it usual to have a pendant chandelier in the middle of a conservatory, and it is usual to have in such places flowers and plants. When several months have elapsed between two acts, we are surprised to see again the same bouquet on the table that was there before time had flown so lightly over our heads; and the fact that so many characters have worn their dresses so long a time without perceptible change is not in accordance with the experiences of real life, in which tailors' bills and dressmakers' bills abound.

BENEFIT TO MRS. DAINTY.

The following correspondence explains itself. THE TRIBUNE joins with the friends of Mrs. Dainty in desiring for her a substantial token of the regard and esteem in which she is held by

Messrs. O. H. Tiffany, M. M. Parkhurst, W. W. Everts, Knowles Shaw, Charles H. Reed, R. R. Donnelley, W. F. Coolbaugh, and others—

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication requesting me to appoint a time in which to present an entertainment for my own benefit. I thank you very sincerely for the compliment it conveys, and beg leave to name Monday, May 22, as a suitable time and Plymouth Church as a convenient place for such an entertainment to be given. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

LAURA E. DAINTY.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Pique" has been drawing crowded houses to Hooley's Theatre, and the camp-stools have been in demand every night. The play will be continued this week, and probably next, without change.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes a strong letter in correction of certain statements made in a contemporary about "an estimable actress." The subject is scarcely worth a revival in these columns, especially as few readers of THE TRIBUNE could have seen the article referred to, or would understand the allusion to "the estimable actress" vaguely hinted in the correspondent's letter.

Mr. John Thompson, the "Protean" actor, will play an engagement at Col. Wood's Museum this week, appearing in "On Hand, or True to the Last," and assuming no less than nine characters. This programme will be given every night and at the matinees of Wednesday and Saturday. At the off-day matinees, "The Invisible Prince" will be represented, with Miss Lizzie Webster as *Don Leander*, and other members of the company in the cast.

Mr. T. Grattan Riggs, the well-known Irish comedian, has been tendered a complimentary benefit, to take place at Col. Wood's Museum this (Sunday) evening. A number of the members of Hooley's minstrel company, including Rice, Hart, Newcomb, and Little Mack, have volunteered for the occasion. Mr. Riggs will appear for the first time in Chicago in his burlesque play, "The Game of Life." Opportunity will be given those who desire it to inspect the Museum.

Maggie Mitchell and her company have been playing at McVicker's Theatre in "Fanchon" and "The Pearl of Savoy." The audiences have been small. This week will open with "Lorle," which used to be a regular feature of Miss Mitchell's repertory, but has now been laid aside for several years. The company is strong enough to make all these representations tolerably pleasant, for, although there is something mechanical in the method of most of the performers, they have been thoroughly drilled, and fit in their places well enough.

Good judges pronounce the minstrel company gathered together by Mr. Hooley, and now playing at the New Chicago Theatre, the best that has been seen in Chicago for years. The musical part of the entertainment is particularly good. Fresh attractions are presented every week. To-morrow night J. W. McAndrews, "the watermelon man," will make his first appearance; new songs will be introduced, John Hart's farce, "Who's Got the Pocketbook?" will be given; Newcomb will vary his musical sketch; and the performance will close with the laughable sketch, "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Pat Rooney and Senator Bob Hart will soon appear.

THE OUTER WORLD.

DEBUT OF ANNA DICKINSON.

THE TRIBUNE published Tuesday morning a dispatch from Boston giving a statement of the general results of Miss Dickinson's first appearance on the stage. Since then the Eastern newspapers have come to hand, and, though the drift of their criticism is the same, there is some variety of opinion worth repeating. The New York *Times* says: "Miss Dickinson is not likely to attain distinction either as a dramatist or as a tragedienne. . . . An eminently dull play, and a worse than mediocre representation, are not calculated to raise a woman in public estimation." The New York *Tribune* says: "*Anne Boleyn* is the whole piece, and the other parts are feeders. Miss Dickinson went through it with masculine force. At points where she could lecture she was effective. She showed dramatic instinct, some idea of execution, and much will. In art she was callow. Her presence as a queen was puny. Her voice was often nasal and thin. Her walk was one-sided. Her attitudes were mostly crouched. Her emotion was that of the mind and not the heart." The *Herald* speaks of her as "a woman without dramatic instinct." Most of the Boston newspapers are more favorable in their criticisms. The *Transcript* says: "She did not act *Anne Boleyn* merely, she was *Anne Boleyn*;" and it adds: "Last night's performance was a success—a decided success, all things considered." The *Herald* says: "She has safely and creditably passed the ordeal of a first night, and the unanimous verdict of the vast audience will be that her debut was a success." The *Post* thinks that, of course, a few trifles in the way of defects, which a beginner could not hope to entirely avoid, the debut of Miss Dickinson was a magnificent success." The Boston *Globe* says: "From the outset she evidenced the possession of qualities which go far to insure success upon the stage, and which, properly cultivated from youth and trained in the school of experience, must have made Miss Dickinson a bright light in the dramatic firmament. The weaknesses and crudities of the impersonation are to be charged to the patent obstacles of previous training in an entirely different school, and the nervous awkwardness of a novice." The Boston *Journal* says: "A considerable degree of success certainly attached to Miss Dickinson's efforts; but she is to be credited more with honest and earnest endeavor than with practically good results." The *Advertiser* says: "Considered from the literary and dramatic points of view, the tragedy is not at all great, and it will barely pass—if pass it does at all—for good. . . . In *Anne* Miss Dickinson has not arranged to show any of the wit and sparkle, and fascination which were the chief sources of her charm." The Springfield *Republican's* Boston correspondent writes: "On the whole, the first evening was successful, though not brilliantly so, and the Globe will be crowded to see the new actress through the week. She is self-possessed, yet modest in manner, and wins the affection of the audience without moving their emotions. She has much to learn, and much to forget, but courage enough to carry her through." Notwithstanding the few favorable opinions expressed above, there is no sort of question that Miss Dickinson has failed both as an actress and as a dramatic author. She has some encouragement perhaps to persevere in the latter field of effort, but none to keep her in the former.

GREEN-ROOM NOTES.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that Matt Morgan's "Art Pictures" ought to be seized by the police.

Dion Boucicault is to sail for the United States on the 29th inst. with Henry Irving, the English tragedian.

The Lingards have been acting in Melbourne, Australia, in "Our Boys." Mr. Lingard appearing as *Perkyn Middlestick*, and Mrs. Lingard as *Mary Melrose*.

The event of the week in Boston was, of course, the appearance of Anna Dickinson at the Globe Theatre, already referred to. Mrs. Bowers played *Elizabeth*, *Mary Stuart*, and *Lady Audley*, at the Boston Theatre. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" continued at the Museum.

Charlotte Thompson's new play, "Maud Muller," was brought out at the Brooklyn Theatre last week. The drama was favorably received, and the principal performers were several times called before the curtain. The performance closed with "Married Life," represented by members of the Union Square Company.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says of Mary Anderson, the Louisville girl who has made a dramatic success in the Southwest: "It would be no kindness to Miss Anderson to speak of her performances with idle praise. She has a thousand stage arts and artifices yet to learn, and to learn so thoroughly that they become like a second nature to her."

The American Dramatic Fund Association held its twenty-sixth annual Convention the 7th inst. at New York. The Treasurer's report showed that the Association has invested capital amounting to $51,418.83. The total amount paid out in aid of widows of deceased members since the organization of the Association amounts to $84,044.18. The total receipts during the past year were $4,647; expenditures, $4,530.

Mr. Smalley writes from London: "At the Vaudeville, Mr. Byron's 'Our Boys' enters on its 403d night—of itself a sufficient consolation to its author for the unexpected misfortune that has befallen him elsewhere. I see no more reason why it should not reach its 500th night than why it should have reached its 400th. It is a clever trifle, cleverly acted, and quite good enough to keep a man who has dined well in good humor till early bed-time."

The fag-end of the season in New York, as might be expected, shows no great degree of activity in the theatres. At the Union Square Theatre, Tuesday night, Offenbach's "Bonne," the new American play of Messrs. Lancaster and Magnus, was produced. "Pique" continued in its twenty-second week (159th to 165th performance) at Daly's. "London Assurance" finished its brief run at Wallack's. Booth's was given over to the Kellogg Opera Company, and the last nights of "Brass" were reached at the Park.

The London *Standard* says of the first performance of Mr. Collins' new play at the London Globe: "Out of his novel 'Armadale' Mr. Wilkie Collins has constructed a morbid melodrama called 'Miss Gwilt,' on which the curtain rose about 8 o'clock, and fell about 12:15 amid a portentous silence, and, as some of the performers had won recognition for the marked excellence of their acting, the inference to be drawn from the reception of the play is that those present were not impressed with 'Miss Gwilt's story.'"

"Henry V." was exhibited, with Mr. George Rignold in the foreground, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, last week. At the Walnut John E. Owens continued in a round of his impersonations. "Saratoga" was offered at the Chestnut Street Theatre. Katie Putnam and her company played at Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre. The Kiralfys opened their new "Alhambra Palace," near the Centennial grounds, with "Around the World in Eighty Days." Collender's Georgia Minstrels occupied Col. Wood's Museum.

Mr. Sothern was at Cincinnati last week; Miss Julia Mathews at St. Louis; Barry Sullivan on the New England circuit; Clarke Fenton at Indianapolis; Edwin Booth and McVicker's company at South Bend, Ind., Adrian, Mich., and Toledo, O.; Jane Coombs at Cleveland; Miss Mary Anderson at Baltimore; Rose Eytinge in "Rose Michel" at Pittsburg; Frank Aiken in Iowa; the Vokes Family at Washington; Frank Mayo at Providence, R. I.

The new American play "Conscience" was produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, Tuesday night. To say that it was a complete success, remarks the *Herald*, "is not to exaggerate"; but, judging from the opinions of other competent critics, the *Herald's* enthusiasm has exceeded the facts. The plot is simple, and some of the situations are strong, but there are inconsistencies in character and thought, and there is little originality exhibited either in the invention of the plot or the grouping of details. There is a murder in the play, and the guilty person is detected by throwing him into a state of somnambulism, and leading him to perform afresh all the motions of the crime.

Mr. John Ellsler, animated by an excess of public zeal, built in Cleveland a theatre that is, in many respects, the most perfect and beautiful edifice of the kind in the world. Unfortunately the house is too fine and expensive, the entrance costing $8,000 a year rent, and people of ordinary means feel out of place in it. The result has been that it has well-nigh ruined Mr. Ellsler financially, and to help get him out of the hole Mr. Sothern last week tendered him a benefit. The attendance was in every way satisfactory, and a good round sum was raised for Mr. Ellsler, who is not only a fine actor, but is a thorough gentleman as well. On being called before the curtain Mr. Ellsler returned his thanks to all concerned for the honor conferred on him, and announced that unless the public came generously to his assistance and subscribed liberally to the stock of the house there was danger that it would cease to be a Temple of Thespis, and be altered into a structure of another kind.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

ALL SERENE.

With the exception of the complimentary concert tendered to Miss Kate Percy Douglass last Monday evening, of which a detailed notice has already appeared in these columns, the week which has just closed presents nothing noteworthy from the musical point of view, showing that the musical season is rapidly drawing to a close. This week will, however, prove more active. It opens with an operatic concert this evening at Hooley's Theatre, in which

MME. PAPPENHEIM

will be the bright particular star. This lady has already introduced herself to a very generous portion of the Chicago public at the recent First Regiment concerts in the Exposition Building, and met with a cordial welcome. Although the performance this evening is a sort of unsatisfactory operatic melange, it will nevertheless furnish a better test of her real abilities than the Exposition concerts. The programme for the evening will be as follows:

FAUST (THIRD ACT).

Marguerite.....Mme. Pappenheim
Martha.....
Siebel.....Miss Koon
Faust.....Mr. Belz
Mephisto.....Mr. Franosch

IL TROVATORE (FOURTH ACT).

Leonore.....Mme. Pappenheim
Azucena.....Clara Ziegler
Manrico.....Mr. Belz
Count di Luna.....Mr. Prusser

HUGUENOTS (FOURTH ACT).

Valentin.....Mme. Pappenheim
Raoul.....Mr. Belz

The orchestra will be under the lead of Hans Balatka.

THE CHORAL UNION CONCERT.

The Choral Union of West Chicago will give its first concert on Friday evening, May 19, at the Union Park Congregational Church. The programme is taken from the works of Handel and Mendelssohn ("Samson" and "Elijah"). The following choruses from "Samson" will be given: "O first created Beam," "Then shall they know," "Then round about His Starry Throne," and "Let their Celestial Concerts," solos by Mrs. F. N. Smith and Mr. D. Holbrook. The numbers from "Elijah" will be as follows: "He watching over Israel," "He that shall endure"; trio, "Lift thine eyes" (Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Mrs. F. N. Smith, and Miss M. [Rommeiss]; double quartette, "For He shall give His Angels" (Miss Nellie Harmon, M. J. Loudon, E. Skeer, Pauline Rommeiss, and Messrs. Holbrook, Messenger, McWade, and Starkweather); solos—"If with all your Hearts" (Mr. Holbrook), "O rest in the Lord" (Miss M. Rommeiss), and "It is Enough" (Mr. L. B. Starkweather).

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

Thursday evening of this week, the 18th inst., occurs the last regular concert of this Club's season, upon which occasion the Club will be assisted by Miss Anna Drasdil, the New York contralto, and Mr. Alfred H. Pease, the pianist, who is one of our exiles. The readers of the programme will observe that he has heeded the warnings of past visits, and now comes with something like a repertoire. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. "Drinking Song".....Benedict
2. "The Lotus Flower".....Schumann
3. "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 4".....Liszt
Mr. Alfred H. Pease.
4. "Come, O Gentle Night".....Otto
5. "O mio Fernando".....Donizetti
Miss Anna Drasdil.
6. "Morning Walk".....Raser

PART II.

7. Chorus from the "Œdipus at Colonos".....Mendelssohn
8. { (a) Nocturne, B major.....Chopin
{ (b) Barcarolle.....Mills
Mr. Alfred H. Pease.
9. "Ave Maria" (with Tenor Solo).....Abt
[Solo by Mr. Charles T. Barnes.]
10. "Just as of Old".....Pease
Miss Anna Drasdil.
11. "Tar's Song".....Hatton

The Club is now also busily engaged in preparing for an extra concert which will take place in June, in compliment to Mr. Tomlins, and promises to be one of the most important events of the whole season. At this concert the Club will have the assistance of some of the best musical talent in the country.

ORGAN OPENING.

The new organ in the Temple of the Sinai Congregation (corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street) will be opened Friday evening, May 19, under the direction of Louis Falk, assisted by other artists. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Toccata in F.....Bach
Louis Falk.
2. Chorus—"O Lord, how Manifold".....Barnby
3. Fantasie Caprice.....Vieuxtemps
Mr. Boisseral.
4. Soprane solo.....
Mrs. O. L. Fox.
5. Organ solo—"Fackeltanz, No. 3".....Meyerbeer
I. V. Flagler.
6. Quartette.....Hatton
Blaney Quartette.

PART II.

1. Soprano solo and chorus from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Mrs. Louis Falk.
2. Organ solo—Overture to Maritana.....Wallace
Louis Falk.
3. Quintette—"He Thee, Shallop".....Kuecken
Mrs. Fox and Blaney Quartette.
4. Organ solo—Andante on the "Huguenots".....Flagler
Mr. Flagler.
5. Chorus—"The Strain Praise".....Sullivan
6. Organ solo—Improvisation.....Falk
Louis Falk.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The testimonial concert to Mr. Alonzo Hatch has been postponed until Wednesday evening, May 24, upon which occasion he will have the assistance of Miss Haskell and Messrs. Eddy, Lewis, Eichheim, and Carozzi.

A May festival and concert will be given by the young ladies of the University Place Baptist Church, May 15, assisted by Mlle. Broussais, pianist, and by M. Hubbard, violinist. Haydn's Kinder symphony will be given on this occasion.

Otto Leb has just issued in very neat form a collection of hymns of his own composition, with German and English text, for the Israelitish service, both for Sabbaths and festival s. The book is a handsome testimonial to Mr. Leb's industry and musical intelligence.

Mr. C. O. Lundberg, a Swedish musician of this city, has written a Centennial march movement, preluding a bass theme for voice, built up on the melody of "Hail Columbia." The conception is a very happy one, and the composer has worked his march in a very musician-like manner.

The friends of Mrs. Clara D. Stacey, who is now pursuing her musical studies in New York, will be glad to know that she is making rapid progress under the tuition of Duschnitz, and acquiring a well-deserved reputation as a singer in New York musical circles. Her own teacher, who is well known as a severe critic, speaks of her in terms of high praise.

The Wagner Centennial March (piano score by Theodore Thomas) has at last made its appearance in a patriotic blaze of red, white, and blue on its covers, and is now on many pianos for the delectation of players. It affords ample scope for pounding for a long time to come. The right to publish the arrangements of the march has been purchased by John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, who seem, in getting this march, to have stolen a march on Schirmer, of New York, who is the first announced as the publisher. The Root & Sons Music Company of this city have it on sale, and we understand it is going very rapidly.

The first of a series of lectures, combined with vocal and instrumental concerts, under the auspices of Johanna Lodge U. O. T. S., No. 9, will take place at the Beethoven Society rooms next Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. The programme will be as follows: Lecture of Dr. J. C. Fuchs on "The Influence of Jewish Women on German Culture," after which Messrs. Wolfsohn, Lewis, and Eichheim will play the Beethoven trio in B, op. 97; then the Raff "Elegie" and "March Triumphal" of Alkan, by Mr. W. Dyrenfurth; Liszt's "Concerto Pathetique," by Messrs. Dyrenfurth and Julius Fuchs. Miss Jessica Haskell will sing an air from "Don Juan," and the "Jewel Song" from "Faust." These entertainments promise to be both instructive and entertaining.

ABROAD.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Strakosch is making a concert tour with Belocca, Buganini, Ferranti, Reina, and Ferdinand Carri.

Mlle. Rosavella (Miss Blanche Tucker) is advised by some of the London critics to devote a couple of years to study before she essays opera again.

Miss Nannie Hart, the young American prima donna, who under the name of Alexandra Morrisani has made so brilliant a reputation in Italy, is shortly expected to arrive in Paris en route for London.

According to the *Gaulois*, Neruda, the Bohemian musician, and the inventor of the polka, who had retired for some years and was living with his wife at his country seat near Prague, has just been assassinated by robbers.

Dr. Samuel Wesley, the organist and composer, died at Gloucester, England, on the 19th of April. He was organist successively at Leeds parish church, and at the Cathedrals of Hereford, Exeter, Winchester, and Gloucester. He was a grand nephew of the John Wesley, and a son of Samuel Wesley the composer.

The operatic performances at the Boston Theatre, last week, were quite successful. Misses Adelaide and Matilda Phillips were cordially received as usual. A new soprano, Signora Palmieri by name, made her debut, and, in "Norma," produced much excellent impression, and M. Gaston Gottschalk won laurels as *Assur* in "Semiramide."

Gilmore's Band gave a "sacred concert" at the Opera-House in Detroit, Mich., last Sunday evening. The clergymen of the city petitioned the Mayor to revoke the license. This he was unable to do, but the manager of the Opera-House has agreed not to allow any more concerts on that day. At the recent local elections the citizens expressed so decided a wish to have Sunday strictly observed that managers will hereafter allow no entertainments to be given for profit on that day.

The Liepsic *Signale* states that a very interesting musical performance, one might almost say a curiosity of the rarest kind, is in preparation at Dresden. When Richard Wagner quitted that city in 1849 he left in the hands of his intimate friend, Tichatscheck, four overtures (among them one to "Columbus"), and would hear no more of them, evidently because they belonged to his earlier period, which Wagner will not now acknowledge. It is now said that Herr Mannsfeldt, the conductor at Dresden, intends to put these words into rehearsal, and produce them at a concert.

A *Herald's* cable special says: "Miss Abbott's debut, on Tuesday week, deserves further notice than that which has been hastily given. The *Home Journal*, allowing its prejudices against American debutants to influence its opinion, criticises her adversely. The *Daily News*, however, justly chronicles her as 'a great success, her reception from the first being highly favorable, and, with the progress of the opera, becoming enthusiastic. She is,' says the writer, 'a genuine soprano, with a brilliant, expressive quality in her delivery. In the "Rataplan" duet with the Sergeant in the pathetic farewell to the regiment, and in the mock bravera scene with the Marchioness, she showed a joyous impulse. In the trio between the Marchioness, the Sergeant, and Miss Abbott, she was equally successful.'"

Mr. Carl Rosa is now conducting his company in triumph through the English provinces, winning thanks and praise everywhere for his success in establishing English opera upon what the newspapers fondly hope to be a permanent basis. At last accounts he was at Liverpool, where he had encountered and completely vanquished a rival company of Italian artists. At Manchester he had been publicly presented with a baton. His troupe includes Mlle. Torriani, Mme. Marie Roze, Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Josephine York, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Santley, Mr. Packard, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. F. H. Celli.

The following was the opening programme of Offenbach's season in New York:

PART I.

Overture—"Vert-Vert".....Offenbach
Romance—"Belle Helene".....Offenbach
Danse Sauvage—"Robinson Crusoe".....Offenbach
Promenade—"Au Tour d'Orphee".....Offenbach

PART II.

Overture—"De l'ile de Tullipitan".....Offenbach
Marche—"Reliqeuse de la Haine".....Offenbach
Romance—"Dites Lui" ("Grand Duchesse").....Offenbach
Ballet music from "Le Roi Carotte".....Offenbach

PART III.

Overture—"La Jolie Parfumeuse".....Offenbach
New waltz.....Offenbach
"Marche Pompienne" ("Le Roi Carotte").....Offenbach
"Offenbachiana".....Offenbach

A NEW EDITION OF MOZART.

Messrs. Breitkopf and Hartel, the eminent music-publishers of Leipzig, have issued a prospectus of an undertaking which can only be described as colossal. This is nothing less than the publication of a uniform edition of the entire works of Mozart, at least one-third of which exist at present only in manuscript. Some idea of the enormous extent of the work may be formed from the fact that the list of compositions given in the prospectus comprises fifteen masses, thirty-eight litanies, vespers, offertories, and other smaller sacred pieces, twenty-one operas, fifty-six pieces of vocal music (concert airs, etc.), with orchestral accompaniment, fifty-nine songs with piano, and canons, forty-one symphonies, seventy-seven orchestral works of other classes, forty-nine concertos, forty quintettes and quartettes, 118 pianoforte pieces with and without accompaniment, and seventeen sonatas for organ with instruments—in all, 540 works. This is not only more than double the number of pieces contained in the complete edition of Beethoven published by Breitkopf and Hartel some ten years since, but there is a much larger proportion of extensive works; the whole collection will probably fill seventy or eighty volumes. In form it will be similar to the edition of Beethoven just referred to, and to that of Mendelssohn now in the course of publication, and it will be issued at the same very moderate price—about threepence per sheet.

HUMOR.

A shiftless woman: Eve.

"A High-Roller": Thunder.

A team of Mayors that won't hitch: Hoyne and Colvin.

If base-ball clubs have the "spirit of '76," let their scores be 7 to 6.

The testimony of Miss Ada in Washington was not a Sweet pill for some folks.

If Massachusetts doesn't hang Pomeroy, people will begin to think he is her "favorite son."

Senator Jones is said to have a metallic ring to his voice that is decidedly unpleasant to soft-money men.

Proctor Knott is represented to be one of the homeliest men in Congress. "And yet he is Knott happy."

"Dog gone it, ma," was the way little Freddy, 3 years old, described the theft of some meat by a strange dog.

Offenbach was very sick on the voyage to this country. He Offen wished he was back before he was half-seas over.

Olive Logan is fond of the ducats, and therefore she wants Wirt Sykes to go to Florence for "The Mighty Dollar."

A colored barber in this city was arrested last week for an assault on his wife. He said he only wanted "to razor once."

"Its awl for the good of her sole" was what the cobbler told the police when he was arrested for pegging at his wife with a last.

A horse-thief in Custer City resisted the Sheriff, who was trying to capture him. He probably did not want to "take arrest."

The "luminous brow" of Anna Dickinson does not prevent the critics from saying she plays the dickens on the stage in "Anne Boleyn."

Etiquette prescribes that a gentleman should precede a lady going up-stairs, but the new fashion in men's pants will probably cause a change.

A Milwaukee man went to a meeting in London one evening, and when the cockneys said, "'ear, 'ear," he took it for a personal allusion, and got out.

Bianca Rosavelli's debut in "Traviata" at Covent Garden, London, was a complete triumph. Her friends Tucker home in a carriage lined with the flowers which were showered on the stage during the evening.

Somebody who is fond of figures and a square meal says it costs $5.45 for a dinner at a restaurant in New York. The 45 cents would keep many a banner-carrier in grub for a week.

The Danville (Vt.) *Star* chronicled the departure of a couple of its citizens for Washington, last week, by saying, after mentioning their names: "These two gentlemen are well-known Damvillians." The editor hasn't Eaton anything since.

A jewelry-house was burglarized in New York last month, and the result was that the concern was put in the hands of a Receiver. It now turns out that he took what was left for his expenses. The creditors must think that "the Receiver was worse than the thief" in this instance.

FUN-GLEANINGS.

If brokers wish to raise the wind, they should negotiate a cyclone.

When you see a young goat asleep, can you call it a case of kid-napping?

Dom Pedro is anxious to meet the poets of America. So were we—before we went into the newspaper business.—*Worcester Press.*

Judge: "Have you anything to offer to the Court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner: "No, Judge. I had $10; but my lawyers took that."

"I would not, for any money," says Jean Paul Richter, "have any money in my youth." That's the way we feel. We would much rather have it now.—*Danbury News.*

A compositor, setting up a report of a horse-race, said the "fool-sellers were busy," instead of the "pool-sellers." But it did not alter the sense of the paragraph much.

A Detroit florist is getting up "a language of vegetables." If you hit a man with a turnip, that means: "I don't think much of your relatives way back for seven generations."

A Western editor met a well-educated farmer recently, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him $9.75 for it.

A father, bent on instructing his 3-year-old son, said: "If you had three apples and should give me one, how many would you have left?" "I wouldn't do it, pa," was the prompt reply.

The disgusted Britisher who concluded that the American national tune was the spit-toon, is revising Shakspeare for young Yankees. He has got as far as: "'Tis true 'tis spitty, and spitty 'tis, 'tis true."

McCrispin: "Quite right to get a pair of shoes, Molly; your fut'll look illegant in leather." Molly: "But sure I can't pay for them till Christmas." McC. (after a thoughtful pause): "Troth, and it is a pity to hide such a purty fut, acushla!"

A gentleman in this city has a pair of pantaloons which were worn by one of his ancestors a hundred years ago. They are made of homespun cloth, except the seat, which is of thick leather. It is inferred from this that the original owner was a book agent.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Professor: "What, can't translate that passage! You must be very ignorant of the simplest knowledge of Greek." Student: "I'm not as ignorant as you (he coughed, and, after a pause, added) think I am." Instructor: "Well, once means 'I call it.'" Absent-minded Senior: "Pshaw, ace up!"

"Now," said the Professor, as he grew animated in the discussion, "all matter constantly changes. I have changed since taking my seat here. Every single moment in my body are tens of thousands of blood-corpuscles smashed to pieces and forever destroyed." Senior in the back seat (in a voice expressive of deep wonder): "Gosh!"

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Centennial Colors Are Not Fashionable.

The Fate of a Former Cincinnati Belle.

Collecting One Million Old Postage-Stamps.

Romance of a Recent Marriage in High Life.

The Cream of the Rifle-Shots—Fanny Davenport's Joke.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.—We have not wholly escaped the Centennial contagion. The streets and stores are resplendent in the Union tri-colors, and the flags displayed from the public buildings yesterday gave the principal thoroughfares a gala-day appearance. Some of the hotels are decked out in a gorgeous array of bunting, presenting flags of all nations,—and the shop-windows fairly dazzle with Centennial banners of red, white, and blue, and gilt. Whether our people are exactly suited that Philadelphia is having the cream of the 1876 business or not, the storekeepers are determined to cater to the taste of the public by setting the most magnificent feast of Centennial gorgeousness in their power to provide. The little folks indulge in badges and independence bells and eagle-birds ad libitum and ad infinitum, but somehow our fashionable women do not seem at all patriotic. They took to Cardinal red last year when Cardinal McCloskey set the fashion, very kindly, but there is an evident prejudice against red, white, and blue combination which cannot be overcome. If there were any single color emblematic of a national anniversary, it might be made fashionable, but the women who set the fashions, turn up their aristocratic noses at the tri-color in dress trimmings or ornaments, and thus it fails to become popular. However, some small real silk flags, about 12½ inches long, and 2¼ wide, are being worn by the high-toned young ladies at the Young Women's Christian Association Fair at the Academy, and as hundreds of the sex get their ideas of fashions from such entertainments, small real silk flags are considered in order. But it is

slip,—to less than his wife's singular conduct in thrice rejecting and finally marrying him.

THAT ARRANT HUMBUG, DEWITT TALMAGE.

Many of our country friends (say from St. Louis and Milwaukee, for example) when they arrive in New York are troubled with a desire to see and hear two of Brooklyn's famous preachers,—Beecher and Talmage. Passing by Beecher, it is only proper to say that DeWitt Talmage is rapidly gaining celebrity as an ecclesiastical clown second to none in the land. He has immense audiences, and all the attractions of cornet playing and organ overtures by Arbuckle and Morgan that the most ardent fancy can desire, but he is the principal actor himself, and the disgusting, not to say absurd, manner he sprawls around the platform is simply sickening, when it is remembered that the church edifice is, or ought to be, held in reverence as a sacred place. But Talmage never lets an opportunity for a sensation slip by unimproved. Recently, at a college examination, he spoke to a graduating class of candidates for the gospel ministry in a strain of levity as unbecoming as it was inappropriate. He used the occasion to describe various kinds of ministers, which he advised the young men not to imitate, and his audience were kept in a roar of laughter equal to that produced by a comic performance. Here is what he said (verbatim) on the subject of "The Foppish and Frivolous Preacher":

He has a handsome suit of clothes, or thinks he has. It is evident from his gait and appearance that he has received most of his inspiration from the tailor. His glove fits so well that it seems to have grown on; his boots as if made on a last of the last fashion. His hair twists as though it had been under curling irons. From his gesticulations you know he has practiced them before the mirror. He prides himself on being a lady's man and looks so sweet [laughter], and has the appearance of one of Godey's fashion plates. As he takes out his handkerchief to wipe away a tear in the midst of his sermon how delicately it is done, and patchouly, and "a bank of a thousand flowers," and "a new mown hay" and "kiss me quick." [Laughter.] He has a stick of ecclesiastical candy—a moral peppermint—a religious lozenge. [Laughter.] He takes his text from the most luscious part of Solomon's Song, and lisps in a manner thweet beyond dethcription. [Loud laughter.] He has a diamond ring on two fingers and a glittering stud in his shirt bosom. He sucks a sugar-plum while the collection is being taken up [laughter], and, though not shortsighted at all, has his glasses astride his nose, lifts the hymn book fantastically, and reads:

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immawtal reign."

[Laughter]. It would take about sixty of them to equal one decent doll-baby. After hearing such a young man preach, an old clergyman arose in the pulpit to make the concluding prayer, and said: "Oh Lord, bless this young man and make his heart as soft as his head." [Laughter].

A FRIGHTFUL CASE OF INTEMPERANCE.

A few days ago a little child was burned to death in Forest street in this city, in the presence of its helpless drunken mother. What a fearful temperance lecture is given in this brief announcement. It was an awful case. The screams of the child attracted the attention of the neighbors, who, on breaking into the apartment, found the poor little thing in the very agonies of death burned almost to a crisp. Two women,—the child's mother and her sister,—both helplessly and hopelessly drunk, were lying on a bed in the same room, utterly unconscious of the screams of the child. When the Coroner arrived, the body lay on a chair, uncared for and uncovered, and the mother still drunk. The name of the child's name is John Grennan, admitted striking the woman, but claimed that her habitual intemperance had driven him to violence. There can be only one conclusion, that this awful death of the child is preferable to the fate probably in store for it as the offspring of such parents. All this occurred within a few rods of one of our fashionable thoroughfares, and how true it is that the other side of the world has very little idea how the other half lives. If innocent babies are eternally happy, how much more its fate is to be a matter of congratulation than the miserable existence vouchsafed to its mother.

A SMALL FRAUD IN BROOKLYN.

There is a prospect of litigation in Brooklyn growing out of a small fraud practiced on the people of that city on the night of Easter Monday, April 17. There was advertised to take place that night a performance of "Arrah-na-Pogue," and several hundred people bought tickets for the occasion. But no performance took place, and the manager announced that the money would be refunded the next day at 11 o'clock at the box-office. He stated that the cause of the disappointment was the indisposition of one of the leading actors. The audience dispersed, but the next day there was no money, and the next and next, the same scarcity of the convertible, which has continued to this day. A few days ago one of the victims brought suit against the reputed manager, Mr. Frank Gayler, to recover their money. Mr. Gayler thereupon rushed into print, disavowing any responsibility for the money, and charging the disappointment upon Mr. George C. Davenport, an actor who was to play *Shawn the Post*. Gayler says that Davenport was too drunk to perform his part, and hence the play could not proceed. Davenport now prints a card denying this charge, and denouncing Gayler as a swindler. The parties have been cited to appear before the Police Court, and the Brooklynites will doubtless go into the law-suit in regular style.

AN AMERICAN PLAY SUCCESSFUL.

Let it be recorded. Another American play has been adjudged a success, though whether it will have a long run or not is problematical. It is rather late in the season for any play to have a run now, with so many Centennial attractions on hand. Night before last "Conscience," an original American production by A. E. Lancaster and Julian Magnus (the latter the originator of the *Arcadian* newspaper) was brought out at the Union Square Theatre. The critics are reasonably unanimous in their praise of the piece, although they suggest a slight cutting down of the opening scenes. The particulars of the play and its reception will doubtless find their way to your dramatic column, to something more than usual, about the way that first nights are now managed in New York. The French system of *claquers* has become a part of the performance, and it was painfully visible at the Union Square on Friday evening. At intervals the *claquers* would start a burst of applause, and regularly it was taken up in the same quarters every time and carried on so palpably in the interest of the play and the performers that the legitimate audience became heartily disgusted.

MRS. FITCH'S JEWELS GOING BACK TO EUROPE.

To save them from public sale for duties, the magnificent diamonds sent to Gen. Sherman's daughter by the Khedive of Egypt, as a wedding present, are about to be returned to Europe. Notice has been given to the Custom-House authorities to that effect, and about the last of this month the jewels will be disposed of in that way. Now mark the exquisite humbug of this thing. Mrs. Fitch will go to Europe this summer, and, on her return may bring back these jewels as part of her baggage without the least impropriety, and without payment of any duties whatever. The only effect, therefore, of the red-tape which prevents Government officials from assuming the responsibility of accepting the gift is to duty free is to compel an esteemed wife to make a needless trip to Europe to obtain actual custody of one of her wedding presents. She might follow the example of some of the Custom-House officials and have the jewels brought back by a friend, but if she did there would perhaps be a new investigating committee, and that would be too ridiculous.

FRIGHTENED ABOUT DYNAMITE.

Since the dreadful explosion last Saturday night, the people have become more and more excited about the dangers, real or fancied, to which they are subjected by the storage of dynamite and similar compounds in the vicinity of their homes. On Sunday a report was circulated in the neighborhood of the old State armory on Seventh avenue that it contained several hundred thousand pounds of powder and nitro-glycerine, and forthwith there was a panic even among the higher classes. Hundreds of people who lived in that neighborhood were suddenly affected by a desire to visit friends and relatives in Brooklyn and up-town. It required a positive assurance from the police, who specially inquired into the truth of the rumor and found it untrue before a reasonable amount of confidence could be restored. The same thing occurred in Harlem near an old powder-magazine, and again the police had to go from house to house assuring people there was no danger. On Tuesday fifteen cases of dynamite cartridges were removed from a New York to a Brooklyn warehouse in Van Dyke. The news quickly spread, and last night an indignation meeting was held which was attended by over a thousand persons, protesting against the storage of such a quantity of the dangerous compound. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Common Council and urge prohibitory measures against storing the material in the city limits. It is publicly stated there are several hundred tons of dynamite now in New York.

ONE OF FANNY DAVENPORT'S JOKES.

In a much more quiet way, Fanny Davenport, the actress, is a practical joker, equal to ingenuity to Sothern. Her latest achievement was to dress herself in the costume of an old lady with gray wig, heavy veil, spectacles, and all the accessories. In this picturesque attire she proceeded in a carriage to Daly's Theatre and called at the box office for seats for Brougham's benefit. When the ticket-seller offered her the diagram of the house she refused to consult it, because they always managed to put people who bought front seats in the back row. Steve Fiske, and subsequently Mr. Daly, were called to mollify the old lady, when Steve suggested that she take a top box, Miss Ellen st., 234 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25 ft to when the theatre was turned upside down and she would have a good place. She accepted the suggestion, paid $15, took the ticket, and was escorted by Fiske in his blandest manner to her carriage. He turned to Daly as she crossed the sidewalk and half-whispered, "Crazy as a loon." As he handed the old lady into the carriage he inquired whither she would go. "Here is the address," replied the old lady, pushing her wig aside and handing out her card. It read: "Miss Fanny Davenport. The joke on Steve Fiske now is, "Will you take a top-floor room?"

BRAVO.

The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection this year are $98,000 in advance of those of last year.

REAL ESTATE.

Some Improvement in Loans, but Payments Less Prompt.

Sales of the Week Not Brisk --What Has Been Done.

A Street Improvement that Chicago Ought to Adopt.

Building Permits---New Subdivisions---New York Real Estate.

LOAN MARKET.

SOME IMPROVEMENT.

The business of the past week has been very fair, and some considerable loans have been placed at a good rate of interest. There was a slightly increased demand for money on the part of those who can produce acceptable collaterals. Borrowers do not seem to get the 7 per cent money which is offered by our loan agents. None of the large loans negotiated the past week have been done at less than 8 per cent, even when the names and property have been unexceptionable. There is a slight shadow thrown on prompt payments, and we hear of some complaints this week, but the trouble may be only temporary.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

	1876.		1875.	
Instruments.	*No.*	*C'nsidrat'n*	*No.*	*C'nsidrat'n*
Trust-deeds.....	218	$ 571,006	220	$ 567,115
Mortgages.....	47	86,908	40	115,479
Aggregate.....	265	$ 657,914	266	$ 682,594
Releases.....	210		267	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 13.

	1876.		1875.	
Instruments.	*No*	*C'nsidrat'n*	*No*	*C'nsidrat'n*
Trust-deeds.....	432	$1,168,693	533	$1,289,759
Mortgages.....	85	127,312	88	239,997
Aggregate.....	517	$1,296,005	621	$1,529,756
Releases.....	442		560	

LOANS.

Ninety-five lots Cornell and vicinity, $10,000, for three years, at 8 per cent.

Two hundred and forty feet fronting south on Walnut street, between Kedzie avenue and Sager street, $24,000, for five years, at 9 per cent.

Forty acres in Sec. 3, 38, 13, $20,000, for five years, at 8 per cent.

Nos. 87 and 89 Clark street and the Coliseum Building, $75,000, for 6 years, at 8 per cent.

Fifty by 165 feet northeast corner of Dearborn and Jackson streets, $33,000, for five years, at 8 per cent.

No. 319 West Washington street, 50 feet front, $10,000, for five years, at 8 per cent.

One hundred and twenty-five feet fronting west on Calumet avenue, 75 feet south of Thirty-second street, $18,000, for five years, at 9 per cent.

THE MARKET.

THERE IS LITTLE TO REPORT IN THE TRANSACTIONS

of the last week in Chicago real estate. There have been a number of transfers, the most important of which are reported below. The inquiry for property has been limited, and the dullness that usually descends upon the real-estate market after the first week of May has evidently begun in good earnest. Building is noticeably less general this spring than last. The work done in this direction in previous seasons has nearly supplied the wants of the public for houses and stores. The only considerable opening that still appears to exist is for small houses on the vacant districts near the centre of business, and west of State and south of Twenty-second streets. There is some inquiry still among the house and store agents from tenants, but most of that business has been done for the year. The number of vacant stores is small, and those that are unoccupied are in almost all cases those that stand at outlying points, where they have been placed in too hasty anticipation of the development of business. Nothing exists here like the array of empty houses and stores to be seen in New York.

THE PRINCIPAL SALES

of the week were as follows:

J. G. Huszagh has sold this week 50 by 125 feet at Jefferson, for $900; 177 by 126 feet at Irving Block, for $2,925; 25 by 125 feet on the corner of Wallace and Forty-third streets, at the Union Stock-Yards, for $700; house and lot No. 110 Brown street, for $4,500.

Ulrich Barnes have sold to William Blair the business block Nos. 262 and 264 Wabash avenue, on lot 40 by 172 feet, commencing 156½ feet north of Van Buren street, west front, for $45,000.

C. Caldwell & Co. have sold 300 feet at La Brange, cash and time, for $4,200.

J. S. Gould has sold for Mrs. Hayes to Mr. Fisher two-story brick and basement house on Dearborn street, between Sophia and Webster avenue for $4,000 cash.

T. B. Boyd has sold for Joel Ellis to Isaac M. Daggett, four-story and basement brick block, 80x145 feet, west front on State street, 76 feet north of Van Buren, for $150,000, —$100,000 of this is cash and time; for Abraham Grow to John B. Hustis, the Wabash Court Hotel, 95 feet front by 125 feet deep on Madison, between Bishop Court and Sheldon streets, for $100,000, —$60,000 of which is cash and time; also for Mrs. L. W. Beck, of Englewood, two and one-half acres on Madison street, west of Central Park, to Nicholson & Shields, for $6,000; house and lot at Galva, Ill., $15,000; 1,000 acres of land in Kansas, for $10,000; two-story and basement dwelling and lot on Wesson street, between Hobbie and Elm streets, for $2,500.

C. C. Thayer has sold for Clark A. Boyd, of Providence, R. I., to Mary F. Booth, 264x207 feet on Grand Boulevard, 600 feet south of Thirty-seventh street, for $75,000, one-fourth cash.

J. J. C. Gillispie has sold the new four-story brick business block erected by Nicholson & Shields, on the southeast corner of West Madison and Carpenter streets, for $70,000; also sold triangular block fronting on Wood and Jackson streets, and Ogden avenue, for Hugo L. Busing to Mrs. Mary E. Mason, of Mich., for $40,500.

O. W. Ballard sold house and lot on Park avenue, one-half block west of Union Park, with 150 feet of ground at South Evanston, for $31,000.

Wm. Bross has sold 99 feet on Union street, west of Yaeger street, to Jones & Small, for $25,000.

Rising & Ward have sold to William Blair, business block 40 feet front, four stories and basement on Wabash avenue, north of Van Buren street, west front, for $45,000.

I. R. Arnold has sold 150x60 feet on Erie street, corner of Pine street, for $18,000.

William T. Doty has sold 125 feet on Leavitt street, north of Taylor street, for $27,500.

E. M. Hough has sold the northwest quarter of 44, 41, 10, with other property, to H. F. Elliott, for $76,000.

A. M. Jones has sold 240 feet on Walnut street, west of Yaeger street, for $15,500.

Thomas Dowling has sold two adjoining houses with lots on West Lake street, west of Sheldon street, for $13,400.

Williamborne has sold to John Cochrane, 62x125 feet on Carpenter street, north of Randolph street, for $10,000.

William Kerr has sold to Otho S. A. Sprague, of the firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., 25 feet fronting south on West Washington street, 50 feet west of Ada street, with improvements, for $20,000, subject to a mortgage to the Gardner Savings Institution of Gardiner, Me., for $8,000.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, May 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 140 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 20x192 ft, dated April 21	$ 18,000
Sedgwick st, 74½ ft n of Wisconsin st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 13	1,000
Indiana av, 404 10-12 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x158 ft, dated May 6	5,125
Canal st, 29¼ ft s of Porquer st, e f, 20x100 ft; also Aberdeen st, 50 ft n of Eleventh st, e f, 40x107 ft, dated May 10	4,164
Calumet av, 75 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 125x125¾ ft, dated April 19	12,500
Dakley av, 566 ft frontage in block 32 n e corner of Moore st, dated April 25	16,300
Park av, 179 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 20x147 ft, dated May 3	12,000
Oakley av (No. 587), 75 ft s of Polk st, s f, 24x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 12	5,000
Mohawk st, 248 1-10 ft n of Centre st, w f, 25x129 9-10 ft, dated May 13	6,000
Aldine Square, 131¼ ft w of Vincennes av, s f, 22x125 ft, dated May 13	10,000
Brown st, 210 ft n of Maxwell st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 13	4,500
South Dearborn st, 75 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 50x110 ft, dated June 26, 1875	3,000
Ellen st, 234 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 15	3,000
Thirty-first st, n e cor of Kedzie av, undivided 1-20 of 20 acres, dated April 7	2,000
Indiana av (1466), n e cor Thirty-third st, w f, 20x125¼ ft, dated May 15	11,500
Thirty-third st, 105¼ ft e of Rhodes av, s f, 184x108 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1875	2,500
Brunet's add to City of Chicago, s f, 52x90 ft, dated May 13	900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS

within a radius of 7 miles of the Court-House:

Calumet av, 1200 ft n of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 166x178 7-10 ft, dated May 13	$ 6,000
Wabash av, 129¾ ft n of Forty-first st, e f, 50x160 8-10 ft, dated May 10	5,000
Surrey st, 285 ft w of Stewart st, s f, 66	

x121 ft, dated Jan. 18 3,500
Lot on st 264 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, and 338 ft e of Spaulding av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 4 500

SUMMARY.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of 7 miles of the Court-House, filed for record during the week ending Saturday, May 13: City sales, 34; consideration, $305,043; north of city limits, sales, 3; consideration, $3,300; south of city limits, sales, 16; consideration, $56,650; west of city limits, sales, 1; consideration, $450. Total sales, 104. Total consideration, $625,343.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING FOR CHICAGO ENTERPRISE TO IMITATE.

The *American Architect* of May 6 has an interesting article on the "Arcade," a means of avoiding the annoyance of stopping in the streets in dirty weather. The introduction of the genuine "Arcade" into Chicago would be a great public benefit, and would richly reward the capitalists who built it. There is no city in the country where people suffer more than in Chicago from bad weather in the winter and spring and impassable streets. The *Architect* says:

Travelers in Italy notice with admiration the famous Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, at Milan, the glorification, as it were, of a Paris passage. It is really a street under roof, or, rather, two streets at right angles; one of them an eighth of a mile long, 47 feet wide, but without a carriageway, covered by a glass roof 80 feet above the pavement, and lined with the handsomest shops in the city. The Parisian passages are none of them so magnificent as this, while it is the most fashionable shopping quarter of Milan; but they are extremely useful means of utilizing the interiors of blocks in cities, where land ought to be very valuable, yet is the most public uses inaccessible. We have often thought that such passages would be of value in our cities, especially in the Northern ones, where shopping in the winter weather is a matter of great discomfort and exposure. There seems to be no reason why even streets with carriageways should not be roofed over with glass; though it might not be desirable that they should be thoroughfares for traffic. There are many places in Philadelphia where such passages would be serviceable. We should hardly know where to choose the positions for them in New York; but in Boston, if for instance, when Temple Place was thrown open, and the buildings on it remodeled, it could have been built to a uniform height, and glazed over, we believe that the women of the city would have blessed the device that gave them a chance to step from a horse-car and visit three or four scores of shops in the best part of the town, without dragging in the mire, or getting themselves to rain or snow or drip. In Cincinnati, which seems at present to be outdoing our other cities in the number and novelty of its devices for public improvement, is now being built a passage, or is doing. A *passage*, or "arcade," as it is called by the designer, Mr. Henry Bevis, is to be run through from Vine street to Race street, between Fourth and Fifth. It will be four hundred feet long, and have thirty-five shops on each side, above which will be offices for professional men. Two stories will be included under the roof, which will be of hammered glass. The only other "arcades" of this kind in the country, it is said, are two: one at Providence, R. I., and one at Rochester, N. Y.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

The following new subdivisions are reported:

1. Resubdivision of Lots 49 and 43, Block 4, Honore's Subdivision of S lots 1 to 5 and west ¼ of Block 6, Tiernan's Addition, northeast corner of Ogden avenue and West Taylor street.

2. Plat of Lots 19 and 20, Block 7, Russell's Subdivision of the northwest ¼ northeast ¼ sec. 18, 36, 15.

3. Fairbank's Resubdivision of Lots 5 and 6 of Lots 7 and 10 Block Fractional sec. 15 addition, comprising 50 feet fronting south on Monroe street, between Wabash avenue and State street.

4. The following divisions have been filed for record by George Muirhead, assessor of the Town of Lake, situate in Skinner & Judd's Subdivision of the northeast ¼ of S 21, 38, 14, viz.: Lots 5 and 6, Block 10; Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 4; Block 3; Lots 7 and 8, Block 14; Lots 3 and 4, Block 13; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block 12; Lots 1, 2, and 8, Block 5; Lot 8, Block 11; Lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 9; Block 4. Also Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Block 20, Linden Grove; part of Block 5, Assessor's division of Lots 17 to 21, Sec. 16, 38, 14; Lot 1, Block 2, Assessor's division of Lots 17 to 21, Schoen & Trustee's subdivision 16, 38, 14; Lot 9, Block 3, same subdivision.

All these new subdivisions in the Town of Lake are between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-seventh streets, and lie contiguous to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits have been issued since Saturday, May 6:

John C. Newell, four-story brick building, 384 Ontario street.

E. D. Powell, one brick basement, 26 Pearce street.

James C. Neumann, one-story brick dwelling, 32 Webster avenue.

Samuel Kears, one-story basement, 230 South Park avenue.

P. Leary, two-story brick dwelling, 615 Union street.

C. Claderman, three-story and basement brick dwelling and stores, 404 and 406 Archer avenue.

H. Martin, one-story shop, corner of Fourteenth and Paulina streets.

R. D. Sheppard, four-story brick store, Madison street.

Samuel Johnson, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 454 East Division street.

T. L. Bond, one-story basement, 111 South Peoria street.

J. Gerstetter, three-story dwelling, 245 Kinzie street.

William Hartnett, three-story brick dwelling, Halsted and Thirty-fourth streets.

William Rawson, one-story brick store, Madison street.

M. N. Paddock, two-story brick barn, Ashland avenue, near Adams street.

L. Silverman, one-story brick store, Wabash avenue and Thirty-second street.

H. Potwin, two-story and basement dwelling, West Monroe street, near Oakley.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE.

The following are the sales for May 8:

At no time since 1837 has there been so great and sharp a decline in real-estate values as has been witnessed in this city during the last two years. The period of fictitious prosperity which marked the close of the War and the years immediately following, up to about 1872, gave rise to a swarm of real-estate speculators, who bought and sold houses and lots on a constantly-rising market. Land passed from hand to hand like cotton. Everybody made money. A few realized large fortunes. With some thousands of dollars cash, a man would purchase $100,000 worth of property, leaving $80,000, often $90,000, on mortgage. Real-estate operations came to be very much like stock speculations, with this exception, that everybody operated for a rise; no one sold or thought of selling houses and lots short. Finally, in the fall of 1873, came the grand crash. Those who were carrying heavy loads of incumbered real estate struggled hard against declining values, but they struggled in vain. Unable to meet their interest account, with constantly accumulating taxes and assessments pressing upon them, their equity was soon absorbed by shrinkage. To be sure they held the fee, but the fee was utterly worthless, in face of the large mortgages against it. Out of this situation there was but one issue—a foreclosure sale. One by one the bold operators of the past ten years were swept away. Those who were worth hundreds of thousands of dollars have been utterly stripped by these foreclosures. The property has reverted to the mortgagees, and real values in choice up-town localities have receded from 40 to 50 per cent.

REMOVAL.

P. S. Garrity has removed his candy factory from 100 Van Buren street to 200 Clark street, where he will continue to sell candy at wholesale and retail 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the city.

S. N. FOWLER & CO.

have established a new auction and commission house at Nos. 274 and 276 Madison street, where to-morrow they will have a sale of elegant household goods, boots and shoes, &c., &c.

A Cure for Colds in the Head.
London Spectator.

It would seem as if the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier, of King's College, suggested in the *Lancet*, might prove to be a remedy of very great value. It is a snuff—a white powder—composed of the following ingredients: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms; tribismtrate of bismuth, six drachms—the whole making up a quantity of powder of which from one-quarter to one-half may be safely taken, if necessary, in the course of twenty-four hours.

Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trisnitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucuous membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two other persons who were cured of violent colds by the same means, and in both instances we may add that of the present writer, who, having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening, and got up on the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since recurred. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.

The British Occupation of Socotra.
London Spectator.

Lord Salisbury has ordered the reoccupation of Socotra, an island of about 1,000 square miles, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, inhabited by Arabs. The island was purchased in 1824 from the Imam of Muscat by Lord W. Bentinck, and although it was abandoned as unhealthy, the Europeans living on the coast, instead of on the high land in the interior, it was never surrendered. Lord Salisbury has ordered it to be reoccupied, and it may turn out valuable either as a penal settlement for Bombay or as a station which it is necessary for the safety of Aden to keep in our own hands. It will be governed, we presume, as a dependency of Aden, and would not make a bad settling ground for rescued slaves. The island, however, needs exploration first of all, if only to ascertain whether it produces any source of wealth beyond the aloe. There may be sulphur there.

"PIQUE."

Matinee at Brand's New Studios.

Custom alone has set apart Wednesday and Saturdays as matinee days, but it only remains for a man like Mr. Brand, the artist, to inaugurate in this, as in all things pertaining to his business, the initiatory move in order to popularize something new. His introduction of the beautiful French "Souvenir," superb "Antique," and inimitable "Bass-relief" photographs, contributed largely toward establishing the prestige he enjoys in the higher order of photographic portraiture, and which Daly's famous Fifth Avenue theatrical company found themselves unable to resist.

A TRIBUNE reporter looked in at his elegant new art *salon*, at 210 and 212 Wabash avenue, one day last week, and, though the time and place would both preclude the idea of a matinee, he found a number of the leading members of the above-named company there assembled, and, upon inquiry, learned the gathering was solely for Mr. E. M. Brand's benefit. Ten negatives of Miss Jeffreys Lewis were obtained, all differing in lighting, pose, and effect, which it is Mr. B.'s intention to reproduce as studies for those who wish them. The gentlemanly business manager, Mr. Charles Burnham, and the entire company here assembled pronounced their proofs par excellence. The facilities for securing children's pictures under the new light are unequaled. The play of light and shadow in his new style of crayon portraits approximate more closely the desirable blending of a fine steel engraving than anything heretofore produced; while one glance at the exquisite tints in the water-colored miniatures satisfies the most skeptical that the place is all its appearance indicates.

HOUSEHOLD ART.

Within the last few years an unusual interest has been taken in all matters which relate to the comfort and adornment of our homes. Books, essays, and criticisms have been written on house furnishing and decoration, and they have been valuable contributions to the wants of the time. Pictures and statuary, it was found, were not the only things in which a feeling for Art could obtain expression, but the common utensils of daily use often showed the skill of some clever artist whose name was never known outside of his workshop.

Numerous as the opportunities are for household decoration, the fairest and the widest field for its display is offered in the covering of walls. Here the eye naturally rests, and here is the place of all others best adapted for effective ornamentation. To paint interiors acceptably involves a far higher order of talent than the frescoers of to-day possess, and an expenditure of money by no means agreeable to provide. In wall-paper, however, there exists not only positive artistic merit, but by their use a better effect can be obtained, at less expense, than is possible by any other means.

In Europe, as is well known, where the best specimens of interior decorations are found, the almost universal custom is to paper the walls. Beautiful designs and exquisite colorings are produced, adapted to the requirements of any room. Writers like Charles Eastlake, William Morris, Dr. Dresser, and Prof. Stork, have revolutionized English taste in this respect, and the last three gentlemen have achieved quite as much celebrity for their designs in wall papers as Mr. Eastlake has for his shapely and substantial furniture.

I have procured, by direct importation, a large stock of the Morris & Dresser papers, being the only examples of these designs to be found in this country, executed under the immediate supervision of these "art specialists," and far excelling in purity of drawing and brilliancy of coloring anything heretofore presented to the disciples of artistic truths, I cordially commend them to the notice of all who are desirous of escaping from the thralldom of ill-conceived and badly executed designs in wall dressing.

JOHN J. McGRATH, 174 and 176 State street.

VALUABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

One of the most demonstrative collections of paintings, by American and foreign artists, which has been open for exhibition in an auction room in this city for some time, is now on view at Messrs. Ellison, Pomeroy & Co.'s salesroom, Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph street, and is to be sold tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock and afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The exhibition is remarkable from the fact that it contains many of the best pictures of the several artists represented in the collection. We feel sure, however, that a critical examination of the paintings will cause many to purchase. Let all who can, therefore, visit the exhibition before the sale, and determine for themselves the different standards of excellence attained by each of the different schools which constitute this collection.

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN.

Thirty dollars, $32.50, $35, and $38 for business suits; $8, $10, and $12 for pantaloons, and $30 for a good spring overcoat, are the prices we are now naming for gentlemen's clothing. We are selling for cash only, and give these low figures in order to raise money to meet large bills now maturing. Ordway & Newland, Merchant Tailors, 209 West Madison-st.

GREASE AND OTHER SPOTS REMOVED.

The French dry-cleaning process used by Cook & McLain removes all spots from ladies' and gents' garments. You need not remove trimming, ladies, or rip garments. No. 80 Dearborn street, and Nos. 93 and 261 West Madison street.

A HOME IN RUINS.

What a scene! Husbands and wives who would avoid such a scene should seek to make their home happy. A good piano or organ from Pelton & Pomeroy's, No. 231 State street, at a small cost, may save you disaster.

LARGEST STOCK---LOWEST PRICES.

We invite comparison of prices, and manner of doing work, with any wall-paper or house-decorating establishment in this city. Hilger, Jenkins & Fazon, No. 229 and 231 State street. Let us estimate for you.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D. (recently of Buffalo, N. Y.), will be at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Friday and Saturday of each week, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Inquire of the parlor usher.

JAS. P. DALTON, STOVE-DEALER,

at 192 and 194 State street, has been in this business here twenty-four years. His new "Empress Range" is the best range he ever sold. It is perfection. All kinds of kitchen goods.

GENTILE'S PHOTOS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Gentile has already received letters from Philadelphia complimenting him for his beautiful photographs which are among the finest in the Exposition. Studios 103 State street.

IT WILL PAY TO READ THIS

If you will remember it, and when you want any furniture step in and get our cash prices. We are glad to estimate any way. Holton & Hildreth, Nos. 225 and 227 State street.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Our goods are new, our prices the lowest. Visitors to Chicago will effect a saving by inspecting our stock before purchasing—wall-paper, window-shades. L. F. Stone & Co., No. 213 State street, near Adams.

LADIES' PHAETONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

The best place to buy a stylish phaeton, buggy, or carriage is at G. L. Bradley's Carriage Repository, No. 218 Wabash avenue. Mr. B. keeps a full stock of all the varieties.

WOHL'S RESTAURANT

has been removed to No. 170 Madison street, and fitted up in a most elegant and commodious style. Regular dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock. Prices moderate.

IONE PLACE,

the new resort for ladies and gentlemen driving out on the Grand boulevard. Extensive grounds, and all in spring bloom and beauty. Jere Dunn, proprietor.

GLEN FLORA, THE GREAT DIURETIC WATER,

by glass or gallon, at Bach & Rayner's drug-store.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MINNIE ATKINS; last heard of was working at 250 West Hubbard-st. Address PHILIP RANDALL, 149 McGregor-st., corner Stewart-av.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF 30, from the East, without incumbrance and plenty of means, would like to correspond with some young lady or widow from 18 to 30 years of age. To the right one an agreeable time is guaranteed. Address W. G., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY 22 YEARS of age (an entire stranger in the city) desires to form the acquaintance of some gentleman of means to assist her. Address FANNY THORNE, Post-Office, city.

PERSONAL—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF MEETING a gentleman of means who will assist her in business. Address F 67, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF A CERtain woman who became possessor of a set of coral jewelry last week, as it was obtained fraudulently. Address H. HAAS, 93½ Twenty-second-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN WISHES ACQUAINtance with a working girl of small stature or middle-aged lady. F 55, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE lady wishes to make the acquaintance of a respectable gentleman not under 35, and of some means. Address M 46, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. T. M.: MEET ME AT THE USUAL place to-night, sure. P. M.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WISHES to form the acquaintance of a gentleman of means. No Irish need apply. Object matrimony. Address I 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—STREET CAR SATURDAY AFTERnoon: You read the note, but did not raise the glove. When and where can I see you? Address B 27, Tribune.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN (RESIDENT OF A distant city) who frequently visits Chicago would like to form the acquaintance of an intelligent, stylish, and good-looking young lady. Address M 16, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LADY WHO ASKED HOW TO USE Zoline will receive instructions by calling at retail depot 230 Wabash-av., M. M.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 33 AND GOOD address, now residing in the city for a few weeks, would like the acquaintance of a prepossessing young lady. Address PERRO, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HATTIE, YOUR NOTE RECEIVED. On Ada, near Madison-st., at 3 p. m. C.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN FROM the East desire the acquaintance of two respectable young ladies. Object, a pleasant time. Address M 60, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SATURDAY EVE., MAY 6, AFTER the storm; Cottage Grove car to Lake-st. and back to Twenty-fifth-st. Lady left her pocket-book and mink cloak be kind enough to confer a favor on the gentleman who conversed with her, by addressing P 15, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A. A. A.—$25 TO $50 PER WEEK CAN be realized by any industrious man who purchases license and issues advertising register books for hotels in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, or Colorado, under protection of the patent I own. Annual license for single hotel, issued for $5 to $20, according to business done. Hotel-keepers board you free for the books while you solicit; and aid you much in getting advertisements. If hotels in your vicinity will soon need registers, apply to JAMES T. HALE, owner of patent, Room 18, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $500 CASH, WILLING to go to the country, can make a few thousand dollars in as many months in a legitimate business, with salary and expenses. Address L 14, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED TOY AND STATIONERY business for sale cheap. Rent, $15. Near Scammon and High School. Call at 115 Halsted-st.

A STOVE AND HARDWARE BUSINESS ON WEST Madison-st. for sale cheap; with house and lot, clear, about $3,000. D 28, Tribune office.

A NEW YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S agency for an article in the grocery line of daily consumption; good cause for selling. Address F 98 Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE OR exchange; will sell at a sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for real estate. Owner wants to leave the city. Address K 77, Tribune office.

A HOTEL IN A GOOD RUNNING ORDER, ONLY 4 miles from city limits, on good road, and best railroad accommodations, for sale or exchange for city or country. Small cash payment. The finest country view near the city. Address H 64, Tribune office.

A SODA WATER MANUFACTORY FOR SALE, consisting of generator, fountain, wagons, etc. G 3, Tribune

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Rental Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Old Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

27 South Park-av., 10 rooms; rent..... $20
679 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick house, with Mansard roof; 9 rooms; in perfect order; fine; rent..... 45
844 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick, 9 rooms; modern improvements..... 70
1241 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick house (new); 11 rooms; house in complete order..... 28
1299 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement octagon front brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements..... 35
629 Wabash-av., 2-story frame; 11 rooms..... 40
457 to 461 Michigan-st., 2-story and basement stone-fronted, 9 rooms each; two fronts, black and Forest walnut finish; very desirable..... 40
943 Michigan-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; in fine order..... 50

WEST DIVISION.

255 West Adams-st., frame cottage, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, bath, etc., ... $ 25
264 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements..... 50
267 West Jackson-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, water, and bath-room..... 25
263 to 841 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement octagon stone front houses, 10 rooms each, modern improvements..... 50
Corner Lake and Halsted-sts., 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms and bath-room..... 35
257 West Monroe-st., 2-story frame; 11 rooms, very large front; will be put in complete order..... 40
North-west corner Ashland-av. and Adams-st., only 2 years old; 2-story and basement stone front houses, 12 rooms each, modern improvements.

Will be a complete list of dwellings in all parts of the city; also stores, offices, lofts, etc., which we invite all interested to call and examine.

TO RENT—BY P. C. VERRLING, ROOM 18, 120 Dearborn-st., 7 rooms, $12.50.
29 Thirteenth-st., 7 rooms, $12.50.
Corner Fifteenth-st., brick of 10 rooms.
238 Twenty-fifth-st., house of 6 rooms.
262 and 264 State-st., suites of 5 rooms.
Corner Lake and Clinton-sts., fine bricks of 11 rooms.
269 West Lake-st., 5 nice rooms.
269 West Lake-st., 6 rooms cheap.
Corner Lake and Sangamon-sts., 6 small cottages.
2853 Dearborn-st., cottage of 7 rooms.
1863 Prairie-av., 6 rooms.
Brown-stone front, corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling No. 300 Sedgwick-st., corner of Centre, one block west from Lincoln Park; all modern improvements including furnace. For sale or to rent. Inquire of NOS. 226 and 227 State-st., or 704 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH 18 rooms, three-story and basement, corner Vermont marble front, 509 West Adams-st., corner of Lafin-st. Inquire of CHAS. W. PARKER, 127 LaSalle-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT VERY CHEAP THE elegant residence 679 Wabash-av.; also the 2-story and basement brick house, 844 Michigan-av. H. S. EVERHART, Room 2, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TERMS LOW — TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, with all modern conveniences, 264 Clark-st., corner Van Buren. Apply on premises. No. 404 Belden-av., or at Room 27 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT.

TO RENT—737 WEST CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Wood-st.—A very desirable cottage of 8 rooms and bath-room. C. W. PARKER, 127 and 129 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE NICE RESIDENCE 201 CALUMET-av., with a large three-story barn, containing 3 box stalls and 2 single stalls; and 78 feet of ground. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 213 NORTH STATE-ST., CONtaining ten rooms, with all of the modern improvements; has recently been refitted and is in complete order; to rent to small family. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO family of 4 adults; location first-class; best reference required. Apply at 238 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—314 FULTON-ST.—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 5 rooms, in good order; rent $25 per month. Apply to JOHN C. WEST, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 6-ROOM COTTAGES IN THE grove at north city limits for $15, which are really worth $20. Apply at 141 North Clark-st. Room 11.

TO RENT—NEAT 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES IN vicinity of Union Park, with bath, water-closets, etc., if you wish a nice house in first-class neighborhood at moderate rent call on WM. BRADLEY, 243 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONLY $20 per month, 2-story and basement brick residence on Oakley-st., between Adams and Monroe-sts.; water, gas. Apply to H. O. STONE, 1st floor Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—260 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, every room newly painted and papered; in a respectable locality; call for a boarding house. Apply at 236 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TENEMENT TO SMALL family, 4 rooms, 2 closets, 2 cellars, 91½ College-place-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN Park; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences, rent low. C. F. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, OCTAgon-front house, 9 rooms, 180 West Monroe-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE-FRONT, TWOstory, attic, and basement; 14 rooms, laundry, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, bath, etc.; very handsome; beautiful run of rooms, large sliding doors, with brick barn, in the most desirable location in the city; for a good tenant. Inquire at Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH all modern improvements, beautiful shade-trees, grounds, etc., situated in the best part of South Market, cheap.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 9 rooms, 1,000 feet very low. FARRINGTON & HAURWITZ, 77 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 69 NORTH SANGAMON-st., 8 rooms, in good order; rent low. Inquire in drug-store, corner Randolph and Peoria-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND ROOMS ON SMITH-st., one, two, and $30 per month. Call on premises, No. 36, near Wood-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, 8C-cupied by Swedish people. For sale on monthly payments. JOHN F. EMERSON, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS IN GOOD order, with bath-room. Would take part pay in gold-watch or pays or all pay. Inquire at 127 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—NO. 679 WEST MADISON-ST., TEN rooms, with all the improvements, and refurnished, suitable for one of two families, or boarding-house. JNO. G. SHORTALL, on the hall.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, ONLY $15 per month. Inquire at 416 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSES, 6 rooms each, 2 cellars, 2 lots. Furniture for sale. 1 cheap. 1 cow. 1 horse. 1 buggy. 1 set harness. 1 sewing-machine. 1 stove. Inquire at 1 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—416 WARREN-AV.—NICE 2-STORY and basement cottage stone-front house, with hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Also nice yard and large brick barn. Rent low to right tenant. Inquire on the premises or of C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—120 HONORE-ST., BETWEEN VAN Buren and Congress-sts. Large 10-room brick, furnace, gas, bath, etc., $35. Apply at 701 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A MAN AND WIFE ARE OFFERED AT a very low rent a first-class house, 4 stories, containing all modern improvements, north of Twenty-first-st., on Wabash-av., two squares west of depot. Apartment of 6 rooms and bath-room. C. W. PARKER, 127 and 129 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE NICE RESIDENCE 201 CALUMET-av., with a large three-story barn, containing 3 box stalls and 2 single stalls; and 78 feet of ground. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 213 NORTH STATE-ST., CONtaining ten rooms, with all of the modern improvements; has recently been refitted and is in complete order; to rent to small family. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO family of 4 adults; location first-class; best reference required. Apply at 238 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—314 FULTON-ST.—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 5 rooms, in good order; rent $25 per month. Apply to JOHN C. WEST, 159 LaSalle-st.

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TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN Park; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences, rent low. C. F. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

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beautiful run of rooms, large sliding doors, with brick barn, in the most desirable location in the city; for a family business. Apply to-day and Monday of the hotel, 84 and 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—1062 WILCOX-AV., 6 BLOCKS from Madison-st. cars, nice 7-room cottage and barn. Apply at 153 Market-st.

TO RENT—1 THIRTEEN-ST., BETWEEN WAbash and Michigan-avs., nice 2-story frame with large lot; house has all modern conveniences, and is pleasantly located. Apply at cottage, or to RUFUS BALLIN, 504 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 269 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 7 rooms, all in good order, $25 per month. J. H. KERFOOT.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSes; pressed brick, stone trimmings; 11 rooms besides bath-room; store-room, bath-room, and range; gas and water on all floors, hot and cold water; only been occupied part of one year; located on Webster-av., near Lincoln Park; very cheap. Apply to JOHN CLEVELAND, 102 State-st., over First National Bank.

TO RENT—DWELLING 145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; has 9 rooms besides bath-room, storage, basement, etc.; papered, painted, and in perfect order; will be ready for occupancy in 10 days. Apply at the house or address J. R. MORRIS, P. O. Box 324, city.

TO RENT—HOUSES BY EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.
14 Wisconsin-place, 2-story and basement brick, $25.
1841 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, $25.
22 Sanitary-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 11 rooms, barn, $25.
61 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, $35.

TO RENT—128 NORTH HALSTED-ST., 6 ROOMS; second story; water &c. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—108 THIRD-AV., 2 VERY PLEASANT rooms for housekeeping, first floor, cheap. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 27 FIFE-ST., NORTH SIDE, BELow Division-st., 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms, 2 marble mantels, all modern conveniences, water to each floor; tenant to paint and paper. Inquire at 141 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—200 PER MONTH, OR SALE ON LONG time, or monthly payments. Six houses on Bowen-av., corner Cottage Grove-av. Apply at Room 14, 79 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON 2 lots, on Lincoln-av., near Halsted; will rent cheap. Apply at 710 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A BRICK DWELLING OF 7 ROOMS, in all good order, $287 already rent. Inquire at 224 South Green-st., near West Congress.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF HOUSE NO. 679 WEST Monroe-st., 4 rooms, closet, and water; $8. Apply at 669 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front, 10 rooms. No. 263 West Randolph-st.; water, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., cheap. F. L. EASTMAN, 256 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house for $25; a good neighborhood, and near the street-cars. Inquire of Dr. HATHAWAY, at drug-store, 1030 Madison-st., corner Western-av.

TO RENT—$25—MILWAUKEE BRICK OCTAGON front 10-room house on Bowen-av., near Vincennes; hot and cold water on each floor and in two main bed-rooms; 4 marble mantels; encased blinds; side yards; trees in front. 102 Washington-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—CHEAP—JUNE 1. BRICK HOUSE, 260 and 262 Ohio-st., near State. Call at Room 10, 177 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, COTTAGE 20 HONore-st.; three rooms, closets, water. Apply at 669 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS; HOUSE AND rooms. Inquire corner Twenty-third-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front residence corner of Ada and Fulton-sts.; furnished and in complete order. Call after Wednesday next.

TO RENT—A NICE GOTHIC HOUSE, BAY AND Dormer windows, and large garden, in Maywood, 10 miles from city, 3 blocks from depot; plank sidewalk. Price $18 per month. Inquire at 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE LIST OF DWELLINGS in all parts of the city; also stores, offices, lofts, etc., which we invite all interested to call and examine.

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TO RENT—COTTAGE 269 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 7 rooms, all in good order, $25 per month. J. H. KERFOOT.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSes; pressed brick, stone trimmings; 11 rooms besides bath-room; store-room, bath-room, and range; gas and water on all floors, hot and cold water; only been occupied part of one year; located on Webster-av., near Lincoln Park; very cheap. Apply to JOHN CLEVELAND, 102 State-st., over First National Bank.

TO RENT—DWELLING 145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; has 9 rooms besides bath-room, storage, basement, etc.; papered, painted, and in perfect order; will be ready for occupancy in 10 days. Apply at the house or address J. R. MORRIS, P. O. Box 324, city.

TO RENT—HOUSES BY EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.
14 Wisconsin-place, 2-story and basement brick, $25.
1841 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 11 rooms, barn, $25.
22 Sanitary-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 11 rooms, barn, $25.
61 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, $35.

TO RENT—128 NORTH HALSTED-ST., 6 ROOMS; second story; water &c. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—108 THIRD-AV., 2 VERY PLEASANT rooms for housekeeping, first floor, cheap. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 27 FIFE-ST., NORTH SIDE, BELow Division-st., 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms, 2 marble mantels, all modern conveniences, water to each floor; tenant to paint and paper. Inquire at 141 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—200 PER MONTH, OR SALE ON LONG time, or monthly payments. Six houses on Bowen-av., corner Cottage Grove-av. Apply at Room 14, 79 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON 2 lots, on Lincoln-av., near Halsted; will rent cheap. Apply at 710 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—$71 AND $73 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story and basement houses; with improvements. $40
Also Wabash-av., 2-story and basement house..... 30
Also Calumet-av., 2-story frame..... 20
Also 1, 3, 5 Alabama-st., 2-story and basement frame..... 25
1256 Indiana-av., 2-story frame; large lot, &c..... 25
418 and 420 State-st., second and third floors, six rooms each floor.
240 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement dwelling, barn.
568 and 570 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement marble-fronts, with all improvements..... 50
480 North Lasalle-st., 3-story and basement dwelling.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY,
Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—291 CALUMET-AV., NICE HOUSE, IN No. 1 repair, large lot and good barn; want reasonable offer.
13 Lake-av., two-story frame, near station and street-cars; $25 per month.
50 Twenty-eighth-st., two-story, basement, and mansard-roof brick, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; $50.
630 Cottage Grove-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., seat front, and large lot.
19 Lake-av., two-story frame, with large lot.
Indiana-av., Nos. 1251 and 1253, three-story and basement brown-stone front; modern conveniences.
FRED L. FAKE & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST. Furnished house in good location on West Side, within walking distance of Court-House; $50 per month.
Furnished and four-story and basement, good location on West Side; cheap.
703 Washington-st., 10-room brick, large lot; $50.
320 Park-av., marble-front, 10 rooms; $30 to good tenant.

TO RENT—NO. 355 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 3-story and basement, marble-front; 11 rooms; in every respect first-class. A. C. TAYLOR, 355 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RARE CHANCE FOR A DELIGHTFUL home or boarding-house. The house and beautiful grounds known as Sturges Place, North Clark-st., near Diversey, at the city limits, three acres, greenhouses, barns, beautiful trees, drives, etc.; horse cars pass the door every five minutes; house partially furnished. E D C, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FOR 5 OR 6 MONTHS, FURNISHED house at Newport, on the shore; rent low to good tenant. M. L. HAMMOND, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 185 SOUTH MORGAN, st., 10 rooms, gas fixtures, stable; pleasant location, near cars; low rent. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—NO. 2 CALUMET-AV., HOUSE OF 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years; rent cheap; also, house 1200 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ONE LEFT—$25 FOR TWO-STORY and basement house, modern improvements, fourth house south of Twenty-ninth-st., on Calumet-av.; also, store and nine rooms 539 State-st., only $40. Call on premises or 13 Major Block.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD TENEMENTS IN BRICK building Nos. 264 and 266 West Lake-st.; also, one first-class residence No. 223 Park-av.; rent moderate. Inquire at 44 and 46 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—59 WARREN-AV., NICE COSY COTtage, large lot, shrubbery, etc.; location splendid; price $20 per month.

TO RENT—THE STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH brick basement, 12 rooms, in one of the best neighborhoods on Michigan-av; furnace and gas-fixtures and house in good repair; also the large frame carpet-hall and barn; has heretofore rented for $1,200; will rent for $65 per month; also two 2-story and basement brick houses, 9 rooms each, on Twenty-second-st., corner Thirty-third-st. and Prairie-av.; corner house, $45; inside house, $40 per month. Apply to the owner, 1086 Michigan-av., who will be pleased to show houses.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE ON WABASH-AV. Will accept real estate in payment of rent. Address A 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, just finished in excellent shape. No. 1041 Indiana-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts. Low rent. JOHN HUTCHINSON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, $16, 78 NORTH Ann-st.; 2 rooms, $4. Apply at 98 North Ann-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; stone front, 3 rooms deep, very cheap during the summer months to a first-class tenant, with small family, who will take good care of furniture. Address till Wednesday L 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 80 TWENTY-SECond-st., double front, 2 stories, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; bath on premises, or of F. W. SPRINGER, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY G. S. BUTLER & CO., 520 HURLbut-st., a few fine houses, cottages, and flats left opposite the park, and one delightful house with a bargain. We want ten good dwellings for customers.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST., octagon-front, 9 rooms, $18; also basement, 5 rooms, $10. H. MACK & CO., 106 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 165 SOUTH Lincoln-st., fronting Adams-st. drive, central, pleasant, and in housekeeping repair; gas, water, plate, marble basin; bow-window; only $30 per month. Others for $25. Apply at 163 Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP FOR 3 MONTHS, BY A FAMILY leaving town, to a gentleman and wife without small children, a full furnished small house, horses and carriage if desired, in one of the best localities on the South Side near Twenty-first-st. Address B 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 96 VINCENNES-AV., 2-story and basement, marble-front, 12 rooms, in complete order; all modern conveniences; rent low, $40 per month. Apply to HILTON BROS., 186 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 463 IRVING-place, between Polk and Harrison-sts. Hot and cold water, marble mantels, bath-room, &c. Price $30 per month. LUM. C. FOLGER, 95 Washington-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE STONE FRONT, situate 1,000 Lincoln-av.; has all modern improvements including furnace; is out of the dust; cars and close to street-cars. Carpets, etc., for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, a house in Minneapolis, Minn., with ten rooms, well furnished, having water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Address "O. H.," Minneapolis, Minn. Box 1044.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR A YEAR, marble-front house corner of Michigan-av. and Thirtieth-st. Partly furnished. Parties to board occupants.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH—NICE 5-ROOM COTtage No. 2 Rucker-st., corner Sedgwick-st. Inquire No. 30 Bucker-st., or PETERSON & RAY, 108 Randolph.

TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE NORTH AVE.-ST., 6 rooms $25; also over store 274 Clybourn-av. $10; 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS and bath-room, $17 per month. Inquire daily or apply to the owner, 121 West Randolph-st., or 225 Ogden-av., corner of Wood-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT SWELL stone-front house, 12 rooms; rent $45. M. G. BALLWIN & CO., 94 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—614 AND 620 WEST WASHINGTON-st., 2-story and basement, $40. C. W. BROWN, Room 1 M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—$15, $20, OR FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments of $25 and $30—Nice and substantial cottages houses, 6 rooms each, with modern conveniences, on West Huron and West Superior-sts., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; Indiana-st. cars. S. T. KING, 65 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SLEEPING-room, in a family; Gentleman only. 1068 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, to a good party. Call and see them. 1068 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN UNUSUALLY POSSIBLE PRICES, 5 handsome marble-fronts, all recent improvements, fronting Union Park and Washington-st. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 5, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 247 INDIANA-ST., 2-story and basement, containing 14 rooms bath-room, furnace, and gas; will be cleaned and put in good repair this week. Apply to KNAUER & BROTHERS, corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR LINCOLN Park; might take rent in board. Address A 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front, 10 rooms, fine location, 676 Adams-st., $40 per month; also one floor in cottage 68 Honore, near Adams, 6 rooms, closets, etc., $12 per month. HIRAM HADLEY, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN NORTH OR WEST EVANSTON, houses of from 5 to 8 rooms, at one-third the ordinary rents; also, a number of lots for sale; near school, and depot, at $8 per month; also good cottages of 5 rooms, at $7 per month, to parties who will pay yearly in advance. These houses formerly rented for $16 and $25 per month. Houses in good order, and good location with each one. C. E. BROWNE, 109 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE AT RAVENSwood, for sale or for rent; terms to suit purchaser. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—A CONVENIENT HOUSE CORNER OF Burr Oak and Western-avs., Blue Island, 3 minutes' walk from the Rock Island train, 10 minutes' walk from the Danville Railroad; very cheap. Inquire of M. C. RAMER, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT IRVING PARK, SEVERAL GOOD houses, $12 to $25 per month; nice grounds, hydrant water, near depot, 30 minutes' from city, 75 fares; also for sale, easy terms. T. HACK & CO., 106 Dearborn.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW, 4½ MILES FROM COURT-House, house with 7 rooms, beautiful grounds, stable, etc. Inquire of R. RUMMELL, 31 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 2 acres of garden, $10 per month; if convenient to the Station at Lombard. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., Marine Building.

TO RENT—FINE DWELLING, PLEASANTLY SITuated on the 20-acre shore in Hyde Park, one block from Drexel Station; 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water; also brick dwelling, with large lot, near Hyde Park depot. Apply at 120 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A LOVELY HOMESTEAD WITH broad shaded park, near depot, schools, churches, at first station north of city, $25. See W. G. BRYAN, Ravenswood depot.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST—A GOOD COTTAGE near depot.
Highland Park—Several houses; good location.
Geneva—Pleasant house.
Evanston—Several houses; good location.
Englewood—Large house; good location.
S. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMproved city property—A good 2-story house, barn, and garden, with trees, in Naperville, DuPage County, Ill. Inquire of R. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE, HARD AND SOFT water, bath, piazza, plenty of fruit; near depot in suburb, only $20 per month. HOLMES & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, GOOD HOUSES, LARGE and small, for sale or rent. Apply to the owner; also property for sale and exchange. PERRY Room 14, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, 10 rooms, gas and water; also store and dwelling, restaurant, near entrance of Lake Shore Park, corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Hyde Park-av. M. BURNES.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—8 AND 10-ROOM houses in good neighborhood, rent very low. WEBSTER, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN WAUKEgan, lot 100 feet front, running through to street in rear; shrubbery and trees; location splendid. Address E 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT Riverside, house, 10 rooms, gas, stable, fruit, lease or sale short. For the summer or year. Address A 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$20—AT BARRINGTON, NINE-ROOM house, with bath-room, hot and cold water, ground, fruit and shade trees; 1 acre; 30 minutes' ride on Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; will rent very cheap to desirable party. Apply at 54 Pittsburgh-st., down-Halsted, or address C. DUNN, Barrington.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban—Continued.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE, CHEAP, GOOD houses within 1 to 2 minutes' walk of the pleasant Village of Palatine. GEO. C. WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with or without board, in a small family without children. 379 South Park-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms for gentlemen in residence on Ohio-st., near North Dearborn; good day board next door. Address F 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, very cheap, in the upper flat of No. 456 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, for two gentlemen; also a single furnished room. 250 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, two nicely furnished rooms on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., to gentleman only. Address C 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room to a lady who is employed out during the day. Address C 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED LARGE FRONT AND and other rooms for housekeeping; cook-stoves, closets, water, and conveniences. Inquire at 219 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND WELL LIGHTED SLEEPING-room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, cheap, at 47 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, AT 1068 WABASH-AV., FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE PARLORS, NEATLY FURnished, on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st., suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen. Address, with reference, A 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS AT 204 WEST MADISON-st., on first floor. Inquire in dry-goods store.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH BATH room and closet, in a new brick house, 83 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4, 5, OR 6 ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st.; new cottage on Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., gas and water, barn, one block from horse-cars. SPRINGER, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT NEATLY-FURnished front room, suitable for one or two persons. 802 Wabash-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT—SEVEN LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor, pantries and closets; cheap rent. Inquire at 321 Orchard-st. A. GLLMERT.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS I

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores—Continued.

TO RENT—THE STORE 145 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. Inquire of owner up-stairs' front door.

TO RENT—TWO STORES; GOOD LOCATION FOR dry goods or business generally; one 1 price, $20 per month. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Room 24, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 143 LAKE-st., between Clark and Lasalle.

Single stores, with basements, on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe.

Ideal low to good tenants. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE building, 36 and 38 River-st., lately occupied by Felix, Warner & Blair, willow-ware; rent low to good tenant; size, 48x100. Fire drainage in rear. Apply on premises to H. HAMPSON & CO., 144 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 331 MILWAUKEE-AV.; HAS been occupied for the last nine years by a boot and shoe firm; best stand for that business on the street; rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 22X50, SOUTHEAST CORNER of State and Twentieth-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND 8 ROOMS ABOVE, GOOD location; South Side, only $15. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—STORE AND BASEment corner State and Harrison-sts. P. O'NEILL, 39 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING WITH store and barn northeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Butterfield-sts. Good location for a grocery store. Inquire at 34 SIMMONS, 39 South State-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS 542 SOUTH JEFferson-st.

TO RENT—A FINE CORNER STORE, WITH COUNters and fancy fixtures, for a grocery store, at 526 Twenty-second-st. For particulars call on or address J. W. PRINDIVILLE, 438 South Halsted-st., up-stairs, Sunday afternoon.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 3 rooms, 18x28. F. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF FRONT OFFICES ON second floor, for $30 a suite, at 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DENTAL ROOMS, INcluding chair, etc. Business established for the last four years. Cause of leaving, sickness. Apply at 323 Wabash-av. Dr. DALE.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICES AND STORES—2 FRONT rooms second story, 2 front rooms third story, 2 basement rooms and 40 Weschlefington-st. Inquire at Room 14, No. 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN AN OFFICE CENTRAL-ly located. Call at 90 East Madison-st., Room 4, J. W. HEDENBERG.

TO RENT — CHEAP — DESK-ROOM IN LARGE front office, second floor, near corner Madison and Clark-sts. Apply to G. W. KNOX, Room 1, 151 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT A LOW RENT. E. SCHLOESSER, 210 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK-ROOM AND OFFICE room in first-class building. J. S. JOHNSTON, architect, Rooms 20 and 21 Reaper-block.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR real estate office, or real estate office, or broker, Brown; rent low. Well lighted, next use of vault; main floor, 161 and 163 Lasalle-st. Inquire of Ill. S. TIFFANY & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN THE Chicago Opera-House, cheap to good parties. Apply to P. P. DOIG, 32 West Quincy-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN THE building 167 South Clark-st., cheap to good parties. Apply to P. P. DOIG, 32 West Quincy-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE IN DEsirable location, number of rooms, etc. Address MOBIL, care L. Fale & Co., 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping; West Side preferred. Address A 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY without children, a nicely furnished modern house (six or seven rooms); privilege to take a few boarders; good neighborhood; must be on the West side, southwest corner Fourth (E. D.), Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY a small couple, an unfurnished upper floor, with bath-room, in a private family and valuable neighborhood. Address H 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, BY a gentleman. State price, &c. Address G 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; rent to not exceed $12 per month; references exchanged. Address H 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 or 10 rooms for six months, with privilege of a year. Address M 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN ON WEST SIDE, north of Van Buren-st. and east of Union Park; with stalls for four horses. Apply 221 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS by a genteel family on West Side; rent must not exceed $12. Address F 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE or rooms suitable for housekeeping in respectable locality. Family of three; no children. Address M 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR TWO-STORY house, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side; rent must be low. Address A 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST OR NORTH SIDE, by a doctor, house of about twenty-five rooms, suitable for a boarding institute. 114 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on West Side, by gentleman and lady, with board for lady only. R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want a room of a residence during absence of owner, for rent. F 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WHERE family will board for rent of basement rooms. Rent reasonable. Address A 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A.A. AN EXCHANGE — 640 ACRES OF TEXAS land, worth $3,000; will take good suites, house and lease, fruit farm, boarding-house, furnished rooms, furniture, or goods of any kind. Address M 31, Tribune office.

A PARLOR SET WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A new improved Singer machine. 203 West Madison-st., Singer office.

A NICE HOUSE AND LOT, 8 ROOMS, AT HIGHland Park, 16 miles from depot, to exchange for wild lands. Address Box 20, Highwood, Ill.

A WIDOW LADY GOING NORTH WISHES TO exchange a fine gold watch and chain for seal-skin cloak. 189, Tribune office.

CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS FOR GOOD PIANO OR horse and buggy. Address G 89, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—SEWING-MACHINE, TRUNK, AND other personal property for carpets. Call at 439 South Park-av.

EXCHANGE—STYLISH, LARGE PIANO IN ENglewood, with top-foot, for $150 cash; $140 down; terms, four months. Also, small piano, $75. Also, small piano, with 50-feet, $3,800, for $2,400 farm near Chicago. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—NEW FRONT-HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements, lot 80x100, for a cottage; want a good piano. G 76, Tribune.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO LOTS, which I will dispose of for half their value, or exchange for carriage painting or repairing. Call or address 522 South Halsted-st.

WANT TO EXCHANGE NEW PIANO (CHOICE of makes), for first-class phaeton buggy. Address I 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—100 FEET CORNER Archer-av. and Butterfield-st., unincumbered, for equity in house and lot of vacant lot on Michigan-av. Address L 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES OF from 5 to 10 rooms, and lot, in Evanston or Glencoe, free from all incumbrance, for a good stock of goods. C. E. BROWNE, 100 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO TRADE DENTAL WORK FOR OFfice furniture. Address M 95, Tribune office.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class dentist work; all work warranted and at low rates as any in city. E 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN SEC. 28, South Chicago, for a farm in Sumner, Lyon, Johnson, Hutchinson, or Montgomery Counties, Kansas; state price, number of acres, improvements, incumbrance, how far from village, railroad, living water, and quality of soil. Address 342 Carroll-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LOT IN A GROWING town in Iowa for a horse, or buggy, or watch. Address for two days E 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT IN exchange for free and clear lots. Apply at 149 Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — A LADY'S GOLD watch (American) and chain for carpet and first-class chamber furniture. Address C 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS, AT retail, on orders, for choice lots on Bissell or Centre-sts. GEO. GRUSSING, corner Bissell and Sophia-sts.

50 OR 100 FEET OF CLEAR HUMBOLDT PARK property to exchange for good horses. Improved land not over 5 or 6 miles south of St. Joseph, Mich. Address 27, St. Joseph, Mich.

$15,000 OF GOOD CLEAR FARMING AND timber lands for merchandise, a business, hotel, or some single property. Address H 84, Tribune office.

$20,000 OR LARGER STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise wanted for city central improved unincumbered property and clear acres. Address K 73, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A.A.—PROF. GRIMES GIVES LESSONS ON ALL kinds of musical instruments at 17 Pearse-st. or pupil's residence. Music furnished for ball parties, etc.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY TEACHER WISHES scholars for piano or cabinet organ. Particular attention paid to theory, time and fingering. Terms, $2 per dozen 26 Aberdeen-st. Terms, $10 per quarter.

A ENGLISH LADY (MARRIED) WISHES FOR A few more ladies or gentlemen as pupils for the pianoforte. Those who have never learned a specialty. 136 Aberdeen-st., near Van Buren.

INSTRUCTION—I AM NOW PREPARED TO GIVE instruction in landscape painting at my residence; will allow pupils to copy my most valuable productions. Those wishing to avail themselves of this most rare opportunity, please call or address ARTIST, No. 34 Ogden-av.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANOFORTE BY AN English lady at 153 West Indiana-st.

INSTRUCTION ON PIANO OR GUITAR. PIANO for sale, guitar $10 per month. 239 West Lake-st.

LANDSCAPE AND MARINE PAINTING IN WAter colors and oil taught at residences, without using copies, for $5 a lesson. Address R. RIVERNA, 56 Madison-st.

MISS THOMPSON, TEACHER OF THE PIANOforte. 703 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LESSONS IN LATIN IN EXCHANGE for lessons in French, German, or drawing. Address M 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY teacher will give 25 lessons on piano for $10; will teach the rudiments of any kind. 23 Aberdeen-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 140 Madison-st.:

$80,000, a fine block, 4-story and basement, lot 75x125 (a corner), south front, on Madison-st., east of Union Park; rented well; want good lands that are clear for our equity.

I want good improved farm in Illinois or Iowa, clear, for all the equities and fixtures in first-class hotel; doing a good business on best street in city; no better location; furniture all good; over $40,000 worth as it now is, and can be increased to $60,000 in a short time. Rare chance for some one.

I want a good lot on State-st. or Wabash-av., vacant or improved; will assume on improved $50,000; it must be within two blocks of Harrison (prefer it North). 76 80x180 south from Harrison, between Clark and Dearborn-sts.; clear.

$35,000, a block of 2-story and basement stone-front stores, and lot 50x123 (now rented well), south front on Lake-st., near Paulina; want good lots, clear, for equity ($20,000); store pay 10 per cent.

$10,000—240 acres of the best land in Kansas, in 1 mile of Osage City, and on railroad (clear); in Osage County; want houses and lots in or out of city (clear).

$4,000—100-acre farm, well improved (clear), in Richland County, Ill., 3 miles south of Noble Station, on G. & M. R. R.; for good house and lot in city.

$22,000—An elegant brick dwelling, and lot 65x180, south front, on Adams-st., near Wood, for good house and lot worth $10,000.

$8,700—Fine 2-story and basement frame dwelling, and lot 62x180, on northeast corner Huron and Franklin-sts., now rented at $60 per month; mortgage, $3,500; 2½ years at 9 per cent; want good cottage and lot, clear.

$6,500—(Clear)—A nice 8-room cottage, and lot 50x110, with barn, on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; will pay $2,000 cash, or assume for good house and lot 50x125 on West Side, south of Lake, and between Ogden-av. and Robey-st.

$75,000—200 acres of coal lands (clear), coal-vein 8 to 10 feet thick, on Illinois River, high and dry, just above Chicago, 5 miles below the large Lancaster Coal Mines, 2 miles from railroad; samples of coal in my office.

I want good improved property; will assume some 1,130 feet on Ridge and Lincoln-avs., in Evanston, Cook County, worth $1,500; will pay or give as bargain; want good city property for equity; will assume; want a trade of $50,000.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT A HOUSE AND LOT for vacant lots, clear, personal property, for Jos. HENRY W. BROOKS, Room 10, 89 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE DAIRY FARM AND stock, near Chicago, for city property worth 2 miles of Court-House. Also, a good meat market for a grocery store. T. J. HYDE, 18 South Peoria-st. Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF NICELY-MATCHED 4-year-old bay mares, 15 hands high, good horse manes and tails, with square-box top buggy, and harness, all nearly new, for anything that I can use that don't owe. Call and address and a description of property to P. O. Box 90.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HORSES FOR A GOOD double or single carriage, or double harness. W. B. RICH, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE — IMPROVED WABASH-AV. property, north of Sixteenth-st. Also, Ontario (Canada) property, for house and lot. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE FOR CLOTHing. Address K 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE — GOOD INSIDE IMPROVED property for 97 acres prairie. W. F. HERSEY, 134 East Madison-st. A. M. Jones' office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD UNINCUMBERED SUBurban lots for a good piano. 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AT WINNETka, unincumbered, for residence on South or West Side; equity, Chicago, for farm in Sumner, Lyon, Johnson, Hutchinson, or Montgomery Counties, Kansas; state price, number of acres, improvements, incumbrance, how far from village, railroad, living water, and quality of soil. Address 342 Carroll-av., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 GOOD EQUITY IN HOUSE and lot, and farm for a clear cottage and lot, or some ground in or near the city. J. TYLER, Room 8, 83 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY BUILDING, 40X100 feet, in good repair and location in city; $5,000 cash necessary, balance (if equity) clear property; will bear investigation. Address L 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BUILDING LOTS ON Peoria-st., near Monroe, for an improved farm. Inquire of owner, at 483 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PAINTING, CALCIMINING, OR carpenter work for horses, or a Indian' gold watch. Address G 61, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS FOR piano, gold watch and chain, diamonds, pony and phaeton, or sewing-machine. Address M 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; article in demand; small capital required; will clear $1,000 a month. Address J. F. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT OR VACANT lot, unincumbered, for business horse and buggy; will give a good exchange, for an needing a rig very bad. Call on Mr. Mashbourn, at H. O. Stone & Co.'s, 80 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 OR EQUITY IN HOUSE and lot 48x110 feet on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., for house and lot farther south, or on the West Side. Will assume small amount. Address M. D. DEAN, 49 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH Side, for clear farm. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE FOR SOME person to secure, by some money and unincumbered real estate, a No. 1 stock farm in McHenry County, Ill. Would prefer to sell a good farm for unimproved Western land. Address A 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BY J. M. BROWNE, ROOM 16, 162 Washington-st., good Kansas lands, large or small tracts, for cash. Parties desiring lands call at the lands and make choice. A good improved farm of 160 acres near Topeka, Kan., for small farm in Illinois. A water-power flour and feed mill ($12,000), clear, near Joliet, Ill., for a farm. 200 acres choice land near Seneca, Ill., for smaller improved city property. 25 ANDREWS & CO., office furnishers, 213 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—AND SALE—LOT ON JACKson-st., choice; second mortgage on property on Cottage Grove-av.; 40 acres choice prairie in great variety. PERRY, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY property—five acres, with 10-room residence and business property, clear and well located, in Canastota, near Syracuse. Principals address with full description, G 79, Tribune office.

COLD HUNTING-CASE B. W. RAYMOND watch for piano,—Steinway, Bauer, or Knabe,—new or nearly so. M 91, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS SET OF SIDEBOARD fixtures, to exchange for a sound young horse. Address F 77, Tribune office.

I WANT SOME GRAINING DONE IN EXCHANGE for good sewing-machine. 203 West Madison-st., Singer office.

I HAVE TEN NEW SEWING MACHINES TO EXchange for carpets, furniture, a good desk, and other personal property. Address, with full particulars, G 64, Tribune office.

I WILL TRADE CLEAR REAL ESTATE FOR GOOD business. Address E 67, Tribune office.

OWNERS OF CHICAGO OR SUBURBAN WHO wish to sell or exchange for goods or country property, can find a buyer with L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

PIANO, WORTH $750, A VERY FINE INSTRUment, and some cash, to exchange for a suburban cottage and lot, unincumbered. Address H 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A VIRginia farm within 37 miles of Washington City, with spring and never-failing stream; orchard and valuable brown stone quarry. Address A. NICOL, 18 South Peoria-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 IN TOWNSHIP BONDS issued by one of the best counties of a Western State for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal property. Address JANUARY, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE WITH all modern improvements on Prairie-av., for any good property. Address C 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD PROPERTY FOR first-class dentist work. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—36 FEET CLEAR NEAR EN-glewood Boulevard, for residence on avenues south; will assume one $1,000. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES WITH ALL MODERN improvements in South Evanston. Lots, wood, and Holland Park for farms, mills, wild land, or lots. RENJAMIN & SON, 53 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 EQUITY IN CHOICE LOT near Lincoln Park for house and lot in good location, either city or suburban; will assume and pay cash differences. Address K 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARMS, STEAM grist-mill, also village property, Arkansas and Georgia lands. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR PROPERTY AND CASH for clear property. Call on H. K. TRUE, Room 3, 167 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE ACRES OF LAND FOR Morehouse on State-st., 7 miles from Court-House. Apply to H. Weil Twelfth-st.

TO EXCHANGE—13 ACRES SUBDIVIDED, AND 10 acres well located for subdividing, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 9 miles to limits; want clear farm or lands. Address G 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR IRVING PARK LOT IN original subdivision, at half value, for merchant tailoring. F 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BODY OF KANSAS LAND, near good town, railroads, and schools, for improved farm or property in city. Room 13 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WATCHES OR DIAMONDS, one good horse and one two seated top-buggies. M. COOK, 145 East Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, FREE AND clear, for goods, houses and lots, and some cash, for stocks of goods. Call at 209 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS NEAR CITY FOR Chicago improved; will assume one-third. J. CALDWELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE CHOICE FRUIT FARMS of 35, Joseph, Mich., for city property. Address 76, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY REAL ESTATE, stock of goods, fixtures, shelving, counters, and tools. Address L 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, farms of 160 acres, also of 40 acres, located at a junction of two railroads; well improved and good location. E. B. KING, 166 East Washington-st., Room 22.

TO EXCHANGE—OPEN OR TOP BUGGIES, OR assorted carriage, for pool or billiard tables. 213 West Twelfth-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A LIGHT TOP BUGGY two fine diamond rings, or a fine Swiss watch. Address this office, Wop.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOARD, THEATRICAL tickets, which I will dispose of for half their value, or exchange for carriage painting or repairing. Call or address 522 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays, horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Union Park; rented well; want good lands that are clear for our equity.

I want good improved farm in Illinois or Iowa, clear, for all the equities and fixtures in first-class hotel; doing a good business on best street in city; no better location; furniture all good; over $40,000 worth as it now is, and can be increased to $60,000 in a short time. Rare chance for some one.

Team bay horses, 7 and 8 years, 1594 pounds high, sound, kind, and well, in all harness; can trot in 2:40, together, and can each trot in 2:45; are a fine, stylish, well-bred team.

Harness, nearly new.

Boston mounted team fine carriage horses, gray and black, 6 years old, sound and kind in all harness; fine style and action, and one of the finest teams in the city.

Hack and set of coach harness, nearly new.

Black horse, 8 years, 15¾ hands high; can trot in 2:50; any lady can drive him; is sound and kind.

Brown horse, 7 years, 15¾ hands; a fine, pleasant driver in all harness; is warranted to trot in 2:47 or no sale, and sound.

Bay chunkleroan mare, 8 years, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle in all harness, and will sold one year ago for $400, and is a fine, stylish animal.

One pony, one basket and 3 doctors' phaetons, nearly new.

Brown mare, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high; a free, pleasant, stylish driver; can trot in 2:40 over Dexter Park any day this week, and is warranted sound.

With these we have a fine and large stock of vehicles of all descriptions, which we will sell low for cash. Also, 18 other horses, all of which a description will be given at time of sale.

Auction sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

WESTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LIVERY STABLE AND THE livery stock formerly contained in the stable 210 Blue Island-av., on THURSDAY, May 18, at Washington-st., where the stock can be seen until day of sale, Monday, May 22, at 10 a. m. The stock consists of 12 horses, 1 clarence, 2 close coaches, 1 open hackouche, 1 six-seated park phaeton, 8 top and 5 open buggies, 5 horse wagon, 1 two-seated open wagon, 2 sets of carriage harness, 2 sets of light double and 12 sets of single harness, robes, blankets, hay-cutter, office furniture, etc. Also an imported Cleveland bay stallion and his mate, also the stable building on which is a 10 yrs' lease, which will go at the sale. 210 Blue Island-av. WREN & CO., Auctioneers, 182 and 184 Washington-st.

A DAPPLE GRAY CARRIAGE OR COUPE HORSE, 7 years old, 15,300 pounds; fine action; stallion of the Norman blood, 7 years old, and weighs 1,350 lbs. Also one good buggy horse, weight, 950 lbs., 7 years old, a fine driver; one roadster; also one 7-year-old mare that has trotted better than 2:40; and one bay gelding, 9 years old, weighs 1,050. Will be sold low, or trade a mile in 2:30. This horse is a safe one for a woman to drive, and is without a fault. The above horses will be sold cheap for cash, or will trade for a good horse. Call at 525 Victoria-av., near Harmon-court. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

FIRST-CLASS SQUARE-BOX TOP-BUGGY very cheap for cash, or will trade for an old one. No. 1 make. Can be seen to-day. Call at 236 Maxwell-st.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDERS' WAGON, PATENT wheels, cost $180 to build. Will be sold for $80. 254 West Harrison-st.

A ONE-PANEL BOX WAGON, PATENT WHEELS, suitable for butchers or grocers, $125. Also democrat wagon, $100. 183 West Van Buren-st.

A VERY HANDSOME SORREL MARE, 5 YEARS old, sound, and not afraid of anything; good trotter. A good heavy 7-year-old draft team, 1,450. One phaeton, 3 top, and 3 open buggies; 6 saddle ponies, nearly all thoroughbred. Will purchase a good stock of goods. C. E. BROWNE, 100 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO TRADE DENTAL WORK FOR OFfice furniture. Address M 95, Tribune office.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class dentist work; all work warranted and at low rates as any in city. E 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN SEC. 28, South Chicago, for a farm in Sumner, Lyon, Johnson, Hutchinson, or Montgomery Counties, Kansas; state price, number of acres, improvements, incumbrance, how far from village, railroad, living water, and quality of soil. Address 342 Carroll-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LOT IN A GROWING town in Iowa for a horse, or buggy, or watch. Address for two days E 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT IN exchange for free and clear lots. Apply at 149 Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — A LADY'S GOLD watch (American) and chain for carpet and first-class chamber furniture. Address C 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS, AT retail, on orders, for choice lots on Bissell or Centre-sts. GEO. GRUSSING, corner Bissell and Sophia-sts.

50 OR 100 FEET OF CLEAR HUMBOLDT PARK property to exchange for good horses. Improved land not over 5 or 6 miles south of St. Joseph, Mich. Address 27, St. Joseph, Mich.

$15,000 OF GOOD CLEAR FARMING AND timber lands for merchandise, a business, hotel, or some single property. Address H 84, Tribune office.

$20,000 OR LARGER STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise wanted for city central improved unincumbered property and clear acres. Address K 73, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE BEST-MATCHED pair of lively steppers on West Side; black, stylish; buggy and harness. Call and see them. 527 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS-WAGON, WITH HARNESS, patent wheels. Coan & Tenbrook make. Apply at store No. 61 Hamilton-st.; price, $160.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TOP BUGGY AND HARness; will sell cheap. Apply at Room 21 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HEAVY WORK HORSES AND four good medium-sized horses will be sold at a sacrifice at 348 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES, WEIGHT 2,600 pounds, for $240; also one team of mares, weight 1,800 pounds, price $160; those are warranted sound in all harness; they will be sold together or separate. Call in the rear of 477 West Fourteenth-st., the fourth house west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS, LIGHT, OPEN buggy, cheap for cash, or part payment in dry goods or meat; cheap. J. PALMER, 966 West Lake-st. Apply after Monday.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF THEIR VALUE—HORSE, harness, and 2-seated business buggy. 20 O'Brien-st., near Jefferson.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH OR will trade for a good lot, a buggy nearly new, worth $300. Parties having lots to trade must give the location of same. Address A 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE AND open buggy, at 250 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—1 LANDAU, 1 CLARENCE, 1 SIX-seated park phaeton, 1 top buggy, all second-hand, at 400 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS, GROCERY, AND HALF-spring Wagons, gray and harness, open and top buggies, cheap. $25; will exchange. Nos. 46 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FRESH LOT OF THE FINEST horses that have had on sale this season; splendid carriage teams, road horses, business horses, coupe horses, bus-ness horses, and a few extra steppers. All stock shall be exactly as represented, and our prices in accordance with the times. Call and see us. TAYLOR & HEATH, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WILL TRADE FOR LUMber, 1 horse, 1 wagon, suitable for lumber or either wagon. Inquire at 45 Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 MARES, 2,400 LBS.; 6 and 7 years old; work-horses; 2 good wagons and harness. 209 Rebecca-st., one block west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WOULD EXchange for good cheap horse, one C spring top phaeton. D. S. FELPAUGH, 37 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LANDAU CARRIAGE AND harness. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—LIVERY STOCK, 14 handsome buggy horses, one fine roadsters, prices from $60 to $125; also 2 horses fit for light harness one for $50 each, a handsome gentle pony for $50; 2 mares, a little sore, fit for farmer, and 2 close hacks, 4 buggies, harness, etc., to be disposed of to-day or to-morrow 6 271 West Fifteenth-st., one block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD LEATHER-top buggy for a good driving horse; also 2 sets double harness at 836 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE FAMILY HORSE, sound and kind; also 2 draft horses, extra good, and 1 very fine coupe horse, at MITCHELL'S, 836 and 838 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT 42 HARMON-COURT—CHUNKY, sound, 1,000 serviceable horse for $65; 7-year old 1,050 mare, true, all right worker, will be given away if not found so; also 1 fine driver, will make a good roadster, just in from country, $110; grocery wagon, open, $100; 1 democrat wagon; a nearly new express harness, $20.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TEAM AND HARNESS FOR $1001; or horses $75. Call to-day and Monday at 714 Larrabee-st.

HORSE AND BUSINESS BUGGY (ONE OR TWO seats) for sale cheap or exchange for upright piano. GOETZ, 94 State-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—TO A GENTLEMAN LIVING in the country who wants a gentle, fast, and fine looking horse. Call and see him. Can be tried. Can be used on soft road. Will sell for one-fourth what the horse is worth. Apply at C. MORRIS, Aldine-square, livery stable, 39 Vincennes-av.

I WANT AT ONCE A LIGHT TOP-BUGGY VERY cheap on monthly payments and security, or trade. Bring buggy to 42 North Ann-st., 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

I AM OFFERING MY STOCK OF CARRIAGES and buggies at a sacrifice to close up my business. See 34 and 12 East Washington-st. H. B. HILL.

MILK-WAGON CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXchange for horse. 417 West Madison-st.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, WE shall sell, regardless of cost, 30 top buggies, phaetons, advance, fine carriages, open and top buggies, phaetons, democrat wagons, side-bar road wagons, harnesses, etc. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ONE PINE PAIR BLOOD BAYS, 16¼ HANDS high, one of which can be driven single by a lady; both will trot, and the finest carriage team in Chicago. O. F. M'INTOSH, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

ONE FIRST-CLASS LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON for sale, cheap, for cash; must be sold; at 72 East Jackson-st.

ONE FINE NICKEL-PLATED, DOUBLE CARriage harness, nearly new, at less than half its cost; also, one set double light work harness, at 618 West Madison-st.

PASTURAGE—300 ACRES HORSE PASTURAGE for sale; 3 miles from Lake View, 1 mile south and one-fourth of a mile west of Graceland road, by JOHN LAGEMAN.

SELLING OUT—HORSES AND WAGONS, PROPerty of lumber merchant. Ten good heavy work horses, four good drivers, one fine team carriage horses. Inquire at 186 Hickory-st., near Division.

TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—ONE span of cross-matched horses, black and bay, suitable for a gentleman's family or road team. They are 6 or 7 years of age. Also one fast mare, 5 years old, 6 years of age. They are warranted sound and fearful of nothing, and kind in every way. A trial of these days given with either or both horses. Also one open phaeton carriage and a first-class side-bar top buggy. Also, double and single harness. Will be for sale on Monday at a reasonable price. Apply to the groom at the private stable No. 13 Harmon court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

THE BEST PASTURAGE IN COOK COUNTY CAN be had at Atwood Place farm. Address CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SOUND, YOUNG HORSE; will put in calcimining and painting. Apply at 208 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COVERED GROCERY WAGON, PATent spring, in good order and all right; must be cheap for cash. Apply Monday. F. WOERMAN, 955 West Lake-st.

WANTED—COVERED WAGON AND HORSE for grocery business; must be good and cheap for cash. Address H. QUINN, 152 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—ONE COVERED GROCERY WAGON, with pole, half-dozen good tea caddies, 10 feet metal counter, platform and other scales; for cash. D 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE AND BUGgy; will pay in stores. Call at store-house, 150 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DELIVERY WAGON. 138 State-st. C. W. STEVENS.

WANTED—SINGLE SET OF GOOD SECOND-hand harness; must be nickel-trimmed, hand-made business, but little used, and cheap for cash. Call on S. TAYTOR, 71 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SADDLE HORSE FOR A LADY; IT must be perfectly broke and gentle, and must have several gaits under saddle, the single-step, easy canter, and fox-trot preferred. Apply to OBERDORF & NEWGASS, 19 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SECOND-HAND OR NEW, three-quarter box, side-bar or end-spring top-buggy, of good make and in good order. Address D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIGHT ROAD WAGON; TOP PREferred. 55 Ashland Block.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD SECOND-HAND phaeton (no basket) and harness; must be cheap; state price. Address H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROAD HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR fine gold watch, stem-winder (made by Tissot); cost $150. Address H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR HORSE, WITH CARE OF buggy, within four blocks of corner North Clark and Schiller-sts. Address H 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HEAVY WORK TEAM TO go to Wisconsin, in exchange for 40 acres of choice land, well located; also carriage or carriage and team for unimproved lots. Inquire for 9 days of PERRY, Room 14, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A KIND HORSE FOR 1ST KEEP, with privileges of buying on monthly payments. Address G 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT DELIVERY-WAGON, 3d or good order. Room 19, 120 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM TOP BUGGY for six months, or buy on monthly payments, by a responsible party. Address M 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR TWO OR THREE months, a light single truck or express-wagon. Apply at 101 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOUR TEAMS TO HAUL BUBBLEstone. Call Sunday at 137 Brown-st.

WORLD OF FASHION.

Last Week's Parties and Entertainments in Chicago.

The New Things They Are Wearing in New York.

Cheapness of Dress Goods—Styles of Gloves and Hats.

Harmonizing the Dress and the Complexion—The Ruddy Blonde.

CHICAGO.

OGDEN—BARKER.

In describing the presents at the wedding of Mr. John W. Ogden and Miss Annie S. Barker on Tuesday night, the acting assistant deputy Jenkins of THE TRIBUNE allowed himself to become mixed. Some of the gifts were assigned to the wrong donors, and some of the donors to the wrong gifts, but, as it was one of the most "brilliant affairs of the season," the reporter should be excusable if he was dazzled. The elegant bronze clock and ornaments were gifts from the parents. Mr. George Montgomery and Mr. W. S. Carver presented handsome bronze figures. Boat for flowers from Mr. T. B. Tuttle. Silver crumb-scraper from Mrs. W. A. Murphy. Book of poems from Mrs. E. D. Taylor. Silver set and diamond ring from the groom. Marble and silver candlesticks from Mrs. N. Balcom. Silver candlesticks and inkstand from Miss Julia Chappell. Vases from Mrs. Seymour Coleman. Silver epergne from Mrs. Peter Page. Copy of "Lolla Rookh" from E. F. Getchell. Jardiniere, silver and gilt, from Mr. W. C. Barker. Silver and gold salt-cellars from Mrs. H. D. May. Pair of silver butter-knives from Mr. and Mrs. Austin C. Clement. Olive fork and spoon from Mr. Henry Rogers. Set of Japanese tables from the Misses Haven, of Buffalo. Case of silver forks and spoons from Mrs. F. Haskell. Silver and gold-lined fish-knife from Samuel T. Glover. Set of post-prandial coffee-spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Peak, of Green Bay. Cake-knife from Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Case, of Michigan City. Silver and gold pie-knife from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane. Ice-cream knife from Mrs. McDonald, of Binghamton, N. Y. Gold-lined olive dish and fork from Mr. and Mrs. Col. Swords. Berry-spoon from Mr. R. Sayer. Sugar-sifter from Mrs. H. C. McNeill. Fish-knife and fork from Mrs. Capt. A. E. Goodrich. Gravy-spoons and soup-ladle from Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair. Marble clock from Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clement. Large photograph album, with cover of mother-of-pearl, from Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Bass. Illustrated copy of a tour through the Pyrenees from Mr. L. J. Hayes. Silver berry-dish and spoon from Mr. C. B. Blair. Silver cheese knife from Mr. Mark D. Shay. Silver salad tongs from Mr. Henry H. Walker. Cheese dish of silver and glass from Mrs. Cobb, Detroit. A panel of flower painting (by Miss Alcott) was presented by Mr. W. H. Sard. Miss Rogers also presented a panel of painted flowers. Bronze Maseppa from Mr. and Mrs David Kreigh. Shakespeare in bronze, from Miss Morton. Silver card-receiver from Miss Fannie B. Parsons. Bronze card-receiver from Mr. and Mrs. John Clark. Mr. John Hand composed a beautiful galop for the occasion, called "Happy Through Life," which he dedicated to the fair bride. It is now in press, and will soon be out.

SURPRISE PARTY.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kelch gave them a pleasant surprise Tuesday evening in the way of a leap-year surprise party. They met at the residence of Miss Maggie Philippi, on South Park avenue, and at 9 p. m. took up a line of march for the residence of Mr. Kelch, No. 451 Cottage Grove avenue. On arrival everything was made ready for dancing. The ladies in charge made the party very enjoyable, and all were well satisfied. The managers were Miss Maggie Philippi, Miss Susie King, and Miss Toomey. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Best, Mr. and Mrs. Train, Mr. and Mrs. Leddy, Mr. and Mrs. Feeney, Miss M. Philippi, Miss S. King, Miss S. Scharer, Miss M. Flanigan, Miss Toomey, Miss Dora Gavin, Miss M. Holden, Miss Ella Jackson, Miss Cleary, Miss Kelly, Mr. John McKeough, Mr. Fred Best, Mr. F. O'Neill, Mr. L. Kuhnert, Mr. M. E. O'Connor, Mr. Werkmeister, Mr. McGown, Mr. Van Pelt, Mr. LeBarge.

THE NONPAREIL CLUB

gave a social party at Klare's parlors on the 5th of May, which was largely attended by the friends of the club. Among those that participated were Miss B. Kemp, Miss Hennessey, Hennessey, Sweeney, O'Donnald, McGuire, McQueeney, Coffee, Mrs. Muther, Misses Redner, Lawrence, Craven, Sherman, Beebe, Hangstrum, Thursey, Mat Sweeney, Davis, Prowdey, O'Brien, Wrigley, Vaughan, McGee, Cohen, Hefern; Misses Burkes, Ustes, Cunningham; Messrs. Conley, Dad Corrigan, Sweeney, Kelley, Dall, Renshaw, Kearney, Dougall, Agnew, Long, Thompson, Brown, McKay, McGuire, A. T. Sturges, P. Dunn, Keefe, Wrigley, Burke, McDonald, Carl, Hennessey, Moss, Sumter, Corcoran, Smith, Madden, Adams, Gavin, Barrett, Burke, Cross, King, Herzog, Gross, Magnus, Gilbraith, Hambden, White, and T. J. Burke.

SURPRISE TO MISS DOWNS.

Thursday evening the friends of Miss Gussie Downs, the accomplished organist of the Free Baptist Church of this city, met at her residence, No. 605 West Jackson street, taking her by surprise and making themselves at home on general principles. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and that which contributed not a little to the pleasures of the occasion was the presentation to Miss Downs of a roll of bills amounting to about $60, with an appropriate speech by the pastor of the church. Miss Downs briefly responded, returning her hearty thanks to the donors for their tangible expressions of esteem.

The following-named ladies and gentlemen were present in person, or by substantial tokens of regard: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tebbetts, Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Chace, Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. Legg, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Ravlin, Mr. and Mrs. Huchison, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Brookings, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Wright, Miss J. C. Hull, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Caswell, Mr. Neal, Mr. C. B. Bartlett.

AN INFORMAL PARTY.

Friday evening an informal party, under the management of Messrs. C. A. Mallory, D. L. Washburn, W. Cuthbert, H. J. Brush, and J. E. Strader, was given in Bournique's Academy. The attendance was large, about sixty couples being present. Freiberg's excellent band furnished the music for sixteen judiciously-selected numbers and a few "extras." Among the number present were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor, the Misses Bundy, Misses Martin, Misses Watson, Misses Marie McLain, Lu Washburn, Julia Mallory, Anna Cook, Lillie Howland, Jessie Munch, Sallie Turner, Annie Waterman, Gertie Dunlap, Jennie Turner, Sophie Waterman, Katie Strader, Lizzie Reid, Kittie Danforth, Millie Waterman, Pauie Strader, Kittie Kimens, Fleta Bundy, Fanny Maurin, Mamie Dooley, Emma Becker, Nellie Spalding, Nellie Becker, Lu Sunderland, Jennie Bristol, Ella Hawkins, Fanny Graham, Eva Gates, Miss Strahecker, Miss Huggins, Miss Hill, Mamie Wheeler, Miss Harvey, Miss Townley and Messrs. H. Tilt, C. A. Mallory, G. T. Muchmore, C. L. Washburn, W. Cuthbert, H. J. Brush, W. H. Peck, Jr., J. E. Strader, W. Burrows, C. Cushing, J. Haman, W. Dexter, W. E. Purmont, C. Turner, L. N. Doty, Harry Hough, E. G. Amory, J. E. Berry, J. K. Rogers, J. H. Smith, A. D. Wilmarth, James Osbourne, Bert Sawyer, H. Cool, T. Thrall, C. Woodcock, C. Dorland, J. Van Winkle, J. and W. Martin, M. Horne, Josh Wood, H. Williams, C. Bryant, C. C. Webbie, G. Anderson, H. L. Hawley, Fred Wight, Frank Booth, and others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The LaSalle Club will give a May party at Snow's Academy, corner Green and Washington streets, Tuesday evening.

The Canadian Social Club will give a complimentary May party at Central Dancing Academy, corner Adams and Halsted streets, Friday evening at 8:30.

NEW YORK.

NEW FABRICS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—It is now definitely settled that spring is here, and May has come to us with a fervor belonging to July. Those who have not arranged their wardrobes would do well to give a thought to the trappings of summer, which this year bids fair to come upon us with the unheralded suddenness of "a thief in the night." To guide in this important selection, here is the last fiat of fashion.

Among high-priced materials are many of specially fashion. Prominent among them is grenadine, a fine black grenadine, with figures, stripes, or bars in silk, raised upon the surface. Broderie Faconne is a rich twilled material, exhibiting delicate flower sprays and vines in a shade something lighter than the ground. Both of these are very costly, but some very effective fabrics are sold for $1.50 a yard, and are beautiful copies of stuffs vastly more expensive. These copies are consequently much in demand. One of these, Lisere, is a silk as soft as foulard, and a copy in figure and color of Faconne Arabia, which sells for $4. Quantities of plain cashmere are employed for combination toilettes. These are much affected, but many of them are more ridiculous than beautiful. It requires good discrimination and a correct taste to effect a suitable combination. The most pleasing and elegant of these toilettes are in black, and of these the freshest are in velvet and embossed, or damask or broaded silk, in rich black satin replacing the silk, or in grenadines. Plain black silks combined with brocaded silk are decided favorites of fashion, the former material predominating. For street toilettes, invisible green is at present very popular. The same shade is much used for dinner and reception toilettes. Morning wrappers take the form of the long Marguerite polonaise, with the fullness of the skirt added low down on the tournure, in place of at the waist. An elegant wrapper for cool summer mornings is of blue foulard, with a Watteau pleat at the back, and two gathered ruffles embroidered in white around the bottom. The collar and cuffs are similarly worked, and cords and tassels of blue and white complete a charming negligé. A lovely morning dress of white Swiss is of the same shape. At the back of the skirt is a deep Spanish flounce, having on the edge first wide Valenciennes lace, then a row of embroidered Swiss insertion, and last a row of lace insertion. A broad band of the latter attaches the flounce to the skirt. Up the front is a wide, embroidered Swiss insertion, with lace on both sides. The same finishes the outer seam of each sleeve. The neck and wrists have a fall of lace. Colored ribbon-bows ornament the sleeve and top of pleat. Handsome evening toilettes show scarf-like overskirts laid in folds, and draping the front diagonally, the termination being concealed in triple box-pleats at the back. Some elegant overdresses are of pink, blue, or cream-colored net, with bands of darker velvet, between which are stripes of gay embroidery. The whole is edged with fringe.

A great deal of black camel's-hair cloth is selected for dolmans, sacques, and other wraps. This is the case, also, with Irish poplins, which, however, are termed Silicennes when used for this purpose. As to color, olive-green is as popular as any, although blue-gray is preferred when a light color is desired. Sacques, etc., when for carriage wear, are much seen in fancy shades of camel's hair, and are profusely ornamented with showy passementerie and metal braids. Apropos of the latter, an extremely showy trimming, seen upon soft wool suits in delicate shades, consists of repeated rows of rather coarse machine-stitching executed in steel, gilt, or silver thread. This resembles an applique braid, and is exceedingly handsome. For summer wear, some new mantles are imported. They are of transparent, rough-threaded, soft wool gauze, in color of cardinal, cream, blue, rose, and black, and are trimmed with woolen lace.

There is no change, or very little, in the shape of

HATS AND BONNETS.

A pretty Bebe bonnet is in gold-colored silk and gauze, the brim bound with delicate lilac, and set back a bunch of cream and lilac feathers in a cluster of cashmere lace. The Crowe English hat is much worn (by those who can afford it). No ribbon appears on them. They are trimmed with velvet, silk and feathers, and are of English straw. The favorite shape is the cavalier. Very handsome Leghorn hats of large shape have a facing of black velvet around the face, beginning an inch from the brim, and leaving that much bare. The outside trimming is of ostrich tips, creamy lace, and black velvet loops. Some handsome full-dress bonnets are of black tulle trimmed with silver soutache, and short black ostrich tips. This silver soutache, by the way, is much used for trimming suits of silver-gray camel's hair. Cream-colored chip remains the favorite for dress-hats. On black bonnets, are seen scarfs of black tulle dotted with gold. A key of red gold and cut steel is a favorite ornament on black bonnets. For straw hats, manilla is the new material. Rough Swiss straws, trimmed with tri-colors, are novelties imported by our best millinery house. They are designed to play the role of second-best bonnet at the Centennial. Small, creamy, and delicately tinted wood and field flowers, and loop-stemmed, thickly-clustered blossoms, encircle the crown, wreathe the front, and droop gracefully from side or back on all fashionable bonnets. Some peculiar but attractive toilettes have been produced in Paris and imported here, and are known as "costumes centenaires." They have pointed corsages opening to the waist over a high kerchief of muslin, with short puffed sleeves, completed by long, open muslin sleeves. Long gloves only are worn with them. In fact, long gloves reaching quite to the elbow, of white, undressed kid, are considered de rigueur in order to complete an otherwise faultless toilette. Buff chamois-leather basques and aprons, embroidered in gay colors, with chain stitch and point Russe, are attractive novelties. They are intended to be worn over dark-blue, green, or brown silk skirts.

FOR "LITTLE MEN" AND "WOMEN."

are some very pretty styles. For infants there are charming dresses with yokes, trimmed with fan-shaped pleatings, and lovely Princess Louise caps, marvels of lace and ribbon on a foundation of silk. For little girls, from 3 to 8, are Princess suits, which are very pretty. The waist is but a continuation of the skirt, over which scalloped or braided tabs forming a basque with vest front, are placed. The back is laid in kilt pleats, and the front prettily ornamented with bonnets of a lighter shade than the material used in the dress. Later in the summer, linens, Mainsooks, Swiss, etc., will be made in similar style. Little boys will be attired in Continental costumes, made in imitation of the suits of 1776. They are of dark navy-blue, corded with buff. The outside seam of the trousers is ornamented with stripes of the buff, and small, highly-polished, gilt buttons. The vest, entirely of buff, fits very closely, and buttons up to the throat. The coat is made like the old-fashioned double-breasted cut-away, with cuffs, wide turn-down collar and pockets of the lighter cloth, and adorned like the pants with smooth, bright buttons, though somewhat larger. The pantaloons reach nearly to the ankle, showing but little of the stockings, which are either pale buff or navy blue.

We are having a short season of English opera, and so many

BEAUTIFUL TOILETTES

are worn at each representation that a slight description of one or two may not be inappropriate. A very excellent one is of white tulle over white satin, the former in tiny bouffions over a long plain skirt of the latter. The tunic is of quite a novel shape, open in front, and then joined again by delicate sprays of pink and white azaleas. At the back the overskirt terminates in two long ends, which meet very low down on the skirt, and fall in cascade folds, held in place by a cluster of azaleas, with graceful, trailing sprays. The bodice, cuirass, is of pale pink glace silk, with heavy falls of tulle and blonde lace, and small bunches of azaleas, pink and white. An exceedingly handsome toilette for a young lady is of blue gauze over falls of the same color. The underskirt forms an ample train, and is perfectly plain, while the front of the skirt is timmed with a fine plisse. The overskirt, of blue gauze, has three points in front which are slightly puffed, and ornamented with white water-lilies and aquatic foliage. The lower part of the skirt is disposed in small bouffons divided by tiny rouleaux of blue satin. Light clusters of water-lilies adorn the belt and form the bouquet de corsage, while a wreath of the same is placed in the hair.

Probably the favorite material for summer dresses is grenadine. There are infinite varieties, and all of them are strikingly beautiful. A handsome costume of wire-mesh grenadine made over silk has the basque plainly covered, with the former over the latter. A deep vest is simulated by curtailing the sides of the basque-front, and a garniture of lace, finishing the vest outline, is made extremely handsome by a heading of five narrow milliner's folds, this trimming being repeated in all parts of the toilette where it is available. Among garnitures there is now popular a style long ago in vogue, and that is gathered ruffles. One of the most elegant toilettes made this season is of rich, invisible-green silk, the polonaise being of the beautiful fabric known as Lisere. The polonaise is edged with a 3-inch bias gathered ruffle of the silk composing the skirt, and the sleeves of silk show a bias gathered ruffle of Lisere surmounted by one of silk. The popularity of these ruffles is shown even in garnitures of lace, which serve to ornament evening toilettes. When used as borderings, they are made very full.

WHITE MUSLIN SUITS

are not largely imported. There are so many light and delicate shades, just adapted to replace the former, that they have fallen pretty well in the background. The new tints are certainly exquisitely beautiful and blend with marvelous effectiveness. Modistes have at last conceded that, in combination toilettes, the light color should be found in the upper garment in order to produce the most artistic result.

There is a tendency to revive high coiffures. Prominent among these is the French twist, which is now introduced to replace the Greek coil. It is, however, a very trying style, and none but very handsome women, with small, regular features, can pass the ordeal successfully.

Now that there is such a demand for cream-colored lace, it may interest some of our readers to hear its origin. From Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature," we learn that Isabella, daughter of Philip II., vowed not to change her linen until Ostend was taken. Unhappily for her comfort and cleanliness the siege terminated only after three years, and the supposed color of her garments, after such a lengthy wearing, gave rise to a fashionable color, a kind of whitish, dingy yellow. The color is known as "Isabeau." If such indeed is its origin, we are following a fashion far removed from godliness, which they tell us just outranks cleanliness.

MATHIS S.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Yesterday the thermometer rose to 89 degrees, and the streets and churches were filled with new spring costumes.

You have, of course, received plenty of fashion-letters, but I will, nevertheless, venture to dot down a few personal observations for the benefit of my townswomen. First, let me mention that economy is the ruling fashion. The high-priced millinery-shops are almost without customers, while those on Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, where are sold untrimmed hats, and ribbons, and flowers, are crowded, showing that there is much home manufacture of head-gear. The cottage is the most popular shape, and the colors most worn are cream and red, in every combination of shades. There are chip, linen braid, and a "peasant straw," something like the old-fashioned rough-and-ready, both in white and black. Prices range from 50 cents to $2. Some have lace crowns with straw brims, and are extremely pretty when the crown is covered with a cap of soft twilled silk finished, where the crown and brim unite, with a scarf of cream Valenciennes lace with long streamers, or with a wreath of flowers. All straw-bonnets may be trimmed with any of the serge or basket ribbons now seen. Flowers are used in profusion both outside and inside. Beautiful long sprays and branches of cherries are among late importations, the most costly being a mixture of black and pale ox-heart cherries. When used, the leaves are all turned up one way and the fruit falls down on the lower edge of the hat. They are extremely effective with long black velvet or lace streamers. All trimming is put on to make the hat look high and narrow.

It is no longer considered comme il faut to appear on the streets without

WRAP OR LOOSE SACQUE

covering the close-fitting waist. Round capes falling just to the bottom of the waist are much worn. They are generally quite covered with rows of lace, or of silk and jet fringe. Tall elegant women wear dolmans, and short roly-poly women should wear sacques or mantillas with tabs, but, unfortunately, we see these same short fat females often with dolmans whose points touch the ground. When will our dear sex study the becoming instead of the last fashion?

Black is the prevailing dress en promenade. The most stylish young ladies show no white at the throat, tying the inevitable black lace scarf close in place of a collar. This is nothing particularly new, but looks as distinguished as ever.

Steeple-crowned parasols and umbrellas are used, always trimmed with a fall of black or ecru lace.

GLOVES.

Long-wristed undressed kid gloves are worn for shopping, and five or six buttoned dressed kid, stitched with the same color, for dress. Silver bongles cover the wrists, some in clusters, and single ones with little bells, from five to nine on each arm. There are also leather belts with silver trimmings, silver dog-collars, and small silver ear-rings. These are among the indispensables to a lady of fashion. There are rumors of a return to decided colors for dresses in the autumn, and they will doubtless look all the gayer to our unaccustomed eyes, after the soft neutral tints of the past few years.

So, my friends, wear out your old clothes and make up your minds to don scarlet, purple, and bright green, as best suits your complexion, when you purchase your winter wardrobes.

WASH GOODS

will be much worn for street costumes this summer. Linens, percales, and the pretty striped cheviots are being made up by the leading houses. They are not so heavily trimmed as dresses which do not require the laundress. Frequently a sacque or long shawl of the same material is added to finish the costume. Linen and batiste costumes are offered in boxes, with the trimming ready to be put on. These are easily made up, and very cheap in price. I saw them at Stewart's, with linen parasols to match for $10 each. Nearly all kinds of dry-goods are offered at great reduction from former prices. Merchants spread out their wares in most attractive array, and go on day after day marking down in hope of tempting purchasers. Many of you will be glad to know that you can now find in this market the unlaundried lingerie you purchased "au Bon Marche" in Paris, and, if my memory serves me, at nearly the same prices. The Martha Washington kerchief is again in vogue for house-wear. Some are of sheer linen, have embroidered, in a delicate pattern in white or scarlet cotton. Others are trimmed with lace, but it must always be fine and delicate. The imitation Valenciennes and cashmere laces are quite out of place on such a dainty accessory to the toilette.

The custom of New York ladies of wearing natural flowers every day is a very charming one, and makes the simplest toilette look elegant. It is not a very expensive habit here, where pretty little bouquets can be bought for 10 cents, or a cluster of roses and buds for 25 cents, but everything in that line costs so much in Chicago, few can afford to indulge in such luxuries. G. B. E.

HARMONY OF COLOR.

THE RUDDY BLONDE.

(Dedicated to his pupils by Ch. Eliseena.)

In proportion as the complexion increases in color, a green of deeper tone must be selected, and progress must be made from the positive tones to the neutral hues, such as sage, tea, or olive-greens. Deep neutral greens do not cast much red on the complexion, while they both harmonize with and reduce its natural tints.

The simple rule to be observed in the case of the ruddy blonde is, the paler her complexion the brighter must be the green of her dress; the ruddier the blonde, the duller and more neutral must the green be. A bright green bonnet is highly suitable to the ruddy blonde whose complexion is not overcharged with roses. When highly colored, the effect of the green should be neutralized by the addition of rose, scarlet, orange, or white flowers. On the inside of the bonnet these colored flowers should be surrounded with some gray or semi-transparent material, to prevent their coming in contact with the skin. On the outside, it is advisable to use several dead-green tints, such as autumn leaves, with the flowers, particularly if orange or scarlet ones are selected. Rose-colored flowers harmonize better with bright yellow-green than with dead green leaves. Blue is advantageous to the ruddy blonde, giving the complexion an agreeable color. The orange which blue casts upon the skin is not itself perceptible, as it unites with the rose and flesh tints, forming a fresh and healthy color. Blue follows the same rule as green,—that is, it must be used deeply with complexions of full, than with those of lighter, color. The best colors to associate with rich blue are orange, salmon, and chocolate. Both white and black harmonize well with blue. In another article I will give a list of the colors which will harmonize with each other.

A blue bonnet agrees well with the ruddy blonde, and may be trimmed with black, white, or any of the above colors, in small quantities. A blue wreath or head-dress suits full-toned brown hair, giving it an increase of richness which is one of its constituents. The same colors must be avoided by the ruddy blonde that are pointed out as injurious to the fair blonde.

Perhaps of all colors the most difficult to introduce in dress is violet, its effect upon the complexion being so unsatisfactory. It causes all skins to appear yellow, and none can receive that color without looking sickly and disagreeable. A considerable proportion of yellow is required to neutralize violet and reduce its powerful effect. A violet bonnet, trimmed in front with yellow and some semi-transparent material, may be rendered pleasing. As violet becomes positively lost in artificial light, it is totally unsuited to be introduced in evening dress.

The neutral colors are generally suitable to the ruddy blonde. When of medium intensity, they leave the natural color of the complexion almost uninfluenced; when light, they increase its color; when dark, they reduce it by contrast. The most agreeable dark neutrals are russet, slate, gray, maroon, and all the hues of brown; the most pleasing light neutrals are gray, drab, fawn, and stone-color.

The remarks made respecting white and black, in connection with the former type, apply in every way in connection with the ruddy blonde.

(To be continued.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING—EXTRA LADIES' NIGHT.

MAZEPPA;

OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

MISS KATE RAYMOND and O. B. COLLINS; THE LEVANION BROS., the Wonders of the Age, and the Immense OLIO.

MONDAY, May 15.

MONSTER ATTRACTION!

Ten New Variety Stars!

MURPHY and MORTON in their Lancashire Dances; CHARLEY BENEDICT, the Funniest Man in the Business; LEW and FRANK COLLINS, the renowned Song and Dance Artists; ADD WEAVER and MASTER JAMES, the Little Log Cabin in the Lane; ANNIE GIBSON, the finest Song and Dance Lady in the profession; LEVANION BROS., the most daring Gymnasts in the world.

The Sensation Drama,

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

With New Scenery and Startling Effects.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Ladies' Nights Tuesday and Thursday. The lowest prices in the city.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE SUPREME FAVORITE,

MAGGIE MITCHELL!

WHO WILL APPEAR

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings, AND AT THE

SATURDAY MATINEE,

For the first time in six years, in the beautiful play in Five Acts entitled

LORLE;

OR, THE ARTIST'S DREAM.

Lorle (the Peasant Girl).....Miss Maggie Mitchell

Supported by MR. WM. HARRIS AND HER OWN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

New Scenery and Novel Mechanical Effects.

Friday and Saturday Evenings MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear in her popular rendition of JANE EYRE.

Next week will be produced, with new scenery and effects, MAGGIE MITCHELL'S new play entitled NANNETTE O'WEARITHORNE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Sunday Evening, May 14,

AT COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM,

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO

T. GRATTAN RIGGS.

Will positively appear

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,

Through the courtesy of R. M. HOOLEY, Esq.

Observe the names:

Mr. JOHN HART, BILLY RICE,
LITTLE MACK, BOBBY NEWCOMB,
JAMES LAMONT, THE GREAT BERNARDO,
And others.

Mr. Riggs will appear as Corney Keened, in his new local drama, entitled

THE GAME OF LIFE

Cast to the full strength of the Museum Company, who have kindly volunteered for this occasion.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Lessees
WILL E. CHAPMAN.....Manager

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 14,

PAPPENHEIM.

GRAND OPERA GALA NIGHT.

Manager Grau has the honor to announce an engagement with MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, assisted by Miss Clara Zeigler, Miss Alberti, Messrs. Bets, Preusse, and Franceoh, of the Wachtel Grand Opera. The performance will consist of the Fourth Act of IL TROVATORE, Third Act of FAUST, and Fourth Act of LES HUGUENOTS, with Complete Orchestra, Scenic Effects, and Costuming. Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50c. The sale of reserved seats will commence at 9 a. m. Friday, at Lyon & Healy's Music Store and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

R. M. HOOLEY.....Manager.

Monday, May 15, every evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

In an entire change of programme. Production (after two weeks' careful preparation) of the most laughable farce ever seen, entitled

FUNNY HOKES IN A FOG.

Billy Rice as Major Timothy Wiggins.

John Hart, Bobby Newcomb, Little Mac, Bernardo, and the entire company in the cast.

First appearance here of

J. W. M'ANDREWS,

The great Watermelon Man

Delightful part singing by the famous Quintette. New Acts, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, etc.

See small bills.

THE COLISEUM.

Attractions this Week.

HARPER & STANSILL, the celebrated one-legged song and dance artists. The IFERD SISTERS, sketch artists. Miss LOTTIE GRANT, serio-comic vocalist. The original ADD WEAVER and SON, Master JAMES WEAVER, J. H. LARKIN and CARRIE ARMSTRONG, MURPHY & MACK, and all the old favorites retained.

Re-engagement of the Coliseum Quartette, Messrs. Hawkins, Taylor, Howard, and Rushby.

Admission 25 cents.

Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and Sunday afternoon at 3.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Will be opened on the 22d of May as the Greatest Novelty and Lowest Admission First-Class Theatre on the Continent.

The Management having leased the Academy, intend making it a Great Family Resort, and will during the season bring before the public all the first-class Specialty Artists and Novel Entertainments known to the profession.

Taking into consideration the extreme hard times, they have fixed the very low admission of 25 cents to all parts of the house, only a few seats being reserved. Thursday Evening—Ladies' Night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Ladies' Night—Sunday Evening.

McCORMICK MUSIC HALL.

Grand Testimonial Concert

TO

ALONZO HATCH,

On the Evening of WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1876.

Tickets, including reserved seat, $1. For sale at The Root & Sons Music Store, Medcalfe & Co.'s, 58 North Clark-st.; J. W. Mill's, corner Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

THE TOLEDO,

141 East Madison-st.

GRAND CONCERT

SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, also every night, of the world-renowned

HEINE QUARTETTE,

In connection with the best musicians in Chicago, under direction of

LIZZIE HEINE.

ADMISSION FREE.

A superbly-furnished Gallery for Ladies.

McCORMICK HALL.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 14,

MR. A. P. BURBANK

Will give a new and choice programme of Humorous, Dramatic, and Dialect

READINGS.

Doors open at 2 p. m. Reading begins at 3. Admission, 10 cents.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

SUNDAY EVE., May 14, 1876. CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Der Narr des Glucks.

Comedy in 5 acts, by Ernst Wichert.

ALEXANDER WURSTER, Director.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN.....Manager.

Glorious success of

DALY'S FIFTH-AV. THEATRE COMPANY.

Second week of

PIQUE!

With its wealth of scenic and dramatic effects. Curtain rises promptly at 2 p. m. at Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and each evening at 8 p. m.

SPIRITUALISM.

SAMUEL MAXWELL, the Quaker Medium, gives his farewell Lectures in Grow's Hall this day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mrs. DOUGLASS will give two of her wonderful seances.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Art Sale

OF

200 High-Class Modern

OIL PAINTINGS,

By Distinguished American and Foreign Artists,

From the New York Art Emporium.

Our instructions are peremptory to sell without LIMIT or RESERVATION for the benefit of the several artists. The Paintings are all elegantly mounted. Among this fine collection will be found choice examples from the following eminent artists:

Thos. Hill, Durand, L. R. Mignot,
Alex Wust, Myerheim, P. Rosenberg,
D. St. John, Fragonard, Chaperson,
E. Baker, Williams, Coudray,
Duplessens, Eberly, Garnier,
Kiefler, C. Loverage, Lewis,
Lemon, Maies, Melrose,
Malholland, Rifford, Richardes,
Soarfelt, Wiendenbach. Wild.

And 100 others of equal eminence.

Now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

Will be peremptorily sold at Auction on Monday Afternoon, May 15, at 2 1-2 o'clock, and Tuesday Morning, May 16, at 10 1-2 o'clock, and Afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock, at our spacious Salesrooms,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SEWING MACHINES

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AT STORE 230 NORTH-AV.

35 second-hand Sewing Machines. All the popular makers. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DIAMONDS!
DIAMONDS!

$50,000

WORTH OF

Diamonds at Auction

BY CATALOGUE, AT

A. H. MILLER'S

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,

61 Washington-st.,

Wednesday Morning,

May 17, at 11 o'clock.

The Catalogue consists of

OVER 100 DIFFERENT LOTS,

Including some very fine SOLITAIRES weighing from ½ to 8 carats.

Elegant Cluster Rings and Pins,

Ladies' Ear Rings, Gentlemen's Studs, Pins, &c., &c.; the whole collection forming the finest display ever shown in this city. On exhibition Wednesday Morning.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES,

Exquisitely set with Diamonds. A fine line

GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,

Of the most celebrated Foreign and American Makers.

Regular Sales at Auction daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Tuesday and Saturday evenings at 7:30.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

At auction, two splendid carriages. At our auction rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., Thursday, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock noon, one large family carriage made by Miner & Stevens, Broadway, N. Y., cost $1,500; one Coan & Ten Broeke carriage, with pole and thills, complete, $1,000. These carriages are nearly new, in first-rate condition; are the very best makes and most fashionable styles. They are positively to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Carriages will be on exhibition at our store on morning of sale. Sold by order of Assignee.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 19, at 9:30 o'clock,

Only Furniture Auction Sale

This week. Immense stock New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The entire outfit first-class. Restaurant (large) M. T. Dining Tables, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery, and Plated Ware. Also, our usual display of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room FURNITURE. A full line new and used Carpets, Lounges, Mattresses, Office and Library Furniture, General Merchandise, Fine Plated Ware, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

84 and 86 Randolph Street.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO.,

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

Auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday at 9:30 a. m.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

STORAGE.

The best facilities for storing Furniture of any house in the city. CHARGES LOW.

WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 9:30 a. m., at our Warerooms, large lines of new and second-hand

FURNITURE,

Comprising Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, and OFFICE FURNITURE. We shall also offer a very large line of CARPETS. Also, the stock of a Stove-dealer, consisting of COOKS and HEATERS. The attention of dealers is called to our line of REFRIGERATORS.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,

MONDAY, May 15, at 11 a. m., at No. 663 South State-st. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Bedding and Beds, Carpets, new Sewing Machine, new Cook Stoves, 200 volumes valuable Books, 1 Key Lever Watch, 1 Ladies' Gold Watch. At 12 m. prompt, an Open Buggy, silver-plated, extra fine finish, cost $300 to manufacture.

HIRAM BRUSH, Agent for Mortgagee.

S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE

ON TUESDAY, AT 10 A. M.,

AT OUR UPPER WAREROOMS,

10,000 Rolls of Wall Paper,

Also, 1,000 WINDOW SHADES.

The attention of the trade and dealers is called to this sale, as all goods are free and sale positive.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.,

662 West Lake-st.

SPECIAL SALE ON

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A GENERAL LINE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Consisting of Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Dining, Sitting-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, the whole to be sold without reserve. Look out for bargains.

WM. F. HODGES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

NO. 662 WEST LAKE-ST.

WE SHALL SELL ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7 O'Clock.

A general assortment of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Dining-room, Sitting, Chamber-room, and Kitchen Furniture, etc. Also on Saturday evening, May 20, at 7 o'clock. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auct'rs.

662 West L